

# WORLD POLICY CONFERENCE

# 7

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Seoul



WORLD  
POLICY  
CONFERENCE

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# MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT ET FONDATEUR

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER

Depuis sa première édition en 2008 à Evian, la Corée est un partenaire important de la WPC, et le principal en Asie. Il n'y a là rien de surprenant car ce pays est l'une des principales "puissances moyennes" de la planète et ses valeurs sont proches de celles qui sous-tendent l'Union européenne. La diplomatie de Séoul travaille à la réunification pacifique de la péninsule, comme ce fut le cas pour l'Allemagne il y a vingt-cinq ans et préconise la mise en œuvre de mesures de confiance en Asie de l'Est (*trust politik*). Elle préconise également une ambitieuse politique d'ouverture au niveau eurasiatique. La Corée est un membre majeur du G20, dont elle a accueilli le sommet en 2010 avec un grand succès. En acceptant d'ouvrir la septième édition de notre conférence, Madame Park Geun Hye, présidente de la République de Corée, montre que la WPC, et donc ses objectifs sont les bienvenus dans son pays. Nous en sommes très honorés et je la remercie pour ce geste qui nous encourage à persévérer dans la quête d'une gouvernance favorable à un monde raisonnablement ouvert, équilibré et respectueux des identités, donc des différences. Cette conférence donnera aussi l'occasion à de nombreuses personnalités européennes, du Moyen-Orient ou de l'Afrique de découvrir la Corée et, pour certaines d'entre elles, l'Asie.

Depuis notre dernière rencontre à Monaco en décembre 2013, on ne perçoit aucune amélioration majeure de l'état du monde. On ne peut toutefois que saluer le rapprochement diplomatique qui s'esquisse entre le Japon et la Chine, car c'est déjà un pas positif que de reconnaître l'existence de désaccords et néanmoins d'aller de l'avant sur d'autres sujets. Au moment où j'écris ces lignes, une petite lueur permet d'espérer un accord avec Téhéran sur le nucléaire, qui ouvrirait la porte à une coopération plus large dans un Moyen-Orient par ailleurs de plus en plus chaotique, depuis l'irruption soudaine de l'"État islamique". Mais cette lueur est vacillante, et les circonstances de la politique intérieure, aussi bien aux États-Unis qu'en Iran ne sont pas favorables à une percée majeure. Le terrorisme étend ses méfaits également en Afrique, où les ravages du virus Ébola nous rappellent par ailleurs que la santé, comme le climat, sont au cœur de la problématique de la gouvernance. Sur le continent européen, l'année 2014 a été marquée par

  
Thierry  
de MONTBRIAL

Since the first World Policy Conference in 2008, in Evian, Korea has been one of its most important partners and its main partner in Asia. This is no surprise, this nation being one of the leading “middle powers” on the planet, with values similar to those that underpin the European Union. Diplomacy in Seoul is working toward peaceful reunification across the peninsula, similar to that achieved by Germany twenty-five years ago, and recommends that measures be implemented to establish trust in East Asia (*“Trustpolitik”*). It also recommends an ambitious policy toward openness for the whole of Eurasia. Korea is a prominent member of the G20 and organised the 2010 Summit – a resounding success. By agreeing to open the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of our Conference, Mrs Park Geun Hye, President of the Republic of Korea, showed that the WPC and thus its objectives are welcome in her country. We are very honoured by this, and I thank her for the gesture, which encourages us to persevere in our quest for governance that is conducive to a reasonably-open, balanced world, one respectful of identities and thus differences. The conference will, furthermore, give many prominent figures from Europe, the Middle East and Africa the opportunity to experience Korea and, in some cases, Asia, for the first time.

Since our last meeting, in Monaco in December 2013, the state of the world has not markedly improved in any way. Nonetheless, the diplomatic efforts toward closer relations currently emerging between Japan and China must be hailed: it is indeed a constructive step forward when the existence of disagreements can be recognised and progress nonetheless sought on other topics. As I write, there is also a glimmer of hope that an agreement will be reached with Teheran on nuclear arms, which would then pave the way for broader cooperation in a Middle East that is even more chaotic since the sudden advent of the “Islamic State”. However, it is a flickering glimmer and the status of domestic politics today, both in the United States and Iran, do not bode well for a major breakthrough. Terrorism is also rearing its ugly head in Africa, where the havoc wreaked by the Ebola virus offers a reminder that human health and the climate are central factors in governance. Across the European continent, Year 2014 has been shaped by the severe decline in



## BIOGRAPHIE

### Thierry de MONTBRIAL

Thierry de Montbrial est le Directeur général de l'Institut français des relations internationales qu'il a fondé en 1979. Il est professeur émérite au Conservatoire national des arts et métiers. En 2008, il a lancé la World Policy Conference. Il est membre de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques de l'Institut de France depuis 1992 et membre associé de nombreuses académies étrangères dont l'Académie des sciences de Russie. Il siège au conseil ou au conseil consultatif de plusieurs entreprises ou institutions internationales.

Thierry de Montbrial a dirigé le département de sciences économiques de l'Ecole polytechnique entre 1974 et 1992. Il a été le premier Président de la Fondation de la recherche stratégique (1993-2001). Il a mis sur pied le Centre d'analyse et de prévision du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et en a été le premier directeur (1973-1979).

Il est l'auteur de dix-huit livres, certains traduits en plusieurs langues. Il est Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur, Grand Officier de l'Ordre national du mérite et titulaire de nombreuses autres décorations françaises et étrangères, ainsi que de neuf doctorats honoris causa.

Thierry de Montbrial est ancien élève de l'Ecole polytechnique, docteur en économie de l'Université de Berkeley (Californie) et ancien ingénieur général au corps des Mines.

la grave détérioration des relations entre la Russie et les pays occidentaux autour de la question ukrainienne, avec de multiples conséquences géopolitiques et géoéconomiques qu'il convient d'analyser correctement. La montée du nationalisme n'est pas propre à la Russie. Elle constitue potentiellement une menace grave pour la pérennité d'un monde ouvert.

Toutes ces questions, et d'autres comme celle des inégalités, seront abordées dans cette septième édition où l'on devra aussi s'efforcer de mieux comprendre les liens entre les différents sujets. Naturellement, nous nous placerons davantage que les fois précédentes dans une perspective asiatique, sans oublier que l'âme de la WPC est européenne. Je crois que c'est aussi ce qui intéresse nos amis coréens, si habitués par ailleurs aux conférences internationales.

## Thierry de MONTBRIAL

Président et fondateur de la WPC  
Directeur Général et Fondateur de l'Ifri



relations between Russia and the West around the question of Ukraine, with multiple geopolitical and geo-economic consequences that beg for apt analysis. The rise of nationalism is not specific to Russia; it is a potentially serious threat to the lasting prospect of an open world.

These and other major issues, such as inequalities, will be addressed at the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition of the WPC, where it will also be our responsibility to strive for a better understanding of how these different issues interconnect. Like in previous years, the workshops will be an important part of the conference. More than at previous sessions, we will naturally take an Asian perspective, though never losing sight of the fact that the WPC's soul is European. This is surely one of the points that spoke to our Korean friends, already so accustomed to international conferences.

### Thierry de MONTBRIAL

Chairman and Founder of the World Policy Conference  
President and Founder of Ifri



Thierry de Montbrial is President of the French Institute of International Relations (Ifri), which he founded in 1979. He is Professor Emeritus at the Conservatoire national des arts et métiers. In 2008, he launched the World Policy Conference. He has been a member of the Académie des sciences morales et politiques of the Institut de France since 1992, and is a member of a number of foreign academies including the Russian Academy of Sciences.

He serves on the board or advisory board of a number of international companies and institutions. Thierry de Montbrial chaired the Department of Economics at the École polytechnique from 1974 to 1992. He was the first Chairman of the Foundation for Strategic Research (1993-2001). Entrusted with the creation of the Policy Planning Staff (Centre d'analyse et de prévision) at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he was its first director (1973-1979).

He has authored eighteen books, several of them translated in various languages. He is a Commandeur of the Légion d'honneur and a Grand Officer of the Ordre National du Mérite and has been awarded many other state honors by the French and foreign governments. He holds nine honoris causa doctorates.

Thierry de Montbrial is a graduate of the École polytechnique and the École des mines, and received a PhD in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley.





# PROGRAMME

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## AGENDA



# PROGRAMME

## AGENDA



### **DIMANCHE 7** DECEMBRE

#### SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7

19:00

**Dîner de bienvenue • Welcome Dinner**

### **LUNDI 8** DECEMBRE

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 8

08:40 • 09:40

**Ouverture • Opening Session**

09:45 • 11:30

**Session plénière 1 • Plenary Session 1**

Organisation de la sécurité en Asie de l'Est et en Europe //

Security governance in East Asia and in Europe

11:30 • 13:00

**Session plénière 2 • Plenary Session 2**

Perspectives sur la péninsule coréenne et l'Asie du Nord-Est //

Prospects for the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia

13:15 • 14:45

**Déjeuner débat • Lunch Debate**

15:00 • 16:15

**Session plénière 3 • Plenary Session 3**

Inégalités et mondialisation //

Inequalities and globalization

16:15 • 17:00

**Session plénière 4 • Plenary Session 4**

17:00 • 17:30

**Pause-café • Coffee break**

17:30 • 19:00

**Session plénière 5 • Plenary Session 5**

L'Afrique dans le contexte mondial //

Africa in a global context

20:00

**Dîner-débat • Dinner debate**



# MARDI 9 DECEMBRE

## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9

08:30 • 11:30

### Ateliers parallèles • Parallel workshops

1. État de l'économie et de la finance mondiales // 1. The state of the world economy and finance  
2. Énergie, changement climatique et environnement // 2. Energy, climate change and environment  
3. Agroindustrie en Afrique et en Asie // 3. Agroindustry in Africa and Asia

11:30 • 11:45

### Pause-café • Coffee break

11:45 • 13:15

### Session plénière 6 • Plenary Session 6

Géopolitique et géo-économie de l'Eurasie // The geopolitics and geo-economics of Eurasia

13:30 • 15:30

### Déjeuner débat • Lunch Debate

15:30 • 17:00

### Session plénière 7 • Plenary Session 7

Commerce et politique // Trade and politics

17:00 • 18:30

### Session plénière 8 • Plenary Session 8

Le Moyen-Orient dans un contexte mondial // Middle East in a global context

19:15

### Cocktail • Cocktail

20:00

### Dîner de gala • Gala dinner



# MERCREDI 10 DECEMBRE

## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10

08:30 • 09:00

### Messages • Messages

09:00 • 10:00

### Compte-rendu des ateliers en parallèle • Reports from parallel workshops

10:00 • 11:30

### Session plénière 9 • Plenary Session 9

Les conséquences économiques et politiques de la révolution du Big data //  
The economic and political consequences of the revolution of Big Data

11:30 • 12:00

### Pause-café • Coffee break

12:00 • 13:00

### Session plénière 10 • Plenary Session 10

Les relations États-Unis – Chine et l'ordre mondial // US-China relations and the World Order

13:00 • 14:30

### Déjeuner débat • Lunch debate

14:45 • 15:45

### Session plénière 11 • Plenary Session 11

15:45 • 17:45

### Session plénière 12 • Plenary Session 12

Débat général // General debate

17:45 • 19:00

### Clôture • Closing





# THÈMES DES SESSIONS

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CONFERENCE THEMES



### Session d'ouverture

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- Thierry de Montbrial
- Park Geun Hye

### Session 1. Organisation de la sécurité en Asie de l'Est et en Europe

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En Asie, le fait majeur est la montée de la Chine, qui conduit tous les acteurs de la région à se repositionner, notamment par rapport aux États-Unis, tandis que les blessures de l'histoire restent à vif. Contrairement à l'Europe, l'Asie de l'Est n'a hérité d'aucune structure de sécurité. Mais en Europe, la crise ukrainienne pourrait entraîner la destruction de cet héritage, près de quarante ans après la Conférence d'Helsinki. Comment peut-on contrecarrer ces tendances potentiellement désastreuses pour le maintien de la paix sur le continent eurasiatique ?

### Session 2. Perspectives sur la péninsule coréenne et l'Asie du Nord-Est

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Cette session prolongera la précédente en se concentrant sur l'Asie du Nord-Est et l'avenir de la péninsule coréenne. Il s'agira en particulier d'examiner les scénarios de réunification et les initiatives diplomatiques notamment d'origine coréenne, susceptibles de les faciliter.

### Session 3. Inégalités et mondialisation

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La montée générale des inégalités fait débat sur tous les continents et nourrit les sentiments hostiles à la mondialisation et plus généralement au capitalisme. Cette session aura pour objectif de bien poser le problème et d'identifier les mesures de gouvernance souhaitables et réalisables dans ce domaine. Une place importante sera accordée dans cette session à des points de vue institutionnels (OCDE et FMI).

### Session 4. Conversation avec S.A.R le Prince Turki Al Faisal

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### Session 5. L'Afrique dans le contexte mondial

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L'Afrique est l'un des thèmes récurrents de la WPC. Les perspectives de développement restent considérables, mais il ne faut pas sous-estimer les difficultés comme les épidémies ou, dans certains États, le terrorisme. L'accent sera mis, cette année, sur les relations entre l'Afrique et l'Asie.



## **Opening Session**

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- Thierry de Montbrial
- Park Geun Hye

## **Session 1. Security governance in East Asia and in Europe**

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In Asia, the major development has been the rise of China, which caused all players in the region to reposition themselves, in particular with respect to the United States, while the wounds inflicted by History remain unhealed. Unlike Europe, East Asia did not inherit any security-related structures from the past. In Europe, however, those that exist could be destroyed by the Ukrainian crisis, nearly forty years after the Helsinki Conference. How can the potentially-disastrous developments of the day be countered in order to maintain peace on the Eurasian continent?

## **Session 2. Prospects for the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia**

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This session will pick up where the previous one left off, focusing on Northeast Asia and the future of the Korean peninsula. In particular, we will endeavour to review the reunification scenarios and diplomatic initiatives, especially those put forth by Korea, likely to facilitate them.

## **Session 3. Inequalities and Globalization**

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The rampant rise of inequalities has stirred lively discussion across all continents and provides fodder to all those opposed to globalisation and, more broadly speaking, capitalism. During this session, we will aim to lay out the problem and identify the governance measures most appropriate and attainable in this area. The session will give pride of place to the institutional points of view (OECD and IMF).

## **Session 4. Conversation with H.R.H. Prince Turki Al Faisal**

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## **Session 5. Africa in a Global Context**

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Africa is one of the recurring themes of WPC events. While the continent's development prospects remain considerable, it is important not to underestimate the difficulties with which it is grappling, including epidemics and, in some States, terrorism. Emphasis this year will be placed on relations between Africa and Asia.

## Session 6. Géopolitique et géo-économie de l'Eurasie

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Les questions eurasiatiques retiennent beaucoup l'attention depuis un quart de siècle. Mais chacun a son concept en la matière. On peut parler en termes géographiques du continent eurasiatique, qui s'étend d'ouest en est du cap européen aux façades orientales de la Russie ou de la Chine. Mais ce n'est pas ce que les Russes ont en tête quand ils parlent d'une union eurasiatique. Leur point de vue proprement géopolitique s'apparente à la doctrine Monroe. De leur côté, les Coréens ont plutôt un point de vue géoéconomique. Ils pensent surtout à la construction ou la reconstruction de lignes ou d'ensembles voués au commerce. Le but de cette session est de clarifier les différents projets sous-jacents.

## Session 7. Commerce et politique

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Les affaires commerciales au sens large ont toujours été au centre des relations internationales, et ont toujours interféré avec les questions de sécurité. De nos jours, en raison de la mondialisation, les échanges économiques débordent largement les échanges commerciaux (services, mouvement des capitaux, investissements directs etc.) et forment une trame de plus en plus serrée. L'objet de cette session est d'examiner les implications économiques et politiques de l'affaiblissement du multilatéralisme et de la multiplication d'accords bilatéraux souvent concurrents ; de faire le point des grandes négociations en cours comme le TTIP et le TPP ; mais aussi d'aborder le problème de l'arme économique (sanctions) dans les relations internationales.

## Session 8. Le Moyen-Orient dans un contexte mondial

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Depuis la dernière WPC à Monaco, la situation n'a cessé de se dégrader au Moyen-Orient avec l'irruption non anticipée de l'"État islamique". L'objectif de cette session est d'expliquer cette surprise stratégique ; d'analyser les comportements des principaux acteurs extérieurs à la région (comme les États-Unis, l'Union européenne ou la Russie) et intérieurs (Turquie, Iran, Égypte, Israël) ; de faire le point sur les négociations nucléaires avec l'Iran ; enfin, d'échanger des vues prospectives. Un aspect particulièrement douloureux de ce drame, le sort des minorités chrétiennes, devra être évoqué.

## Session 9. Les conséquences économiques et politiques de la révolution du *Big Data*

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La révolution des *Big Data* bouleverse tous les *business models*. Sur le plan de l'organisation industrielle, elle porte en germe le risque que les entreprises industrielles (au sens large, donc aussi les sociétés d'assurance ou plus généralement de services) soient condamnées à dépendre d'un *Big Brother* comme Google. Sur le plan politique se pose notamment la question des rapports entre ce ou ces *Big Brothers* et les États, à commencer par les États-Unis. La question des *Big data* conduit nécessairement à reformuler celle des

## Session 6. The Geopolitics and Geo-economics of Eurasia

Questions around Eurasia have attracted a great deal of attention over the past quarter-century. However, there is no single definition as to what the term implies. The Eurasian continent can be described in geographic terms as one extending from the European coastline in the west to the Eastern fronts of Russia and China in the East. However, this is by no means what Russia has in mind when it refers to an Eurasian Union. The latter's purely geopolitical view can be likened to the Monroe Doctrine. Meanwhile, Korea has taken a rather geo-economic perspective, looking first and foremost to the construction or reconstruction of lines or groupings with trade purposes. The aim of this session will be to clarify the intentions underpinning each project.

## Session 7. Trade and Politics

Commercial affairs, in the broad sense of the term, have always been a central part of international relations and always interfered with security issues. In our day and age, as a result of globalization, economic exchanges have gone largely beyond commercial exchanges (services, capital flows, direct investments, etc.) and form a more and more tightly-meshed network. The objective of this session will be to: consider the economic and political implications of today's waning multi-lateralism alongside the mushrooming of often-competing bilateral agreements; take stock of the major negotiations underway, such as the TTIP and TPP; and also to address the problem of economic arms (sanctions) in international relations.

## Session 8. Middle East in a Global Context

Since the last WPC in Monaco, the situation has consistently deteriorated in the Middle East, with the unexpected emergence of the "Islamic State". The aim of this session will be to: explain this strategic surprise; analyse the behaviour of the main players, both outside the region (including the United States, the European Union and Russia) and inside (Turkey, Iran, Egypt and Israel); take stock of the nuclear negotiations underway with Iran; and last but not least, exchange views on what lies ahead. One particular painful aspect of this dramatic situation, the future of the Christian minorities, should be discussed.

## Session 9. The Economic and Political Consequences of the Revolution of Big Data

The *Big Data* revolution is turning each and every *business model* on end. Where industrial organisation is concerned, it holds a risk that industrial companies (in the broadest sense of the term, in other words, including for instance insurance companies or, more generally speaking, service companies) are fated to be dependent on a Big Brother like Google. From the political standpoint, one of the main issues has to do

politiques industrielles des États. En particulier, se dirige-t-on vers un duopole sino-américain dans ces domaines ?

### **Session 10. Les relations États-Unis – Chine et l’ordre mondiale**

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### **Session 12. Débat général**

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Comme chaque année, la dernière session plénière sera consacrée à un débat général autour de l’actualité et des thèmes débattus pendant la conférence.

### **Session 13. Session de clôture**

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with the relations between Big Brothers and Nations themselves, first and foremost, the United States. The question of Big Data necessarily calls for the issue of State industrial policies to be reframed. In particular, are we headed for a duopoly between China and the United States in these areas?

### **Session 10. US – China Relations and the World Order**

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### **Session 12. General Debate**

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As has become traditional at this annual event, the final plenary session will be dedicated to open discussion about the latest news and topics discussed during the conference.

### **Session 13. Closing session**

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# Ateliers

## ATELIER 1 : ÉTAT DE L'ÉCONOMIE ET DE LA FINANCE MONDIALES

**L'atelier couvrira trois questions d'ordre économique, financier et monétaire. Tout d'abord les perspectives de l'économie mondiale et leurs multiples dimensions de risques. Ensuite, l'état actuel des réformes financières après le sommet du G20 à Brisbane les 15 et 16 novembre et le stress test des banques européennes dans le cadre de l'Union bancaire. Et, troisième point, les implications de la politique monétaire non conventionnelle soutenue et de son éventuel retrait dans les économies avancées.**

### I - PERSPECTIVES DE L'ÉCONOMIE MONDIALE

En 2014, la reprise économique mondiale a été caractérisée par une croissance relativement décevante et inégale. Selon le FMI, la croissance mondiale cette année devrait s'établir à 3,3 %, soit une baisse de 0,4 % par rapport aux chiffres d'avril 2014 des perspectives de l'économie mondiale. Dans les économies avancées, l'héritage du boom d'avant la crise et de la récession subséquente éclipsent encore la reprise. En particulier dans la zone Euro, l'héritage de la crise du risque souverain, qui a débuté en 2010, a encore une influence négative sur l'économie réelle. Les économies émergentes, bien qu'elles aient été en grande partie préservées de la crise des économies avancées, s'ajustent néanmoins actuellement sur des taux de croissance inférieurs à ceux d'avant la crise et à ceux de la reprise d'après la crise.

Le rythme de la reprise est maintenant largement spécifique à chaque pays. Mais l'analyse de l'économie suggère que, dans presque tous les pays, le potentiel de croissance global est inférieur à ce qu'il était avant la crise.

Contrastant avec cette reprise relativement décevante, les marchés financiers ont été très optimistes

en 2014, avec des prix élevés des actions, un faible niveau d'évaluation du risque, le rétrécissement des marges et une volatilité extrêmement faible. Il existe un certain nombre d'indicateurs suggérant que les marchés financiers sous évaluent actuellement le risque et n'intègrent pas nécessairement l'impact du probable retrait progressif de la stimulation monétaire dans certaines grandes économies avancées.

L'atelier se concentrera sur plusieurs questions exigeant une attention soutenue de la communauté internationale, en particulier:

- Quelles sont les causes sous-jacentes de la baisse de la « productivité globale des facteurs » dans les économies avancées ?
- Existe-t-il un réel danger de « stagnation économique séculaire » dans les économies avancées ? Quelles sont les multiples dimensions d'une telle stagnation si celle-ci est confirmée ?
- Est-ce qu'une augmentation significative de l'investissement, en particulier de l'investissement en infrastructures - telle que recommandée par le FMI - est appropriée pour soutenir la demande à court terme et accroître la production potentielle à moyen terme ? Plus généralement quelle est la pertinence du débat « austérité contre croissance » ?
- En Europe, en particulier dans la zone Euro, il existe une insuffisance générale de la demande intérieure indiquée par un important excédent de la balance des paiements courants et par un faible niveau d'inflation. Quel serait le moyen le plus efficace pour activer la demande intérieure et contrer la faible inflation soutenue ?
- Les tensions géopolitiques importantes ont été, jusqu'à présent, limitées aux régions concernées. Certaines de ces tensions présentent-elles un risque réel de mondialisation et vont-elles influencer de façon significative l'ensemble de l'économie mondiale ?

# Workshops

## WORKSHOP 1: THE STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND FINANCE

**The workshop will address economic, financial and monetary issues. First, the World Economic Outlook and its present multiple risk dimensions. Second, the present state of financial reforms after the Brisbane G20 meeting of November 15 and 16, and after the stress test of the European banks within the framework of Banking Union. And, third, the implications of sustained unconventional monetary policy and of its eventual withdrawal in the advanced economies.**

### I - WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

In 2014, the global economic recovery has been characterized by a relatively disappointing and uneven growth. According to the IMF, world growth this year is projected at 3.3%, 0.4% lower than in the April 2014 W.E.O. In advanced economies, the legacies of the pre-crisis boom and of the subsequent bust are still overshadowing the recovery. Particularly in the Euro area, the legacy of the sovereign risk crisis, starting in 2010, still negatively influences the real economy.

The emerging economies, whilst having been largely preserved from the crisis of the advanced economies, are nevertheless presently adjusting to rates of growth that are lower than before the crisis and in the time of the post-crisis recovery.

The pace of recovery is now largely country specific. But economic analysis suggests that, in almost all economies, the overall growth potential is lower than before the crisis.

Contrasting with this relatively disappointing recovery, financial markets have been very optimistic in 2014, with high equity prices, low level of risk pricing, compressed spreads and extremely low volatility. There are a number of indicators sug-

gesting that financial markets are presently underpricing risk, and not necessarily internalizing the impact of the progressive likely withdrawal of monetary stimulus in some major advanced economies.

The workshop would concentrate on several issues that need active attention from the international community, in particular:

- What are the underlying causes of the decrease of “total factor productivity” in the advanced economies?
- Is there a real danger of “secular stagnation” in the advanced economies? What are the multiple dimensions of such a stagnation if confirmed?
- Is a significant increase of investment, in particular infrastructure investment - as recommended by the IMF - appropriate to support demand in the short term and help boost potential output in the medium term? More generally what is the pertinence of the debate “austerity versus growth”?
- In Europe, particularly in the Euro area, there is an overall lack of domestic demand signaled by a significant current account surplus and by a low level of inflation. What would be the most effective way to activate domestic demand and counter sustained low inflation?
- Important geopolitical tensions have been, until now, confined to the regions involved. Is there a real risk for some of these geopolitical tensions to turn global and to impact significantly the world economy as a whole?

### II - PROGRESS OF FINANCIAL REFORMS

Since the first G20 commitment to fundamental reform of the global financial system, significant progress has been made. What is remarkable is that all decisions have been prepared and taken by the International Community as a whole, including

## II - ÉTAT D'AVANCEMENT DES RÉFORMES FINANCIÈRES

Depuis le premier engagement du G20 en faveur d'une réforme fondamentale du système financier mondial, des progrès importants ont été réalisés. Le plus remarquable est qu'ils l'ont été au travers de décisions préparées et prises par la Communauté Internationale dans son ensemble, y compris les économies émergentes et non pas uniquement par les économies avancées (Comité de Bâle, G10, G7), comme c'était le cas avant la crise.

L'atelier se concentrera, entre autres, sur quatre questions particulièrement importantes :

- Finalisation d'une nouvelle norme minimale pour la « Capacité d'absorption totale des pertes » (TLAC ou Total Loss Absorbing Capacity) pour les banques systémiques (dites GSIB pour Global Systemically Important Banks). Ces propositions, demandées par le Sommet du G20 de 2013 à Saint-Petersbourg, viennent d'être publiées pour consultation publique (le 10 novembre dernier). Le TLAC vise à ce que les GSIB disposent d'une capacité suffisante pour absorber les pertes, avant et pendant leur résolution, et puissent ainsi assurer la continuité des fonctions économiques critiques.
- Poursuivre activement les réformes du marché de gré à gré pour les produits financiers dérivés. De réels progrès ont été accomplis en ce qui concerne l'adoption de législations et de réglementations pour des exigences de fonds propres plus élevés pour les produits financiers dérivés non compensés de façon centralisée et pour les exigences en matière de rapports sur les transactions. Il reste encore beaucoup à réaliser pour favoriser les transactions sur les places financières ou sur les plates-formes de négociation électroniques. De même, les discussions bilatérales et multilatérales sur les questions transfrontalières en suspens sont encore loin d'aboutir.
- Surveillance de la finance de l'ombre (shadow banking). Le quatrième rapport annuel sur la surveillance du shadow banking mondial estime que les

encours d'actifs du shadow banking « pur » se montent à 35 billions de dollars. Avec les nouvelles réglementations du secteur bancaire, les risques peuvent migrer hors du noyau du système bancaire pour devenir partie intégrante du risque systémique global inhérent au shadow banking. Cette situation rend incontournable le renforcement de la supervision et de la réglementation du shadow banking pour le préserver en tant que source transparente, résiliente et durable de financement de marché pour les économies réelles.

- Éviter la fragmentation du système financier international. Il est plus important que jamais d'empêcher l'arbitrage réglementaire, la segmentation et la renationalisation du système mondial. Pour préserver un jeu ouvert et équitable, la réglementation doit couvrir de façon exhaustive les marchés et les établissements financiers mondiaux, tout en évitant les conflits, les contradictions et les écarts entre les différents régimes.
- Un démarrage correct et crédible de l'Union bancaire en Europe est essentiel, pas uniquement pour la relance européenne mais également pour la stabilité financière mondiale. Les résultats de la Revue de la qualité des actifs (Asset Quality Review ou AQR) et du stress test doivent être évalués dans la perspective de la nécessaire activation du crédit dans la zone Euro.

## III - POLITIQUE MONÉTAIRE NON TRADITIONNELLE

Jusqu'à présent, toutes les banques centrales des grandes économies avancées ont entrepris des politiques accommodantes de longue durée et une politique monétaire non traditionnelle courageuse et durable. Quelle était et quelle est la signification de cette situation qui perdure plus de sept ans après le début de la crise des subprimes et plus de six ans après la banqueroute de Lehman Brothers ? Les questions suivantes seront entre autres abordées :

- Quels sont les risques financiers et les risques économiques réels associés à une politique monétaire accommodante de longue durée et très généralisée

systemic emerging economies, and not only by the advanced economies (Basel Committee, G10, G7), as was the case before the crisis.

The workshop would concentrate, amongst others, on four issues that are of particular importance:

- Finalization of a new minimum standard for “Total Loss Absorbing Capacity” (TLAC) for the Global systemically important banks (GSIB’s). These proposals, called by the 2013 St Petersburg Summit of the G20, have just been issued for public consultation (November 10<sup>th</sup>). The TLAC objective is that GSIB’s would have sufficient capacity to absorb losses, before and during resolution, and then would be able to ensure the continuity of critical economic functions.
- Actively pursuing OTC derivatives market reforms. Good progress was made as regards adoption of legislation and regulations for higher capital requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives and for trade reporting requirements. A lot of further work is needed to promote trading on exchanges or electronic trading platforms. Equally bilateral and multilateral discussions on outstanding cross-border issues are far from being achieved.
- Shadow banking monitoring. The fourth annual global shadow banking monitoring report estimates that the outstanding financial assets of “pure” shadow banking amount to 35 trillion \$. With the new banking regulations, risks can migrate outside the core of the banking system to become part of the overall systemic risk embedded in shadow banking. This makes essential the strengthening of the oversight and regulation of shadow banking to preserve it as a transparent, resilient and sustainable source of market based financing for real economies.
- Avoiding the fragmentation of the international financial system. Preventing regulatory arbitrage, segmentation and/or renationalization of the global system is more important than ever. To preserve an open level playing field, regulation

needs to cover comprehensively global financial markets and institutions, while avoiding conflicts, inconsistencies and gaps between regimes.

- Good and credible start of Banking Union in Europe is not only key for the European recovery but also for the global financial stability. The results of the Asset Quality Review and of the stress test would be assessed in the perspective of the necessary activation of credit in the Euro area.

## II – UNCONVENTIONAL MONETARY POLICY

Until now, all central banks of the large advanced economies have embarked on long standing accommodating policies and sustained bold unconventional monetary policy. What was and what is the meaning of this persistent situation more than seven years after the start of the subprime crisis and more than six years after Lehman Brothers bankruptcy? The following questions would be explored amongst others:

- What are the financial and real economy risks associated with a long standing very high level of monetary accommodation in the advanced economies?
- What is the likely impact, in particular on the emerging economies and on the world economy, of the progressive withdrawal of monetary stimulus that has started in the United States?
- Are we experiencing a kind of “new normal” monetary policy required by persistent new economic and financial structural features of the advanced economies (in particular, but not exclusively, the threat of secular stagnation)?
- All advanced economies have embarked on sustained unconventional monetary policy, whilst the instruments, until now, utilized by the major central banks, are different. Can we explain this situation by the different structure of the financing of the various advanced economies? What are in this respect the European specificities?

dans les économies avancées ?

- Quel est l'impact probable, en particulier sur les économies émergentes et sur l'économie mondiale, du retrait progressif de la stimulation monétaire, qui a commencé aux États-Unis ?
- Sommes-nous en train d'expérimenter une sorte de nouvelle politique monétaire « normale » exigée par la persistance de nouvelles caractéristiques structurelles, économiques et financières, des économies avancées (en particulier, mais pas exclusivement, la menace de stagnation économique) ?
- Toutes les économies avancées se sont engagées dans une politique monétaire non traditionnelle, alors que les instruments utilisés jusqu'à présent par les grandes banques centrales, sont différents. Pouvons-nous attribuer cette situation aux différences existant entre les structures de financement des différentes économies avancées ? Quelles sont à cet égard les spécificités européennes ?

### ATELIER 2 : ÉNERGIE, CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

La WPC 2014 a lieu exactement au même moment que la 20<sup>e</sup> Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques. Des délégations de toutes les nations se réunissent à Lima pour faire avancer les négociations en vue d'un engagement mondial ferme vis-à-vis de la réduction des émissions de carbone. L'adoption d'un tel accord à Paris en 2015 est un objectif ambitieux et son succès n'est pour l'instant pas garanti. Toutefois, il est évident que le changement climatique est une préoccupation croissante dans le monde entier et qu'une action globale est de plus en plus urgente. Cet atelier visera à décrire la façon dont le défi climatique est actuellement abordé, tant au niveau des négociations organisées par les Nations unies qu'au niveau des mesures prises aux plans régionaux et nationaux. La session couvrira également les initiatives non gouvernementales et cherchera à déterminer dans quelle

mesure ces actions, considérées depuis longtemps comme un fardeau, pourraient dans les faits offrir des opportunités.

### I - État d'avancement des négociations internationales sur le climat : COP 21 peut-il réussir ?

Les attentes sont grandes à l'égard de COP21 à Paris. Le changement climatique étant un problème mondial, il existe de solides arguments en faveur d'une réponse coordonnée au niveau international, mais trouver un accord au titre de la négociation multilatérale s'est révélé un exercice difficile. Les orateurs feront part de leur point de vue quant aux éléments clés des discussions à venir, au changement des alliances et aux résultats potentiels de la Conférence de Paris.

### II - Initiatives sur le climat dans le contexte de la hausse de la demande d'énergie en Asie

Le succès de la lutte contre le changement climatique exige l'implication de tous les gros émetteurs mais c'est un grand défi pour les régions du monde qui connaissent une forte croissance économique, notamment l'Asie où l'on s'attend à une augmentation de la demande d'énergie. En outre, les scientifiques ont averti des impacts dévastateurs que pourrait avoir le changement climatique si des mesures rigoureuses ne sont pas prises à temps. Qu'il s'agisse d'effets directs, tels que l'augmentation des catastrophes naturelles, ou de problèmes connexes, tels que la pollution de l'air, ces impacts dévastateurs se concrétisent déjà, déclenchant des réactions politiques et des évolutions quant à la façon d'appréhender le changement climatique.

### III - La lutte contre le changement climatique va au-delà des engagements gouvernementaux

La société civile, les villes et le secteur privé prennent tous des initiatives en vue de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre. À cet égard, les mesures prises pour le climat peuvent être considérées comme une opportunité permettant de favoriser le développement durable.



### WORKSHOP 2: ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

**The 2014 WPC takes place at the exact same time as the 20<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Delegations from all nations are meeting in Lima to further advance the negotiations towards a binding global commitment on cutting carbon emissions. Adopting such agreement in Paris in 2015 is an ambitious goal and success is not guaranteed at this stage. However, there is clear evidence that climate change is a growing concern all over the world and a global action is becoming urgent. This workshop will aim at reflecting how the climate challenge is currently taken up, through the UN climate talks and regional/national measures. The session will also address non-governmental initiatives and the extent to which these actions, seen as a burden for long, could actually yield opportunities.**

#### **I - State-of-play of the international climate negotiations: can COP 21 be successful?**

Expectations for the COP21 in Paris are high. Climate change being a global issue, there is a strong case for a coordinated response at the international level, but finding an agreement under the multi-lateral negotiation scheme has proven a difficult exercise. The speakers will share their views on the key elements of the coming discussions, on the shifting alliances and on the potential results of the Paris Conference.

#### **II - Climate actions in a context of rising energy demand in Asia**

To be successful, the fight against climate change needs to take on board all major emitters but it is a clear challenge for the areas of the world experiencing strong economic growth, such as Asia, where energy demand is expected to rise. Furthermore, scientists have warned about the devastating impacts climate change could have if strong action

is not taken in time. Whether these are direct effects, such as the increase of natural disasters, or connected issues, such as air pollution, they are already becoming concrete, triggering policy reactions and changes in the way climate change is being considered.

#### **III - The fight against climate change goes beyond governmental commitments**

Civil society, cities and the private sector are all taking initiatives to reduce GHG emissions. In this respect, climate actions can be seen as an opportunity to favor sustainable growth.

### WORKSHOP 3: AGROINDUSTRY IN AFRICA AND ASIA

**This workshop will bring together key stakeholders to discuss how African and Asian agribusiness leaders could join their efforts in the near future to unlock Africa's agricultural potential.**

**The objectives of the workshop are to increase participants understanding of what has already been done in that field on recent years, to introduce some fruitful initiatives and experiences, to highlight success factors and to formulate broad recommendations.**

**A combination of presentations and highly interactive working sessions will promote dialogue and knowledge sharing. The workshop is organized in three parts.**

#### **First part: Introducing the topic**

The agriculture sector plays a vital role in the Asian economy providing livelihood to more than 2.2 billion people and a Gross Production Value of around US \$1.2 billion. As in Asian countries, agriculture is the backbone of most African countries as well. 60% of the labor force is employed in agriculture which contributes to about 25% to GDP. Total commercial food import of Africa is around US \$3 billion and apart from this, Africa receives food aid close

### ATELIER 3 : AGRO-INDUSTRIE EN AFRIQUE ET EN ASIE

**Cet atelier réunira des intervenants majeurs afin de discuter de la façon dont les dirigeants africains et asiatiques de l'agro-industrie pourraient unir leurs efforts dans un avenir proche pour libérer le potentiel agricole de l'Afrique.**

**Cet atelier a pour objectif d'éclairer les participants sur ce qui a déjà été fait dans ce domaine au cours des dernières années, de présenter certaines initiatives et expériences fructueuses, de mettre en évidence les facteurs de succès et de formuler des recommandations générales.**

**Une combinaison de présentations et de sessions de travail très interactives permettra de favoriser le dialogue et le partage des connaissances. L'atelier est organisé en trois parties.**

#### Première partie : présentation du sujet

Le secteur agricole joue un rôle vital dans l'économie asiatique assurant la subsistance de plus de 2,2 milliards de personnes et représentant une valeur brute de la production d'environ 1,2 milliard de dollars US. Tout comme dans les pays asiatiques, l'agriculture joue un rôle vital dans la plupart des pays africains. 60% de la population active est employée dans l'agriculture, laquelle contribue à environ 25% du PIB. Le total des importations de denrées alimentaires de l'Afrique se situe autour de 3 milliards de dollars et l'Afrique reçoit par ailleurs une aide alimentaire de près de 3 milliards de dollars. Pourtant, 265 millions de personnes - soit un tiers de la population totale - souffrent chroniquement de la faim. Au cours des dernières décennies et pour de multiples raisons, le secteur agricole en Afrique n'a pas réalisé une croissance impressionnante, du fait notamment du manque d'accès aux terres et aux ressources, accompagné du coût élevé des intrants agricoles, de la dégradation des ressources naturelles, de l'insuffisance des systèmes de distribution et d'accès aux marchés, de la faiblesse des investissements dans la recherche, la formation et le développement

agricoles, du changement climatique, des conflits, etc. La production agricole de l'Afrique offre un énorme potentiel, mais nécessite des interventions dans plusieurs domaines. La science, la technologie et l'innovation sont essentiels car ce continent a subi un déclin en matière de rendement agricole en raison de faibles investissements en recherche et en technologies agricoles. Un autre problème a trait à la faiblesse des régimes de propriété foncière. Parmi d'autres intrants agricoles, le secteur des semences en Afrique est très sous-développé, les semences conservées par les agriculteurs représentant environ 80 % des semences utilisées. Les agriculteurs n'ont pas été en mesure de tirer parti des nouvelles variétés de semences et des engrais minéraux modernes. Il existe donc un besoin d'amélioration immédiat dans le secteur des semences et des engrais. Comme pour leurs homologues asiatiques, le manque d'accès au crédit empêche les agriculteurs d'investir dans les technologies agricoles et limite leur participation aux marchés agricoles. La gestion après récolte et la commercialisation des produits agricoles doivent également être améliorées. L'accès aux infrastructures physiques appropriées reste limité. C'est le cas notamment pour les voies rurales, les techniques d'irrigation et les structures de stockage des récoltes.

Bien que de nombreuses réformes aient été mises en œuvre dans le passé pour éliminer les restrictions quant à la participation d'intervenants privés, il reste encore beaucoup à faire. Par exemple, dans le secteur du commerce, les contraintes restent fortes : marges de distribution élevées, capacités de transformation agricole sous-développées, faiblesse des infrastructures de transport et de stockage et lenteur des progrès au niveau de l'établissement d'institutions propices au développement des marchés.

En ce qui concerne le développement agricole, l'Asie a fait des progrès considérables sur de nom-

to US \$ 3 billion. Still, 265 million people - i.e. one third of the total population - suffer from chronic hunger. During the last decades, there has not been an impressive growth in the agriculture sector in the region due to many reasons such as lack of access to land and resources accompanied by high cost of agricultural inputs, degradation of natural resources, poor access to markets and poor distribution systems, low investments in agricultural research, training and extension, climate change and conflicts etc.

Agricultural production in Africa has huge potential, but it needs interventions in several spheres. Science, technology and innovation is a major area as the continent has been witnessing low and declining crop yields owing to low investments in agricultural research and technologies. Another problem is weak land tenure systems. Among other farm inputs the seed sector in Africa is highly underdeveloped with farmer- saved seed accounting for approximately 80% of planted seed. Farmers have not been able to take advantage of new crop varieties and modern mineral fertilizers. Hence, there is an immediate need to improve the seed and the fertilizer sectors. Like their Asian counterparts, lack of access to credit is preventing farmers from investing in agricultural technology and limiting their participation in agricultural markets. Post-harvest management and marketing of agricultural produce also require emphasis. There is limited access to suitable physical infrastructure such as rural roads, irrigation technology and post-harvest storage structures in the continent.

Although many reforms have been implemented in the past up to remove restrictions on private player involvement, a lot still needs to be done. For example, constraints in trade (high distribution margins, underdeveloped agro-processing capacities, weak transport and storage infrastructures and slow progress in developing market supporting institutions) remain strong.

With respect to agricultural development, Asia has made considerable headway on many fronts that are relevant to Africa, including agro-processing, drought and famine management, irrigation management, access to inputs, agricultural research and technology transfer, the establishment of rural knowledge centres and the setting up of micro credit and financing systems. Africa can also draw lessons from Asian countries on how to make sure that their development programmes reflect their own priorities and cultures.

By 2030, the World Bank estimates that Africa's agriculture sector would be a \$ 1 trillion opportunity. There is a lot of untapped potential in Africa which can be unlocked by a comprehensive approach. The continent has 50% of the world's uncultivated yet arable land. The youth population (less than 25 years of age) in the region accounts for around 60% of the total which paves the future for agricultural growth. A strong Asia-Africa relation would help in leveraging these opportunities. There exists an immense investment opportunity in enhancing the productivity of the continent, research and development, infrastructure development, knowledge dissemination, providing agro-inputs and credit provision to farmers and other value chain stakeholders. Agriculture in the continent is in an urgent need of strong innovative and technological development, which calls for a Public Private Partnership approach. This underlines the need for African governments to open up to the contribution of private and corporate firms in the development of agriculture. This could ultimately lead to a transformed agricultural system and higher incomes and more jobs in the continent. At the same time, investments in Africa can lead to geographic expansion of the agribusiness domain of Asia. The combined efforts of the two continents will help accomplish the vision of global food security.

breux fronts, applicables à l'Afrique, notamment dans l'agro-industrie, la gestion de la sécheresse et de la famine, la gestion de l'irrigation, l'accès aux intrants, la recherche agricole et le transfert de technologies, la création de centres de formation rurale et la mise en place de micro-crédits et de systèmes de financement. L'Afrique peut également tirer des leçons des pays asiatiques quant à la façon de s'assurer que les programmes de développement reflètent ses propres priorités et cultures.

La Banque mondiale estime que d'ici 2030, le secteur agricole de l'Afrique représentera une opportunité d'un billion de dollars. Il existe beaucoup de potentiels inexploités en Afrique lesquels pourraient être libérés grâce à une approche globale. Le continent possède 50% des terres arables mondiales encore incultes. La population des jeunes (moins de 25 ans) représente environ 60 % de la population totale et prépare l'avenir de la croissance agricole. Une forte relation Asie-Afrique aiderait à tirer parti de ces opportunités. Il existe un immense potentiel d'investissement dans l'amélioration de la productivité du continent, la recherche et le développement, le développement d'infrastructures, la diffusion de la connaissance, la fourniture d'intrants agricoles, et la mise à disposition de crédits pour les agriculteurs et les autres intervenants de la filière. L'agriculture, sur ce continent, a un besoin urgent d'innovation et de développement technologique, ce qui exige une approche de type partenariat public/privé. Cette situation souligne la nécessité pour les gouvernements africains de s'ouvrir à la contribution des entreprises du secteur privé pour le développement de l'agriculture. Cette ouverture pourrait aboutir à une transformation du système agricole, à des revenus plus élevés et à davantage d'emplois pour le continent. Dans le même temps, les investissements en Afrique peuvent déboucher sur l'expansion géographique du domaine de l'agro-industrie en Asie.

Les efforts conjugués des deux continents contribueront à l'obtention d'une sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

Après avoir présenté le contexte dans lequel les partenariats afro-asiatique sont construits et lancés, l'atelier se concentrera sur deux thèmes majeurs. Le premier sera abordé par le biais d'une présentation et d'une discussion relativement à certaines des principales initiatives mises en place au cours des dernières années par les acteurs asiatiques et leurs partenaires africains en vue d'accroître la production agricole et de soutenir les agriculteurs locaux. Le deuxième, qui donnera lieu à une discussion, concernera la façon dont les intervenants asiatiques et africains de l'agro-industrie pourraient améliorer leurs actions afin d'obtenir de meilleurs résultats dans un avenir proche. Cette dernière partie traitera de questions importantes, notamment : comment les acteurs asiatiques peuvent-ils mieux aider leurs partenaires africains à adapter et à adopter les stratégies leur permettant d'augmenter la production et la productivité agricoles ? Comment les investissements accrus de l'Asie en Afrique peuvent-ils être structurés de manière à accroître au maximum les avantages en matière de : développement du capital humain pour l'Afrique, développement des technologies agricoles et transfert de compétences et de technologies pour les agriculteurs africains ? Comment ce partenariat peut-il aider l'agriculture africaine à atteindre un développement durable grâce à la diversification des produits, à l'ajout de valeur et à un meilleur accès aux marchés ?

### **Deuxième partie : ce qui est déjà mis en oeuvre ?**

Différentes initiatives importantes et des programmes interrégionaux sont déjà en cours de mise en oeuvre. Au cours des dernières années, des efforts de plus en plus importants ont été réalisés en vue de renforcer le partenariat économique entre les deux continents pour le développement

After introducing the context in which Asian-African Partnerships are built and launched, the workshop will focus on two major topics. The first one will be an introduction and a discussion of some of the main initiatives that has been implemented in recent years by Asian actors and their African partners to increase agricultural production and support local farmers. The second one will be a discussion on how Asian and African agribusiness stakeholders could improve their actions to get better results in the near future. This last part will discuss important issues such as: How can Asian stakeholders better assist their African partners in adapting and adopting the strategies that propel agricultural production and productivity? How can Asia's increased investment in Africa be structured so as to maximize benefits with regards to: human capital development for Africa, farm technology development and the transfer of skills and technology to African farmers? How can this partnership help African agriculture to attain sustainability of growth through product diversification, value addition and better access to markets?

### **Second part: what is already being implemented?**

Different important initiatives and interregional programs are already being implemented. In recent years, there have been growing efforts to reinforce the economic partnership between the two continents on agricultural development and food production. The second part of the workshop will be dedicated to the presentation of different Asia-Africa partnerships in the fields of technologies and expertise for agricultural growth, food security and rural development in areas of common interest. The panel will highlight some of the most relevant initiatives taken during the last 15 years by stakeholders from Asian countries that play a very important role in the support of agriculture in different African countries. Three Asian countries could be selected for this second part of the workshop: India, Japan and the People Republic of China.

### **Japan**

Japan's scientific support and its funding for the African initiative to develop the 'New Rice for Africa' (NERICA) are remarkable examples of Asian-African collaboration building on African and Asian partners' strengths. By putting their technical know-how and funds together they came up with a new rice that has put many rice-growing areas in Africa well on the way to becoming as productive as rice-growing areas in Asia. African and Asian scientists were keys to the assembling of a critical mass of expertise in the global consortium that developed the cross of Asian and African rice varieties called NERICA. This New Rice for Africa combines the hardiness of West African rice and the high yields of Asian rice. NERICA yields up to 50 percent more grain than traditional African varieties and a whopping 200 percent more when farmers apply fertilizer and use better methods of cultivation. Not only does NERICA rice give higher yields but it saves on imports and has more protein. Just developing NERICA though is only part of the story. The African Rice Initiative (ARI), launched in 2002 in Côte d'Ivoire, played a crucial role in helping to spread NERICA, in finding ways to produce more and better quality seed and in sharing the best ways to grow it. Now Japan is helping spread NERICA to East African countries such as Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania and is capitalizing on the success of the NERICA experience to support agricultural research and policy development for other crops important to Africa.

### **India**

The Government of India is playing the role of a catalyst in assisting its food and agriculture companies to boost their presence in Africa. India is working to increase Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in Africa which will not only permit fund infusion but bring enhanced technology from India to Africa. The India-Africa Partnership in Agriculture, a new initiative, was very recently launched by the



de l'agriculture et de la production alimentaire. La deuxième partie de l'atelier sera consacrée à la présentation des différents partenariats Asie-Afrique dans les domaines des technologies et de l'expertise en matière de croissance agricole, de la sécurité alimentaire et du développement rural dans des zones d'intérêt commun. L'atelier mettra en évidence certaines des initiatives les plus pertinentes des 15 dernières années réalisées par des intervenants de pays asiatiques qui jouent un rôle très important dans le soutien de l'agriculture de différents pays africains. Trois pays asiatiques pourraient être sélectionnés pour cette deuxième partie de l'atelier : l'Inde, le Japon et la République Populaire de Chine.

### Le Japon

L'appui scientifique du Japon ainsi que son financement pour l'Initiative africaine visant à développer le « New Rice for Africa » (NERICA) sont de remarquables exemples de collaboration afro-asiatique s'appuyant sur les atouts respectifs des deux partenaires. En réunissant leurs fonds et leur savoir-faire technique, ils ont créé une nouvelle variété de riz qui a mis de nombreuses régions rizicoles en Afrique sur le chemin d'une productivité aussi élevée que celle des rizicultures asiatiques. Les scientifiques africains et asiatiques ont joué un rôle déterminant pour assembler une masse critique d'expertise dans le consortium mondial qui a élaboré la variété croisée de riz africain et asiatique appelé NERICA. Ce « Nouveau Riz pour l'Afrique » combine la robustesse du riz de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le rendement élevé du riz asiatique. Le riz NERICA donne jusqu'à 50 pour cent de grains en plus par comparaison avec les variétés africaines traditionnelles et jusqu'à 200 % en plus lorsque les agriculteurs utilisent des engrais et ont recours à de meilleures méthodes de culture. Non seulement le riz NERICA donne des rendements élevés mais il permet de réduire les importations et contient plus de protéines. Mais le développement du NERICA n'est qu'une partie de l'histoire. L'African

Rice Initiative (ARI), lancée en 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire, a joué un rôle crucial pour aider à propager le riz NERICA, à trouver des moyens de produire plus de semences d'une meilleure qualité et à partager les meilleures façons de les cultiver. Le Japon aide maintenant à étendre l'utilisation du NERICA aux pays d'Afrique de l'Est, tels que l'Ouganda, le Rwanda et la Tanzanie et mise sur le succès de l'expérience NERICA pour soutenir la recherche agricole et l'élaboration de politiques pour d'autres cultures importantes de l'Afrique.

### L'Inde

Le gouvernement de l'Inde joue un rôle de catalyseur en aidant ses entreprises agricoles et agroalimentaires à renforcer leur présence en Afrique. L'Inde s'emploie à accroître les investissements directs en Afrique, ce qui va non seulement permettre l'apport de fonds mais également apporter à l'Afrique la technologie avancée de l'Inde. Le « Partenariat Indo-Africain dans le domaine de l'Agriculture », est une nouvelle initiative qui a été lancée très récemment par l'Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) (Conseil indien de recherche agricole), l'International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) (Institut international de recherche sur les cultures des zones tropicales semi-arides) et l'International Agriculture Consulting Group (ICAG) (Groupe de conseil international en agriculture). Cette plateforme mettra à disposition son expertise et son expérience pour aider les pays africains à trouver des réponses aux questions liées à l'alimentation, à l'agriculture et au développement. Le Programme d'assistance technique pour le coton est un autre exemple de la coopération indienne avec les pays africains dans le domaine de l'agriculture. Ce programme a été conçu en mettant l'accent sur ce dont les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Tchad, Mali, Nigéria, Malawi et Ouganda) ont besoin et ce que l'Inde peut offrir compte tenu de ses atouts et de son expérience.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the International Agriculture Consulting Group (ICAG). This platform will make available expertise and experience to support African countries in discovering answers to their food, agriculture and development challenges. Another example of Indian cooperation with African countries in the field of agriculture is the Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (TAP). The Cotton Technical Assistance Program was designed with a focus on what the West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Malawi and Uganda) need and what India can offer considering its strengths and experience.

In the private sector, there is a noteworthy presence of Indian agricultural firms and food processing companies in Africa. According to a survey published in 2013, there were over 70 Indian companies, which were preparing to enter Africa to establish farming activities, as there is enormous room for growth in Ethiopia, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Liberia, Ghana, Congo and Rwanda. There is huge scope for Indian companies to build forward linkages like contract farming helping the agricultural sector in Africa to link agricultural supply chains with processing plants or retailing businesses.

### **China (PRC)**

China's involvement in African agriculture, similar to its general economic engagement in Africa, has surged in recent years. Since the 1960s, China has implemented approximately 220 agricultural aid projects in Africa. Investment increased rapidly after the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOFAC) Beijing summit in November 2006. The terms of the summit promoted the establishment of 14 distinctive agricultural centres in 33 countries, the dispatch of 100 senior agricultural experts, and training of 15,000 experts across various fields (including 1,500 agricultural technology professionals). These initial

investments illustrate both China's commitment to the agricultural sector and the diversity of Chinese investment in Africa. In 2009, at the 4th FOCAC ministerial meeting, the RPC central government further announced eight new measures in increasing Chinese investments in African agriculture. These measures entailed the establishment of twenty demonstration centres and fifty agricultural technology groups in Africa to take part in the training of up to 2,000 agricultural technical personnel.

China has become one the key players in African agriculture through a series of agreements in various African states. Chinese scientists, agricultural experts and farmers are increasingly a common sight in Africa. For example, China has pledged US\$ 800 million to modernize Mozambique's agricultural infrastructure through the dispatch of 100 Chinese agricultural experts stationed in several research stations within Mozambique. These experts work with local groups to increase crop yield and find other methods to improve overall performance in the agricultural sector. China even plans to build an agricultural demonstration centre in Mozambique that will test the viability of various crops that could be introduced to help feed the Mozambican population. China's involvement in Mozambique serves as an example of the degree of Chinese involvement in Africa and demonstrates the various methods used to drive and improve African agricultural production.

Yet questions remain not only concerning China's motives, but also the effectiveness of current Chinese agricultural projects in Africa. Regional stakeholders continually cite lack of coordination and poor governance systems in the projects financed by the Chinese all over Africa; as these loose arrangements almost never account for the needs of poorer Africans subsisting on the land prior to sale. Even though Chinese investments in agriculture seem to directly address Africa's hunger problems,

Dans le secteur privé, il existe une présence notable des entreprises agricoles et agroalimentaires indiennes en Afrique. Selon une étude publiée en 2013, plus de 70 sociétés indiennes se préparaient à entrer en Afrique pour y établir des activités agricoles, car il existe un énorme potentiel de croissance en Ethiopie, au Malawi, au Kenya, en Ouganda, au Liberia, au Ghana, au Congo et au Rwanda. Il existe d'énormes possibilités pour les sociétés indiennes de construire des liens en aval tels que l'agriculture sous contrat qui peut aider le secteur agricole africain à mettre en relation les chaînes d'approvisionnement agricoles avec les usines de transformation ou les entreprises de commerce de détail.

### La Chine (RPC)

L'engagement de la Chine dans l'agriculture africaine, similaire à son engagement économique général en Afrique, s'est accéléré au cours de ces dernières années. Depuis les années 60, la Chine a mis en place environ 220 projets d'aide agricole en Afrique. Les investissements se sont développés rapidement après la tenue du Forum sur la coopération sino-africaine (FOFAC) au sommet de Beijing en novembre 2006. Les accords conclus dans ce sommet ont permis la mise en place de 14 centres agricoles dans 33 pays, l'envoi de 100 experts agricoles et la formation de 15 000 experts dans différents domaines (dont 1500 professionnels de la technologie agricole). Ces investissements initiaux illustrent à la fois l'engagement de la Chine dans le secteur agricole et la diversité des investissements chinois en Afrique. En 2009, lors de la 4<sup>e</sup> réunion ministérielle du FOCAC, le gouvernement central de la RPC a en outre annoncé huit nouvelles mesures destinées à accroître les investissements chinois dans l'agriculture africaine. Ces mesures concernent la création de vingt centres de démonstration et de cinquante groupes de technologie agricole en Afrique appelés à prendre part à la formation de 2 000 employés techniques agricoles.

La Chine est devenue l'un des principaux acteurs de l'agriculture africaine grâce à une série d'accords avec différents États africains. Les scientifiques, experts agricoles et agriculteurs chinois sont de plus en plus visibles en Afrique. Par exemple, la Chine a promis 800 millions de dollars pour moderniser l'infrastructure agricole du Mozambique grâce à l'envoi de 100 experts agricoles chinois installés dans plusieurs centres de recherche. Ces experts travaillent avec des groupes locaux pour accroître le rendement des cultures et pour trouver d'autres méthodes permettant d'améliorer les performances générales du secteur agricole. La Chine envisage même d'y construire un centre de démonstration agricole, qui testera la viabilité des différentes cultures susceptibles d'être introduites pour aider à nourrir la population de ce pays. L'engagement de la Chine au Mozambique est un exemple de son degré d'implication en Afrique et des différentes méthodes utilisées pour développer et améliorer la production agricole africaine.

Mais certaines questions subsistent, non seulement quant aux motivations de la Chine mais également quant à l'efficacité des projets agricoles actuels de la Chine en Afrique. Les intervenants régionaux citent continuellement le manque de coordination et l'insuffisance des systèmes de gouvernance des projets financés par les Chinois dans toute l'Afrique ; car ces arrangements imprécis ne tiennent presque jamais compte des besoins des Africains les plus pauvres vivant de la terre avant la vente. Même si les investissements chinois dans le secteur de l'agriculture semble s'attaquer directement au problème de la faim en Afrique, nombreux sont ceux qui considèrent la Chine comme engagée dans une quête de ressources en vue de soutenir sa rapide croissance.

### Troisième partie : ce qui devrait être amélioré ?

Cette troisième et dernière partie est conçue comme une contribution au débat sur les stra-

many still view China as engaged in a quest for resources to feed its fast-paced growth.

### **Third part: what should be improved?**

This third and last part is designed as a contribution to the debate on strategies, achievements and challenges of Asian and African agribusiness partnership. Asian countries' engagement with African agriculture represents an opportunity for African states to build partnerships for development, an approach that promises mutual benefit.

Many studies have shown that African stakeholders believe and share the sentiment that Asian public and private actors have done more to alleviate poverty in Africa than may have been attempted by traditional donors. African actors also believe that Asian governments and investors engagement might be more meaningful if it included a form of governance system which monitors Asian investments and enables African partners to measure the impact on rural development and livelihoods.

African leaders and stakeholders also express their concern with some other key aspects of Asian Investments in agriculture. They do consider these investments should be carefully evaluated to measure gains that such ventures bring. Some African voices raise the concern that some of the projects do not benefit poorer individuals as expected, and that most of the projects are not planned with beneficiaries in the decision making process.

African policymakers and corporate leaders insist that Asian investment plans must be articulated, with clearer definitions of their objectives and terms of engagement. African partners should be better informed on what is being done and why, who is doing what and how to draw lessons for future engagements. They also expressed concern on the need for Asian countries to effectively coordinate their efforts with African initiatives such

as the African Union's Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

Regional stakeholders maintain that Asian investments have the potential to change agriculture permanently on the continent; as investing in agriculture presents a more feasible path to reducing poverty and hunger in Africa. Africa needs to exploit this opportunity. Although claims on Asian investors' land leases or purchases are overstated, policies should be drafted for these new levels of engagement that protect people from any process that would alienate and/or displace them from their own land. The legal infrastructure around property rights and land titles should be better defined and more clearly established. Major positive changes to Africa's agriculture must begin with a comprehensive review of land ownerships, rights and titles.

The discussion could also include other topics such as triangular cooperation between the private sector, academic and research institutions and NGOs that also has lots of potential for productive partnerships.

tégies, les réalisations et les défis du partenariat des pays asiatiques et africains dans le domaine de l'agro-industrie. L'engagement des pays asiatiques dans l'agriculture africaine représente pour les États africains une opportunité de créer des partenariats pour le développement, approche qui promet des avantages mutuels.

De nombreuses études ont montré que les intervenants africains estiment que les acteurs publics et privés asiatiques ont fait plus pour réduire la pauvreté en Afrique que ce qui a pu être tenté par les donateurs traditionnels. Les acteurs africains estiment également que l'engagement des gouvernements et des investisseurs asiatiques pourrait être plus utile s'il incluait une forme de système de gouvernance destiné à contrôler les investissements asiatiques et à permettre aux partenaires africains de mesurer leur impact sur le développement rural et les moyens de subsistance.

Les dirigeants et intervenants africains expriment également leurs préoccupations quant à d'autres aspects majeurs des investissements asiatiques dans l'agriculture. Ils considèrent en effet que ces investissements devraient être soigneusement évalués pour mesurer les gains apportés par de telles initiatives. Certaines voix en Afrique font remarquer que certains de ces projets ne bénéficient pas aux individus les plus pauvres et soulignent que la plupart de ces projets ne sont pas planifiés avec les bénéficiaires lors du processus de prise de décision.

Les dirigeants et chefs d'entreprise africains insistent sur le fait que les plans d'investissement asiatiques devraient être communiqués en définissant plus clairement leurs objectifs et les conditions de leur engagement. Les partenaires africains devraient être mieux informés sur ce qui se fait et pourquoi, qui fait quoi et comment en tirer des

leçons pour les engagements futurs. Ils ont également exprimé leur préoccupation quant à la nécessité pour les pays d'Asie de coordonner leurs efforts avec les initiatives africaines telles que l'African Union's Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) (Programme de l'Union africaine pour le développement global de l'agriculture en Afrique).

Les intervenants régionaux maintiennent que les investissements asiatiques ont le potentiel de transformer définitivement l'agriculture sur le continent africain car investir dans l'agriculture est la meilleure façon de parvenir à une réduction de la pauvreté et de la faim en Afrique. L'Afrique doit exploiter cette opportunité. Bien que les doléances relatives aux locations ou aux achats de terrain des investisseurs asiatiques soient exagérées, des politiques devraient être élaborées pour ces nouveaux niveaux d'engagement afin de protéger les africains contre tout processus risquant de les écarter et/ou de les déplacer de leur propre terre. L'infrastructure juridique relative aux droits de propriété et aux titres de propriété devrait être mieux définie et plus clairement établie. Les changements positifs majeurs pour l'agriculture africaine doivent commencer par un examen complet de la propriété foncière, des droits et des titres afférents.

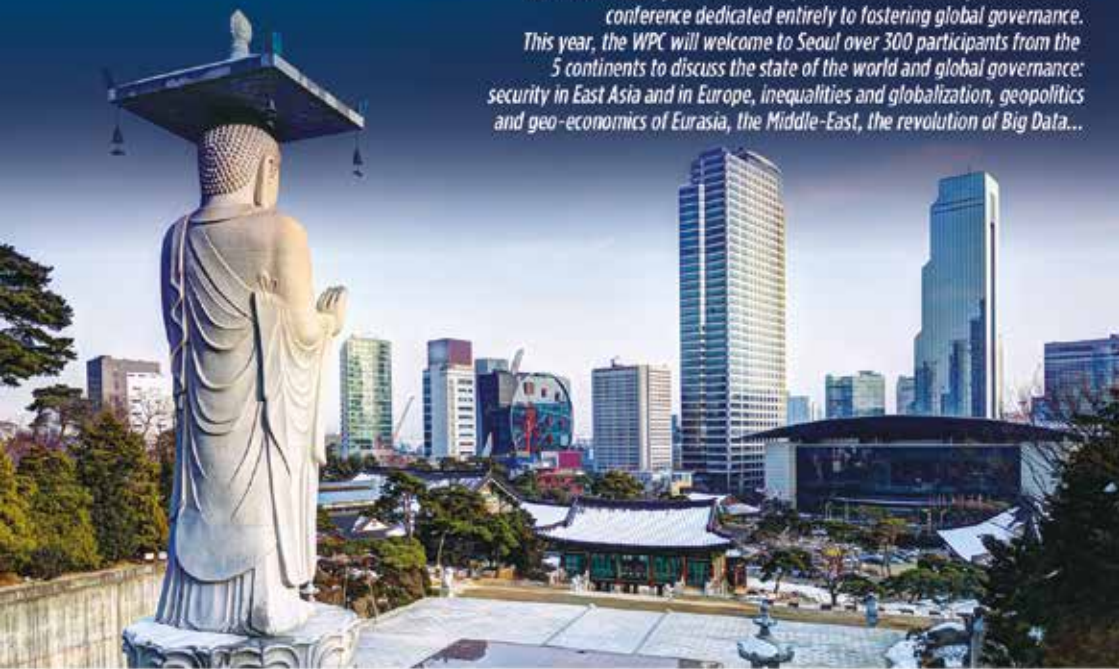
La discussion pourrait également inclure d'autres sujets tels que la coopération triangulaire entre le secteur privé, les établissements universitaires et de recherche et les ONG ; coopération qui présente également un très grand potentiel pour des partenariats productifs.



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## PARTICIPANTS



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He specialized in cognitive strategies and change management in complex environments, he advises clients from private and public sectors on influence and strategic monitoring issues. He is a regular contributor to *Le Nouvel Observateur* ("Plus"), *Les Echos* ("Cercle") and to *Atlantico.fr*. He graduated from the Institut d'études politiques (Sciences Po) in Paris and the École de guerre économique (School of Economic Warfare).



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## His Royal Highness Prince Turki Al-Faisal

**His Royal Highness Prince Turki Al-**

**Faisal served as the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United States of America from September 2005 until February 2007.** His Royal Highness is involved in a number of cultural and social activities. He is one of the founders of the King Faisal Foundation and is the Chairman of the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies in Riyadh. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown, the Oxford Center for Islamic Studies, and the King Faisal Foundation. He graduated from Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He subsequently pursued an undergraduate degree at Georgetown University in Washington, DC.



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He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kuwait Banking Association (2007-2010). He started his career at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) as a researcher and later as a manager of the economics department. He graduated from Syracuse University and continued post-graduate degrees at Stanford University



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**President of Aso Group.** He started his career at the import-export company Osawa Shokai in 1973. He joined

Aso Corporation in 1975 as Auditor and became Senior Managing Director in 1977, then President in 1979 and Representative Director in 2001. He has been Independent Director at Hoya Corporation since 2011. He also has been serving on the boards of Sumida Corporation, Toto Ltd. and Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd. He graduated with a law degree from Keio University and from the New College, University of Oxford.



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He served as Minister for Trade of Korea (2011-2013) and Ambassador-at-Large for International Economy and Trade (2013-2014). He also served as Chairman of the Korea International Trade Commission. Prior to this, he worked as a senior research fellow of the KDI and served as the Vice President of the KIEP. He also worked on the international commerce issues as a senior economist in the Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. He graduated from Seoul National University and he obtained a PhD in economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



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Deputy Managing Editor of *Les Echos* since 2008. He served as Deputy Managing Editor at *Le Figaro* (2005-2008). He held the position of Tokyo Bureau Chief, *Les Echos* (1994-2000). He was correspondent for *Les Echos* in the United States. He is also a columnist at Europe 1 and Radio classique. He graduated from the Institut d'études politiques (Sciences Po), Paris and the Centre de formation des journalistes.



**BARROSO** José Manuel  
11<sup>th</sup> president of the European Commission (2004-2014). He served as Prime Minister of Portugal from 2002 to 2004. His political career began in 1980 when he joined the Social Democratic Party (PSD). He was elected President of the party in 1999 and re-elected three times. During the same period, he served as Vice President of the European People's Party. He also held the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal (1992-1995). He has a degree in law from the University of Lisbon. Furthermore, he completed a Diploma in European Studies and a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Geneva.



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CEO, *The Africa International Media Group*, Media Consultant and Adviser on African Affairs. She also heads the "Club Millenium" in Paris. Born in Cameroon, educated in Côte d'Ivoire, France and Austria, she graduated from the universities of Abidjan, La Sorbonne in Paris and Vienna (German Studies, Political Science and History). She is also an alumni of the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and of the Harvard Kennedy School of Governance. Besides being a frequent TV guest (TV5Monde, France24, Aljazeera, RFI, i-Télé, ARD, ZDF) to comment current news and

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CEO of the electric car company Mia Generation and corporate consulting firm Focus Asia France.

She was one of the first businesspeople to move to St. Petersburg at the time of Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of perestroika. Here, she specialized in restructuring companies from former Communist countries. In 1999, she founded the online portal Wall Street Reporter in New York, and was publisher of the magazines Art Tribune, Antique Doll Magazine and Collectors Eye. She graduated from New York Fordham University and from the University of Strasbourg.



**BOUABID** Othman  
Interior Ministry of the Kingdom of Morocco. Former Governor.

He was Director of Cabinet of the Interior Minister, chargé de mission at the Cabinet of the Interior Minister and administrator at the central administration of the Interior Ministry. He graduated from the Institut d'études politiques in Paris, from the Law School of Rabat and he holds a PhD in political sciences from the University Paris II.



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President of the Pasteur Institute.

Previously, he was Vice-President of the Institut Mérieux, in charge of medical and scientific affairs (2008-2013). He served as Director General of the French institute for health and medical research (Inserm) (2001-2007). He headed the National Reference Center on the molecular epidemiology of viral hepatitis, Pasteur/Necker. He was also head of the National Reference Centre on viral hepatitis. He holds MD PhD degree, he studied at the Pasteur Institute and the Necker Faculty of Medicine. In 1989 he became full professor of Cell Biology and Hepatology.



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Baroness Lynda  
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**Professor of Economic History and Director of the Master of International Affairs at Paris-Dauphine University, Founder of the Cercle Cyclope, main European research institute on raw materials markets.** He was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Office of the French Prime Minister. He published around forty books including *Le siècle de Jules, le XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle raconté à mon petit-fils*, Bourin

2010. He is the President of the French Observatory on formation of food products' prices and margins since 2010. He graduated from HEC, he is "agrégé" in history and holds a doctorate in humanities.



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He is Chairman of Maeil Business Newspaper and Maeil Broadcasting Network. He served as Acting Prime Minister of Korea (2002). He currently serves as Founder and Executive Chairman of World Knowledge Forum, Board Member of World Association of Newspapers and Member of the Global Commission on Internet Governance. He graduated from the University of Rochester in Politics, from the George Washington University in International Affairs, from New York University in International Business Management and received a PhD from NYU.



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He is currently an advisory committee member for policy affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was a Fulbright scholar and a two-time Japan Foundation Fellow. Before joining Seoul National University, he taught at the Korea Military Academy and Sogang Jesuit University. He earned his PhD in Political Science at the University of California at Berkeley after having completed his BA and MA degrees at Seoul National University.



**CHO** Jeonghoon (Joseph)  
Total Group Representative in Korea (January 2015).

He has been serving as President of Bowater Korea Ltd. & Vice President of Resolute Forest Products Inc. since 2006. Previously, he was Statutory Auditor of Samsung Total Petrochemical Co. Ltd. (2003-2006), President of Cray Valley Korea Co. Ltd (Affiliate of Total) (2001-2006) and Chief Representative of Total in Korea & Head

of Total Korea Services (1996-2006). He holds a BA in Petroleum & Mining Engineering from Seoul National University and a MA in Energy Economics from Sydney University.



**CHO** Tae-yul  
2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea since 2013.

He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1979. He held different positions such as Counsellor, Korean Permanent Mission to the UN Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland (1996-2000), Ambassador, Korean Permanent Mission to the UN Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland (2005-2006). He also served as Deputy Minister for Trade (2006-2008) and Ambassador to Spain (2008-2011). He graduated from Seoul National University and he studied at Oxford University, United Kingdom.



**CHOI** Jungwha  
President, Korea Image Communication Institute and Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

She is also a Member of International Conference Council, Seoul Metropolitan Government, an Advisor to the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Korean Culture and Information Service and an Advisor, Protocol Planning and Coordination, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. She serves as the Editor-in-Chief of Koreana, published by the Korea Foundation. She was an advisor to the National Unification Advisory Council (2011-2013). She holds a PhD in Interpretation and Translation Studies from ESIT, Paris III University and a BA from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.



**COLANTUONI** Luigi  
Chief Representative for North-East Asia, Total S.A. and President, Tokyo Branch, Total Trading International, S.A.

He is also Member of the Board of the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Japan. He



started his career in Italy in the petroleum and chemical industry. He joined in 1986 the Electroplating Division of Schering. In 2006, based in the US, he was named President and CEO of Sartomer. He became in 2008 Associate Director in the Finance Department of the Chemical Branch of Total S.A. in Paris. He graduated in Chemical Engineering from the University of Napoli (Italy) and got a MBA at INSEAD, Fontainebleau (France).



**COLLOMB** Bertrand  
Honorary Chairman of Lafarge. Director of Total, ATCO and DuPont. Former

Chairman and CEO of Lafarge. Chairman of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He graduated from the École polytechnique and the École des Mines in Paris. He also holds a French law degree and a PhD in Management from the University of Texas.



**COOPER** Richard  
Maurits C. Boas Professor of International Economics at Harvard University since 1981. Previously, he was

Chairman of the National Intelligence Council (1995-1997), Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (1990-1992), Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (1977-1981), Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Monetary Affairs (1965-1966), U.S. Department of State. He received an A.B. from Oberlin College, a M.Sc. (Econ) from London School of Economics and Political Science, and a PhD from Harvard University.



**CSABA** Gábor  
Ambassador of Hungary to the Republic of Korea since 2013. Previously, he served as Director-General

for the Americas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011-2013), Ambassador to Australia, also accredited to New Zealand (2007-2011), Deputy Director-General, Department for the Americas, MFA (2002-2007), Deputy Director-General, Department for the Amer-

icas, MFA (1997-2002) and Head of U.S. Desk, MFA (1995-1997). He holds a Master of Science in Foreign Service from Georgetown University and a Master of Science in Economics from Budapest University of Economic Sciences.



**DAHLAN** Mohamad  
Prominent Palestinian leader and member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) since his election in

2006. He took part in negotiations as a member of the Palestinian negotiating team after the signing of the Oslo Accords. He established the Preventive Security Service (PSS) in Gaza in 1994. He held the position of National Security Advisor in 2002. He also served as Minister of State for Internal Security in 2003 and as National Security Advisor in 2007. He was elected a member of Fatah Central Committee in its 6th Conference held in Bethlehem on August 2009.



**DAIANU** Daniel  
Professor of economics, The School of Political and Administrative Studies in Bucharest and member of the

Board of the Central Bank of Romania. First Vice President of the Romanian Financial Supervision Authority during 2013-2014. He served as a member of the European Parliament (2007-2009) and he co-authored EP report on the reform of the regulation and supervision of financial markets. He also held the position of Finance Minister of Romania (1997-1998), Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Banca Comerciala Romana (2005-2007), Chief Economist of the National Bank of Romania (1992-1997) and Deputy Minister of Finance (1992).



**DAVID** Dominique  
Executive Vice-President of Ifri and Editor of *Politique étrangère*. Previously, he was in charge of the Security Studies department at Ifri. Before joining Ifri, he was Deputy Director of the Institut français de polé-

mologie (French Institute of Polemology), and then



Secretary General of the FEDN (Fondation pour les études de défense nationale). He also taught at the Military School of Saint-Cyr, at the Paris I University and at the Institut d'études politiques of Paris (Sciences Po). His studies and publications deal with strategic issues, particularly with French strategy and European issues.



**DEJAMMET** Alain  
**Ambassador of France.** He began to work at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Head of the Press and Information Department (1981-1985) and then became Head of the North Africa and Middle-East Department (1985-1989). He was Ambassador to Egypt (1989-1991), Head of the Political Affairs Department (1991-1995), Ambassador to the UN (1995-2000), and then to the Holy See (2000-2001). He was Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institut du monde arabe. Today, he is Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Foundation Res Publica.



**DELAPALME** Nathalie  
**Executive Director (Research and Policy) of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation since 2010.** She previously served as Inspecteur général des finances at the French Ministry of Economy and Finances, as Advisor in charge of Africa to several French Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Development, and as advisor at the Finances and Budget Commission of the French Senate. She graduated from the Institut d'études politiques of Paris and holds a degree (DEA) in applied economics.



**DJELIC** Bozidar  
**Managing Director at Lazard Sovereign Group since 2014.** Previously, he was Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia (2007-2011). From 2001 to 2004 he served as Minister of Finance and Economy of Serbia. Between 2005 and 2007, he served as Credit Agricole's Director for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Prior to 2001, he was a Partner of McKinsey & Company in the Paris and Silicon Valley offices. He holds a MBA from the Harvard Business School, a MPA from the J.F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and a MA in Economics from the School of High Social Studies in Paris.



**DROUIN** François  
**Chairman of the Board for the Autoroutes et tunnel du Mont-Blanc and of Société française du tunnel routier du Fréjus, Vice President of the French Public Investment Bank (BPI), President of ETI FINANCE.** Former CEO of OSEO (the French Agency for Innovation and SMEs financing). Former Engineer at the Directorate of Navigation of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region, Managing Director of the Caisse des dépôts (French public financial institution) for the Normandie region and later on for the Bourgogne region, Chairman of the Board for the Caisses d'Épargne (French savings banks) in the Midi-Pyrénées and for the Crédit foncier de France (National mortgage bank of France). He holds a degree from the École polytechnique and from the ENPC (corps de ponts).



**ELSALAMEEN** Fadi  
**Political commentator and analyst on Arab-Israeli affairs, a writer, and public speaker.** He is an Adjunct Senior Fellow at the American Security Project, a Washington, DC think tank that has been created to develop an American national security vision and strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. He is also a fellow with the New America Foundation's American Strategy Program. He holds a MA from Johns Hopkins School of Advanced Studies (SAIS) in International Relations and Economics with a specialization in China studies.



**EOM** Seock-jeong  
**Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Sweden.** Previously, he served as Adviser for

International Relations to Seoul Metropolitan Government (2008–2011), Ambassador to Hungary (2006–2008) and Dean of Education and Training, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, MOFAT (2004–2006). He also held the position of Deputy Director-General for Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) (2001–2004). He holds a BA in International Relations from Seoul National University and a MA in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.



**FOUCHER** Michel  
Chair of applied Geopolitics at College of World Studies (CEM, FMSH) since 2013. He has been a University

Professor since 1989, professor at the École normale supérieure, at the Institute for Political Studies (Sciences Po) and the ENA (National School of Administration). He is Senior Advisor to the Compagnie Jacques Coeur since 2013. He was French Ambassador to Latvia (2002–2006), after having served as an Advisor to the French Foreign Minister (1997–2002), Special Envoy to the Balkans and the Caucasus (1999). He also served as Director of the policy planning staff of the French Foreign Ministry (1999–2002). From 2010 to 2013, he was Director of Studies and Research, Institute of Higher National Defense Studies (IHEDN). He is “Agrégé” in geography and obtained his PhD at Sorbonne University.



**FRIEDEN** Jeffry  
Professor of Government at Harvard University. He specializes in the

politics of international monetary and financial relations. He is the author of *Currency Politics: The Political Economy of Exchange Rate Policy* (2015), and the co-author (with Menzie Chinn) of *Lost Decades: The Making of America's Debt Crisis and the Long Recovery* (2012). He is also the author of *Global Capitalism: Its Fall and Rise in the Twentieth Century* (2006), of *Banking on the World: The Politics of American International Finance* (1987), of *Debt,*

*Development, and Democracy: Modern Political Economy and Latin America, 1965–1985* (1991), and is the co-author or co-editor of over a dozen other books on related topics. His articles on the politics of international economic issues have appeared in a wide variety of scholarly and general-interest publications.



**GASCÓN** Lorenzo  
Academician and Vice-Chairman of the Royal Academy of Economic and Financial Sciences of Spain. He also

served as Dean of the Illustrious College of Economists of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands and as a member of the International Council of the US Information Agency. He is Honorary President of the European League of Economic Cooperation and board Member of the Fondation Jean Monnet pour l'Europe. He is also a WAAS Fellow. In addition he has been Chairman, President and C.E.O. of several companies, including Tuneles y Autopistas de Barcelona S.A. and the Banco de Expansión Industrial. He holds a PhD and graduated from the Senior Management Program (PADE) of the IESE Business School. Doctor honoris causa for the Universities of Michoacan (Mexico) and Lishui (China).



**GATES** Robert  
Former U.S. Secretary of Defense, from December 2006 to July 2011 under Presidents George W. Bush

and Barack Obama. Previously he was President of Texas A&M University, the nation's seventh largest university. He also served as Director of the CIA between 1991 and 1993 under George H.W. Bush. He joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966 and spent nearly 27 years as an intelligence professional. He received a doctorate in 1974 in Russian and Soviet history from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.



## GERMAY (DE)

Nicolas

**CEO and founder of Alandia, an investment company.** After selling his first advisory firm to KPMG, he acted as chairman of Kroll in France. He has been involved in a number of cases all over Europe but also in, or for, emerging countries such as India, Malaysia, the Gulf, North Africa, acting on behalf of multinationals, governments or sovereign. He has been a member of several Advisory Boards such as British Telecom or PWC. He published a book on globalization in June 2010: "Mondialisation, un autre regard".



## GUÉRIN Gilles

**Managing Partner, EFG Bank, Geneva.**

Area of expertise: private asset management. He previously worked as a money market dealer at the Al Saudi bank in Paris, then as treasurer for Europe at the National Bank of Abu Dhabi in Paris. He received a degree in economics from the University of Neuchâtel and an advanced management degree from the École des Cadres de Lausanne.



## GIRARD Renaud

**Journalist at Le Figaro.**

He has covered major worldwide political crises and armed conflicts for the past 30 years. Expert on geopolitics, he has written several books on Middle-East and regularly takes part in international conferences. He is also a Professor at the Institut d'études politiques (Sciences Po) of Paris. He is a member of the Board of the Group IDI, member of the editorial board of the *Revue des deux mondes*, editor at *Questions Internationales*, member of the club Le Siècle. He graduated from the École normale supérieure and the École nationale d'administration.



## GOMART Thomas

**Vice President for Strategic Development at Ifri. He was its Russia/Nis centre director (2004-2013), and the**

**co-director of the *Russie.Nei.Visions* electronic collection.** He researches on security, digital, and energy issues. He was a Lavoisier Fellow at MGIMO (Moscow State Institute for International Relations), Associate Fellow at the European Institute for Security Studies, and Marie Curie Fellow at the Department of War Studies, King's College. Gomart is PhD in History (Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne) and EMBA (HEC). His latest publications: « Politique étrangère française : déni ou dénigrement ? », *Revue des deux mondes*, octobre 2014 ; « Think Tanks à la française » avec Thierry de Montbrial, *Le débat*, septembre-octobre 2014.



## GUIGOU Elisabeth

**Member of the French Parliament and President of the Commission of Foreign Affairs at the Assemblée nationale.**

She began at the Ministry of Finance, then worked on Finance Minister Jacques Delors' staff in 1982, and then became adviser to the President of the French Republic François Mitterrand (1982-1990). She was, among others, Deputy Minister for European Affairs (1990-1993), member of the European Parliament (1994-1997), Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals (1997-2000) and Minister of Employment and Solidarity (2000-2002). In 1994, she founded the Association Europartenaires that she is co-chairing in order to promote debates on Europe. She is also a board member of Notre Europe. She graduated from the University of Montpellier, France. She studied at the École nationale d'administration (ENA).



## HAASS Richard

**President of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) since 2003.**

He is the author of twelve books on American foreign policy and one book on management. From January 2001 to June 2003, he held the position of Director of policy planning for the Department of

State, where he was a principal adviser to Secretary of State Colin Powell. From 1989 to 1993, he served as special assistant to President George H.W. Bush and senior director for Near East and South Asian affairs on the staff of the National Security Council. He graduated from Oberlin College and Oxford University.



## HAMPSON

Fen Osler

**Director of CIGI's Global Security & Politics program, Co-director of the Global Commission on Internet Governance and Chancellor's Professor at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada.** Previously, he served as director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs. He is the recipient of various awards and honours and is a frequent contributor to the national and international media. He is the author of 10 books including *The Global Power of Talk* (co-authored with I. William Zartman). He serves on the International Advisory Board Committee of the Korea National Diplomatic Academy. He holds a PhD from Harvard University.



## HAN Sung-Joo

**Chairman of the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea.** He is also a

Professor Emeritus at Korea University. He previously served as Minister of Foreign Affairs (1993-1994), UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus (1996-1997), a member of the UN Inquiry Commission on the 1994 Rwanda Genocide (1999), Chairman of the East Asia Vision Group (2000-2001), Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United States (2003-2005), and Acting President of Korea University (2002, 2006-2007). He graduated from Seoul National University and received a PhD in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley.



## HASSASSIAN

Manuel

**Ambassador from Palestine to London.** He served the Palestinian people

for twenty five years and has been representative at the Ministry of Higher Education, at the Association of Arab Universities, and other international academic organizations. Among his academic awards and honors, Professor Hassassian was awarded an Honorary Doctorate (Docteur Honoris Causa) by the University of Reims, France, and nominated by the Center of International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland, for the Gleitzman Middle East Award. He earned a BA in Political Science from the American University of Beirut, a MA in International Relations from Toledo University, Ohio, U.S.A. and a PhD in Comparative Politics from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.



## HIÉ Henri

**Vice President, Strategy & Partnerships in China, Air France.** He has

been working at Air France since 1979, where he has held various positions, including in the Operational Research - IT Division. He was in charge of the Planning and Development Division and of recovery and restructuring projects for the Group. He also served as Vice President of Routes for Air France Caribbean & Indian Ocean, Asia & Pacific, and Americas. Before joining Air France, he worked at Bossard Consultants. He graduated from the École centrale.



## HUR Kyung-Wook

**Former Chairman of the OECD Pension Budget and Reserve Fund Management Board. Former Ambassador of**

**Korea to the OECD.** Former Vice Minister for Strategy and Finance, Secretary to the President for National Agenda, Senior Economist for the IMF and Director of the International Financial Institutions Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economy. He holds a MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and

graduated from the Department of Business Administration, Seoul National University.



**HYUN** Hong-choo  
Senior Partner, Kim & Chang. He

served as Korea's Ambassador to the United States (1991-1993) and as Korean Ambassador at the Permanent Observer Mission to the UN. He has been a member of Korea's Special Committee for Constitutional Revision, Committee for Presidential Transition and Advisory Council of the Korean Constitutional Court. He is currently a member of the U.S.-Korea Business Council, Presidential Board of Advisors on National Unification and the Commission for National Security Posture Review. He graduated from Seoul National University and Columbia Law School in New York.



**HWANG** Sun-Hye  
Dr. Sun Hye Hwang is the 18<sup>th</sup> president of Sookmyung Women's University.

She is the president of the Korean National Ballet. She is also the vice-president of Korean Association of Private University and the senior Researcher of Consortium for National English Ability Test. Since 1991, she has been a professor of Department of English Language and Literature at Sookmyung. She was the founding dean of the school of TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Language) at Sookmyung from 1997 to 2000. She also served as the Dean of the Student Affairs, and the Dean of Graduate School of Education, and College of Liberal Art. She was the president of the Sociolinguistic Society of Korea (2002-2003), and the Applied Linguistic Association of Korea (2007-2008).



**ICHIM** Paul  
Vice-president of EximBank since March 2009. He has held several

positions such as Director of the Bucharest branch of Corporate Bucur Obor - ING Bank NV Amsterdam, Director of Financial Institutions - ING Bank NV Amsterdam, Bucharest branch. He served

as State Secretary Counselor, Counselor of the Public Finance Minister and State Secretary, with the Ministry of Public Finance (2000-2005). He graduated from the Academy for Economic Studies in Bucharest.



**IL** SaKong  
Chairman of the Institute for Global Economics; former Minister of Finance. He held several key positions

in the Korean government (1979-1987), including Senior Secretary to the President for Economic Affairs. He was Special Consultant to the International Monetary Fund (1989-1998). He served as Special Economic Adviser to the President (2008-2009). He also chaired the Presidential Council on National Competitiveness (2008-2009). He was Chairman of the Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit (2009-2011), and he chaired the Korea International Trade Association (KITA) (2009-2012). He graduated from Seoul National University and received his MBA and PhD from the University of California in Los Angeles.



**IRBEC** Yusuf Ziya  
Member of the Turkish Parliament.

He is also a member of the Executive Committee of The Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), a Member of the Executive Committee of The Parliamentary Network on the IMF & World Bank, Deputy Convenor of the PGA Peace & Democracy Program, an Advisory Board Member of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy (ICD-Berlin) and an Advisory Board Member of the Iman Foundation (London). He graduated from the University of Vienna and he holds a PhD in Economics and Social Sciences.



**İYER** Prahalathan  
Chief General Manager of Exim Bank of India. Previously, he served as a

Senior Economist at the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, as a Research officer at the India Trade Promotion



Organisation and as a Research Associate at the National Council for Applied Economic Research. He has over two decades of work experience in the field of Economic Research. He holds a Master's degree in Economics and an MFM in Finance.



**JANSEN** Sabine  
Senior lecturer at Conservatoire  
national des arts et métiers (CNAM),  
Paris, and Research Fellow at Centre

d'histoire de Sciences Po (CHSP), Paris. Vice President of the Committee for Parliamentary and Political History, she is the editor of *Histoire@Politique. Politique, culture, société*, an online peer-reviewed historical journal. She published books like *Pierre Cot. Un antifasciste radical* (Fayard, 2002) ; *De Pierre Mendès France à Charles de Gaulle* (Armand Colin/Assemblée nationale, 2006). She is at present working on the expertise in the field of international relations and she is studying more particularly the origins and the role of the Institut français des relations internationales (Ifri). She is a Sciences Po alumna and holds the *agrégation* and a PhD in Modern History.



**JARA** Alejandro  
Senior counsel at King & Spalding  
LLP. He served as Deputy Director

General of the World Trade Organization from 2005 to September 2013. During 2001, he served as Chairperson of the Committee on Trade and Environment of the WTO, and in February 2002, he was elected as Chairman of the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services. In June 2000, he was appointed as Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Chile to the World Trade Organization in Geneva. He graduated from the University of Chile and pursued graduate studies in the University of California at Berkeley.



**JEREMIC** Vuk  
President of the Center for International Relations and Sustainable  
Development (CIRSD). Previously,

he was President of the 67<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly (2012-2013). He served as Serbia's Minister of Foreign Affairs (2007-2012). Prior to becoming Foreign Minister, he served among others as an advisor to the President of Serbia. He also worked in London for Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, and AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals. He graduated from Cambridge University and from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. In 2013, he was named a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum, and in 2014 was appointed to the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) as well as the Columbia University Earth Institute (EI)-UN SDSN Advisory Group on International Relations.



**JOHNSTON**  
Donald J.  
Chair of the McCall MacBain Founda-  
tion, Geneva, Switzerland. Former

founding Partner, Heenan Blaikie. Former Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. In 1978, he was elected Member of Parliament for Westmount. As a member of the Trudeau government, he successively held the positions of President of the Treasury Board, Minister of State for Science and Technology, Minister of State for Economic and Regional Development, Minister of Justice and Attorney General. He sits on the Board of the Montreal Economic Institute. He graduated in Law from McGill University, Montreal.



**JU** Chul-ki  
Senior Secretary for Foreign Affairs  
and National Security to the Presi-  
dent, Korea. Previously, he was Vice

President and Secretary-General of the Global Compact Korea Network. He retired from diplomatic service at the end of 2006 after a long career that culminated in his ambassadorship to France. He also served as Ambassadors to the United Nations in Geneva, to Morocco and Mauritania. He was Director-General of Economic Affairs at the Korean Foreign



Ministry. He studied at Seoul National University and the Graduate School of Public Administration in France, and also received a master's degree in international politics from the Free Brussels University in Belgium.



**KARAGANOV**

Sergey

**Honorary Chairman of the Presidium of the non-governmental Council on Foreign and Defense Policy.**

Russian political analyst, Russian foreign and economic affairs specialist. He is a Member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. He served as Deputy Director of the Institute of Europe of the Academy of Sciences of USSR/Russia (1989-2010). He has been Dean of the School of International Economics and Foreign Affairs of the National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE) since 2006. He graduated from the Department of Economics of the Moscow State University.



**KIM Chulsu**

**Chairman of Institute for Trade and Investment (ITI), a research and consulting organization affiliated with Lee International, a law firm based in Seoul.**

He previously taught trade policy at Sejong University and served as its President (2002-2005). From 1995 to 1999, he served as Deputy Director-General of the WTO. He was the Korean Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy (1993-1994). He was appointed Korea's Ambassador for International Trade in 1994. He graduated from Tufts University and the University of Massachusetts where he earned master's and doctorate degrees in Political Science.



**KIM Sung-han**

**Professor of International Relations at the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) since 2007 and**

director of Ilmin International Relations Institute,

Korea University since 2013. He served as a Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2012-2013). Before entering the government, he was a professor and associate dean at GSIS, Korea University. He is now the Chair of the Korean National Committee of CSCAP (Council on Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific). He holds a PhD from the University of Texas, Austin, USA.



**KIVINIEMI Mari**

**OECD Deputy Secretary-General since August 2014.**

She is responsible for the strategic oversight of the OECD's work on Efficient and Effective Governance, Territorial Development, Trade and Agriculture, as well as Statistics. She is also responsible for advancing the Better Life Initiative. She was Finland's Prime Minister (2010-2011). She had previously been Minister of Public Administration and Local Government, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, and Minister for European Affairs. She graduated from the University of Helsinki.



**KODMANI Bassma**

**Director of the Arab Reform Initiative, a consortium of Arab policy research institutes founded in 2005.**

Her main scholarly work is on Arab societies, the strategic relations of the Middle East and regional conflicts, particularly the Palestinian question and Syria. In 2011, she participated in the founding of the Syrian National Council and was a member of the Executive Bureau until her resignation in August 2012. She holds a PhD from Sciences Po, Paris.



**KOWAL Pawel**

**Member of the European Parliament and former Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Poland.**

He currently chairs the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Cooperation Committee. Since 2011, he is also the leader of the liberal and conservative party PJN

("Poland comes first") and one of its founding members. He has been Assistant at the Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, since 1999. He served as a member of the Sejm, the lower house of the Polish Parliament (2005-2009). He graduated from the Faculty of History at the Jagiellonian University of Cracow and studied at the Collegium Invisibile of Warsaw (1996-1998).



**KUMAR** Suresh  
Chief Editor of [AfricaIndia.org](http://AfricaIndia.org). Former Head and Director of the Department of African Studies, University of Delhi and of the Centre for African Studies, UGC (2009-2012).

He is a member of the Africa Committee of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and an executive member of Indo-Africa Chamber of Commerce in India (IACCI). He published about 125 articles in books, journals and newspapers. He has actively contributed his opinions on India and Africa in the different international media channels such as BBC, Aljazeera (English), ABC (USA), Yomiuri Shinbun (Japan) and All India Radio. He holds a PhD from the University of Delhi.



**LABLANCHY** Jean-Pierre  
Medical Doctor, registered in Paris and in London (General Medical Council).

He has worked in close collaboration with pharmaceutical firms (Laboratoires pharmaceutiques Debat, Laboratoires Lisapharm) and with the National Agronomic Institut (Paris Grignon). He was personal M.D. for President Abdoulaye Wade (Senegal, 1988-2010). He was also associate professor, Medical University Paris XIII (Bobigny, 1985-2010). He served as Consultant for France Televisions Foundation (main public TV channels, 2006-2008). He worked with Sankhia, opening the first white blood cells banking in the US (bio banking FDA approval / Pr Michel Sadelain NYU). He published *Psychostrategy* (with Jean-Louis Caballé), Ed. Polytechniques, 2002 and *Fighting fatigue*, M.A. Ed. 2005.



**LAICHOUBI** Mohamed  
Former Minister of Labor and Social protection and Minister of Youths and Sports, Algeria.

He also served as Ambassador of Algeria in Romania, Deputy, President of the Finance and Budget Commission at the national Assembly, Member of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Emigration. He is a Member of the Royal Academy of Spain of Economics and Financial Sciences. He is member of the Forum "Penser l'Europe". He is researcher, lecturer and teacher, in Algeria, at the Higher School for Political Sciences (ENSSP), at the Institute of Diplomacy and at the International Relations (IDRI) and the National School of Administration (ENA). He graduated from the University of Law and Economic Sciences.



**LAMY** Pascal  
Honorary President of Notre Europe-Jacques Delors Institute.

Former Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) (2005-2013). He began his career in the French civil service at the Inspection générale des finances and at the Treasury. He was Chief of staff for the President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, and his representative as Sherpa in the G7 (1985-1994). He served as CEO of the bank Credit Lyonnais until its privatization in 1999. He served as Commissioner for Trade at the European Commission (1999-2004). He holds degrees from the Paris based École des hautes études commerciales (HEC), from the Institut d'études politiques (IEP) and from the École nationale d'administration (ENA).



**LEE** Hong-Koo  
Chairman of the board of the Seoul Forum for International Affairs.

From 1994 to 1995, he served as Prime Minister of South Korea. Prior to that, he served twice as the Deputy Prime Minister for unification working to improve relations between the two

divided Korean states. He served as ambassador to the United States (1998-2000), and the United Kingdom (1991-1993). Before entering public service, he had been on the faculty of Seoul National University for 20 years, and now a professor emeritus. He studied at Seoul National and Emory Universities and received a PhD in political science from Yale University.



**LEE In-ho**  
**Chairman of the Korean Broadcasting System.** She served as Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Finland and Russia. She was also Chairman of the Asan Institute of Policy Studies and President of the Korea Foundation. She was a Professor at Korea University and Seoul National University before she was appointed the first woman Ambassador of Korea. For ten years, she served as a Board Member of the Korean Association of University Women. She received her master's degree from Radcliffe University and earned her doctorate in history from Harvard University.



**LEE Seung-Hoon**  
**Chairman of Lee International IP & Law Group and of Infinite Ltd. since 1985.** He is also Director of the Digital Times since 2011 and Director of the Pearl S. Buck Foundation Korea since 2007. He serves as Honorary Advisory Counsel to the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade since 2006. He is a non-executive Director, PoongSan Corporation and Director of the Security Management Institute. He graduated from Georgetown University, Columbia University and Seoul National University.



**LEE Wonjae**  
**Korea Head of the Office and Partner, YOZMA Group (YOZMA Fund).** He is also Vice President of Korea-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Director of Israel-Korea Business Council. He is an Advisor of Technical Commercialization at the Ministry of Science, ICT, and Future Planning, an Advisor of Science Commer-

cialization at the Institute for Basic Science and a Visiting Professor at Sookmyung Women's University. He served as Economic Consultant at Israel-Korea Chamber of Commerce, Korean Officer of the 12<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister of Israel. He is the author of *Creative Economy, Lessons from Israel* (2013). He holds a BA in Economics & Statistics from Hebrew University, Jerusalem.



**LEVITTE**  
**Jean-David**  
**Distinguished fellow, Brookings Institution and member of the International Advisory Board of the Atlantic Council of the United States.** Former Senior Diplomatic Adviser and sherpa of President Nicolas Sarkozy. He joined the Foreign Service in 1970. He was first posted in Hong Kong and Beijing. In 1988, he was designated to his first position as Ambassador and served as the French Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva (1988-1990). He served as Ambassador to the United States, French Permanent Representative to the UN, Senior Diplomatic Adviser and sherpa of President Jacques Chirac. He holds a law degree and is a graduate of the Institut d'études politiques de Paris (Sciences-Po) and of the Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales.



**LÉVY-LANG André**  
**Chairman of the board of Institut français des relations internationales (Ifri),** affiliate emeritus professor in Finance at Paris-Dauphine University, non-executive Chairman of *Les Echos*, vice-chair of Paris-Orléans bank, chairman of Fondation du Risque and Institut Louis Bachelier. He held various positions in the Schlumberger Group and he was CEO of Banque Paribas until the merger creating BNP Paribas. He started as a research physicist at the French atomic energy commission (CEA). He graduated from the École Polytechnique and holds a PhD from Stanford University.



**LI** Philippe  
Partner in the Projects & Infrastructure and the Mergers and acquisitions practices, and Leader of the

**Korea Practice at Jones Day since 2011.** He has published white papers in the Korean and French press, notably in the *Korea Economic Daily*, *Le Figaro*, and *Le Monde*; and books such as “S’implanter en Corée”, “Guide des Affaires en Corée” (CFCE), “Now it’s time for Europe” (Kyobo Publishing), and soon “Delivery” (Eyrolles). He was a partner with Kim & Chang (2002-2011). In parallel, he was president of the French-Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI) (2005-2011) and is now a board member. He is the administrator treasurer of CCI France International. He is also recipient of the French National Merit Order, and Honorary Citizen of the City of Seoul. He holds a Master and DEA from Paris 1-Panthéon Sorbonne University.



**LIAUTAUD** Susan  
Founder of Susan Liautaud & Associates Limited (SLA), a consultancy in ethics matters internationally.

In 2005 she also founded Imaginer Consulting Limited, a UK registered charity. She is currently a Visiting Scholar at the Stanford Center of Philanthropy and Civil Society and Lecturer in Public Policy at Stanford University. She also serves as a co-Chair of the Doctors Without Borders/Médecins sans frontières, U.S. Advisory Board and on the boards of the American Hospital of Paris Board of Governors, Care International UK, les Arts décoratifs, and the Comité de la Charte. She served as Associate Dean for International and Graduate Programs at Stanford University Law School. She holds a PhD in Social Policy from the London School of Economics and Political Science and a Juris Doctor from Columbia University Law School.



H.S.H. Prince  
**Michael of Liechtenstein**

H.S.H. Prince Michael of Liechtenstein is the founder and chairman of Geopolitical Information Service AG, as well as president of the think tank ECAEF (European Centre of Austrian Economics Foundation). He also holds the position of president of Industrie- und Finanzkontor in Vaduz (Liechtenstein). From 1978 to 1987 he worked for Nestlé SA in the fields of controlling, management and marketing on various markets in Europe and Africa. H.S.H. Prince Michael of Liechtenstein studied commerce at the Vienna University of Economics and Business, and consolidated his studies by assignments for the banking and industrial sectors in Belgium, Canada and the USA.



**LIU** Chen  
Professor of Social Sciences, School of English and International Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University

(BFSU). Her research interests include international relations, international political economy and international communication. Her latest book *Imaging China and China’s Image around the World from 1978 Deng Xiaoping’s Reform and Opening up to 2013 Xi Jinping’s Chinese Dream: An International Communication Perspective* won the grant from the National Social Science Foundation of China. She is also the Executive Director of China Association for Intercultural Communication Studies (CAFICS) and adviser to China Central Television (CCTV).



**MALLIKARJUN**  
Manu  
Social entrepreneur working in the fields of International Relations &

**Development.** Having founded Amend Media, he is working on the post-production of a series of films that deal with themes of politics and economics. He has several years of private sector experience in the fields of Information Technology & Communica-

tion, Finance and Real Estate with the firms Fidelity Investments, Futures First, Convergys and Madhubala Estates. He holds a degree in International Relations from the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University and a Bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bangalore.



**MANLEY** John  
President and CEO of the Canadian Council of Chief Executives (CCCE). He

served as Deputy Prime Minister of Canada. From 1993 to 2003 he was a Minister in the governments of Jean Chrétien, serving in the portfolios of Industry, Foreign Affairs, and Finance, in addition to being Deputy Prime Minister. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, he was named Chair of a Cabinet Committee on Public Security and Anti-terrorism. In addition to his role as President and Chief Executive Officer of the CCCE, he serves on the boards of several publicly traded companies and is active in the not-for-profit sector.



**MARIANI** Thierry  
French Member of Parliament for the 11<sup>th</sup> constituency for French Citizens Abroad (Asia, Russia, and Oceania).

He is also member of the Foreign Commission, member of the French delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and Co-President of the French-Russian Dialogue. He served as Secretary of State for Transport and then Minister for Transport (2010-2012). In 2009, he was appointed Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan by President Nicolas Sarkozy. He graduated from the Institut d'Études des relations internationales, Paris.



**MASUDA** Tatsuo  
Visiting Professor at the Graduate School of Nagoya University of Commerce and Business. He is a

board member of SOC Corporation in Tokyo, and the advisory council chairman of FairCout Capital in Lon-

don. He was professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology and visiting professor to Paris-Dauphine University. He also served in Paris as IEA Director responsible for oil market and oil security (1996-2001). He started his career as diplomat, then joined the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, where he was involved with energy policy making.



**MESSERLIN** Patrick  
Professor Emeritus at Sciences Po Paris. He is the founding director of

the Groupe d'Économie Mondiale (GEM), Sciences Po. Special Adviser to Mike Moore (WTO Director general) (2001-2002), he co-chaired the Task Forces on Trade for the Millennium Development Goals (2002-2005) and on Global Finance and Trade Architecture (2007-2010). He was a member of the Global Trade Agenda Council, World Economic Forum (2009-2012). He holds a PhD from Paris 1-Panthéon Sorbonne University.



**MIYAKE** Kunihiko  
Research Director, The Canon Institute for Global Studies since 2009.

He is also a Visiting Professor at Ritsumeikan University since 2006 and President of the AOI Foreign Policy Institute since 2005. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 1978. In 2004, he served as Deputy Director-General of Middle East Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs after having served as Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Iraq and Japan's Representative to the CPA. In 2000 he was Minister at the Embassy of Japan in China. He graduated from the Law Faculty of the University of Tokyo.



**MOÏSI** Dominique  
Special Adviser at Ifri. A Visiting Professor at Harvard University he is a

regular columnist for *Les Echos*, and Project syndicate. He wrote numerous books, among others, *The Geopolitics of Emotions* published by



Doubleday. His latest book is *Between silence and Secret* published by Flammarion in 2011.



**MOON** Chung-in  
Professor of political science at Yonsei University and Editor-in-Chief of *Global Asia*. He is currently serving

as a member of Presidential Committee on Unification Preparation. He was Dean of Yonsei's Graduate School of International Studies. He was also Chairman of the Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation Initiative and Ambassador for International Security Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea. His recent publications include *What Does Japan Think?* (2013), *The Sunshine Policy-In Defense of Engagement as a Path to Peace in Korea* (2012).



**MOON** Siyeun  
Dean of the Korean Cultural Institute affiliated with Sookmyung University since 2012. Professor of

Department of French language and Culture since 1997. Director of Master, Culture Management in Graduate School of International relations. She is the author of several books and 20 articles, 8 on cultural policy and 12 on theatrical studies and others. Since 2009, she co-organized many forums like the 1<sup>st</sup> France-Korea Cultural policy Forum with Ministry of Culture, the 1<sup>st</sup> Korea-Africa Forum on Art and Culture with Ministry of Culture and the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Forum France-Korea with IFRI and KF. She graduated from University of Paris III (PhD in Theatrical Studies).



**MORATINOS** Miguel Ángel  
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain (2004-

2010). He served as Director of the Institute of Cooperation with the Arab World (1991-1993) and was appointed General Director of Foreign Policy for Africa and the Middle East (1993-1996). He also held the position of Spain's Ambassador in Israel (1996). He

was EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process (1996-2003). He promotes the signature of the International Treaty for a Global Dry Land Alliance in Qatar. He is Honorary Chairman of the CIRSD Board of Advisers (Center for International Relations and Sustainable Development), Senior Advisor of Sustainable Development Solutions Network of the Earth Institute at Columbia University and member of the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).



**MOREL** Pierre  
Director of the Pharos Observatory of cultural and religious pluralism.

Former EU Special Representative for Central Asia and for the crisis in Georgia. He began his diplomatic career in 1971. He served at the French Embassy in Moscow. He also served as Diplomatic Advisor to the President of the French Republic. He was Ambassador to the Russian Federation (1992-1996) and was also accredited, while in residence in Moscow, to Georgia, Moldova, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, and to Kyrgyzstan. He served as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China and then to the Holy See. He is a graduate of the Institut d'études politiques in Paris, of the Paris 2 Faculty of Law and of the École nationale d'administration.



**MORGAN** Hugh M.  
Principal of First Charnock Pty Ltd, Australia. He is also a member of

Lafarge International Advisory Board, as well as Trustee Emeritus of the Asia Society New York, Chairman Emeritus of the Asia Society AustralAsia Centre, President of the National Gallery of Victoria Foundation and Chairman of the Order of Australia Association Foundation. He was a board member of the Reserve Bank of Australia. (1981-1984 and 1996-2007). He graduated from the University of Melbourne.





**MOULINE** Tawfik  
Director General of the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies since 2007 (Rabat, Morocco).

He started his career at the Office Chérifien des Phosphates and at the Société Nationale de Sidérurgie. In 1979, he joined the Prime Minister Department. He held various positions within the ONA Group. He was Director of Studies and Financial Forecasts at the Ministry of Economy and Finances (Morocco) (1995-2003). In 2003, he was appointed at the Royal Cabinet, as in Charge of Mission. He graduated from the École Polytechnique and the École des Mines, Paris.



**NICOLAS** Françoise  
Director of the Center for Asian Studies, Ifri. She has been an assistant Profes-

sor in international economics at the University of Paris-Est since 1993. She also teaches at Langues' O, Sciences Po (Paris) and Sciences Po (Lyon). In the past she taught at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS, Geneva), at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, as well as at the HEC School of Management. She also worked as a consultant to the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs of the OECD (1997-1999 and 2010-2011).



**MOURRE** Marc  
Managing Director, Vice Chairman of the Commodities Division for Morgan Stanley with a focus on Emerging Markets specifically the Middle East and Africa.

He joined Morgan Stanley in 1986. Previously, he worked for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Cultural Attaché in Hong Kong, then he joined Elf Aquitaine (today Total) in the International trading oil division. He holds a Master of Sciences in business administration from Sup de Co Marseille, a DEA in Business Administration from ESSEC/IAE Aix-en-Provence and a DESS in international trade and transportation from Aix-Marseille University.



**NOLAND** Marcus  
Executive Vice President and Director of Studies at the Peterson Institute for International Economics.

He was previously a senior economist at the Council of Economic Advisers in the Executive Office of the President of the United States. He has held research or teaching positions at several universities, including Yale University, the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Southern California and Tokyo University. He graduated from Swarthmore College and he holds a PhD from the Johns Hopkins University.



**NAIKUNI** Titus  
Group Managing Director and Chief Executive of Kenya Airways since 2003.

He joined the Magadi Soda Company in 1979 and became Managing Director in 1995. He served as permanent secretary to the Ministry of Information, Transport and Communications of Kenya and was a member of the Board of Kenya Airways (1999-2001). He is a board member of, among others, Kenya Airways Group of Companies, Maersk Kenya Ltd, and Access Kenya Ltd. He is also Chancellor of South Eastern Kenya University. He graduated from the University of Nairobi and the Harvard Business School.



**NORDMANN** François  
Former Ambassador of Switzerland to France (2002-2007).

He joined the Foreign Service in 1971. He held several positions such as Ambassador to Guatemala and to other States of Central America, Head of the Swiss Delegation to UNESCO, Ambassador to the United Kingdom and Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the international organizations in Geneva. He contributes regularly to the Swiss newspaper *Le Temps*. He studied law and international relations at the University of Fribourg and the Graduate Institute for International Studies in Geneva.



**NYE** Joseph  
Professor at the Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He also

served as Deputy to the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology and chaired the National Security Council Group on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. He chaired the National Intelligence Council. He is also the author of numerous books. In 1994 and 1995, he served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. His most famous books are: *The future of Power* (2011) and *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics* (2004). He graduated from Princeton University and Oxford University and earned a PhD in political science from Harvard University.



**OIKNINE** Dan  
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce and Industry France-India, since 2009. He founded the India Trade

Centre in 2007. He worked in the high-tech and internet industry, holding managing positions for technology leaders such as Netapp and Enition. He started in the luxury goods industry, heading several demanding positions, from Marketing to Business development, within famous brands (Dior, Celine, Lagerfeld, etc.) which he helped develop on the American continent. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Paris-Sorbonne University and a Master's Degree in Science and Techniques from Dauphine University, Paris.



**OSHIMA** Shotaro  
Chairman of the Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) and Visiting Professor at the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo.

Formerly, he held several positions at the World Trade Organization including member of the Appellate Body (2008-2012), Japan's Permanent Representative (2002-2005), Chairman of the General Council (2004-2005) and Chairman of the Dispute

Settlement Body (2003-2004). He served as Ambassador to the Republic of Korea (2005-2007) and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2000-2001). He holds a degree in law from the University of Tokyo.



**PARK** Geun-hye  
President of the Republic of Korea.

She was sworn in as South Korea's first female president in 2013. Previously, she was a Lawmaker in the 18<sup>th</sup> National Assembly and Member of the Health, Welfare and Family Affairs Committee (2008-2012). She served among others as Chairperson of the Grand National Party (GNP) (2004-2006). In 1998, she began serving as a member of the National Assembly. She would be re-elected four times thereafter, serving in five consecutive national assemblies. She holds a BS in Electronic Engineering from Sogang University, Seoul, as well as several Honorary Doctorates in Literature, Science, and Politics.



**PARK** In-Kook  
President of the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies. He served as

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations (2008-2011), Deputy Minister for Policy Planning and International Organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Ambassador to Kuwait (2003-2005). He also served as Secretary to the President of the Republic of Korea for International Security (2002-2003). He holds a Bachelor's Degree from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature and a Master's Degree from the Graduate School of Law at Seoul National University.



**PASQUIER** Jérôme  
Ambassador of France to South Korea. He held various prominent positions such as Ambassador of France

to Croatia (2009-2012) and Deputy General Manager for International Cooperation and Development (2004-2009). From 1998 to 2002, he also served as

Consul General of France to Hong Kong and from 1988 to 1992, he was Cultural Advisor to Seoul. He graduated from the École polytechnique and from the École nationale d'administration.



## PÉREZ-VERDÍA

Carlos

**Chief of Cabinet at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico since 2013.**

Previously, he served as Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2010-2012), Manager, domestic operations at the Banco de México (2004-2009) and Manager, analysis of central bank operations, Banco de México (2001-2004). He taught economy courses and held research positions at the University of Chicago (1994-2000). He graduated from the Universidad Iberoamericana and he holds a PhD from the University of Chicago.



## PISANI-FERRY

Jean

**French Commissioner General for Policy Planning and Associate Professor at the Hertie School of Governance, Berlin.**

Former Director of Bruegel, the Brussels-based economic think tank. He was previously Executive President of the French PM's Council of Economic Analysis (2001-2002), Senior Economic Adviser to the French Minister of Finance (1997-2000), Director of CEPII, the French institute for international economics (1992-1997). He is an engineer from École supérieure d'électricité, Paris. He also holds a Master in mathematics and an advanced degree in economics from the Centre d'études des programmes économiques (CEPE, Paris).



## POPESCU Oana

**Director and founder of GlobalFocus, a strategic analysis and foreign policy think-tank.** She is also Senior

Editor of Foreign Policy (Romanian edition of the international magazine), a frequent TV commentator on global affairs and guest lecturer with the Roma-

nian National Defence Academy. She served as Foreign Affairs Adviser to the President of the Romanian Senate, Programmes Director with the Aspen Institute Romania and before that as a journalist. She specialised in emerging threats, democratisation, political transitions and post-conflict reconstruction at Yale University as a Fulbright Scholar, Harvard Kennedy School (USA) and St Andrew's University (UK).



## QUATREPOINT

Jean-Michel

**French journalist and Co-President of the Institut de l'Économie.** He was

the head of the *Nouvel Économiste* (1997-2000), editor of *La Lettre A* (1993-1997), editor of the daily newspaper *La Tribune de l'Expansion* (1991). He was also Managing Director of *La Tribune* and *l'Agefi* (1984-1985), journalist in the economic section of *Le Monde* (1973-1984), journalist at the daily newspaper *Les Echos* (1970-1973). He is the author of *La Crise Globale* (2008) and *La Dernière Bulle* (2009) (Éditions Mille et une Nuits, Fayard), *Mourir pour le yuan* (2011) (Éditions Bourin) and *Le Choc des Empires* (2014) (Gallimard). He graduated from the CFJ (French centre for journalism studies).



## RAMSAY William

**Former Director of the Energy Program at Ifri.** He formerly served as Deputy

Executive Director at the International Energy Agency (IEA), where he also managed relations with non-member countries. He also held the posts of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State at the US State Department and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Congo. As Head of the Office of Energy Producing Countries, he oversaw bilateral discussions on energy issues between the United States and Mexico, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Cooperation Council and Japan. He received a MBA in International Marketing from the University of Michigan and a Master's in International Business and Raw Materials at Stanford University in California.



**RAZDAN** Anil  
Former Power Secretary of India.  
Energy expert and international  
negotiator.

He was India Chair of World Energy Council. He is currently chairing the Energy and Environment Foundation, New Delhi, India, and also the Expert Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Environment for Infrastructure and Coastal Projects. He is also Scientific Consultant for Energy Technologies, Office of Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India for developing Advanced Ultra Super Critical Technology. He studied Physics and Law at Delhi University and has been a Visiting Fellow of the University of Oxford. Among various awards, he received the Hiralal Daga Gold Medal in Law.



**RHEE** Changyong  
Director of the Asia and Pacific Department, IMF since 2014.

Before joining the IMF, he was Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). He was also the Secretary General and Sherpa of the Presidential Committee for the 2010 G-20 Seoul Summit, as well as Vice Chairman of the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and Chairman of the Securities and Futures Commission of Korea. He was a Professor of Economics at Seoul National University and Assistant Professor at the University of Rochester. He obtained his PhD in Economics from Harvard University, and his Bachelor degree in Economics from Seoul National University.



**RICQUIER** Anita  
Singaporean entrepreneur.

A lawyer by training, she is the founder and chief executive officer of Camelot Trust Pte Ltd, a corporate services company based in Singapore, with clients drawn from the region and from the rest of the world, particularly Europe. Camelot provides its clients with advice on a range of issues including corporate structures and regulatory matters.



**RICQUIER** Bill  
Joint Managing Director of Incisive Law LLC.

He advises clients on a range of non-contentious matters, including ship finance and rig and vessel construction contracts. He has taught law at universities in England and Singapore and is currently Adjunct Professor of Law at the National University of Singapore. He has written extensively on property law and trusts and the fourth edition of his textbook on Singapore Land Law was published in 2010. He is a non-executive director of Camelot Trustees Limited, a Singapore licensed trust company.



**ROUX-ALEZAIS** Henry  
Managing director of Sogeric and honorary consul of Ecuador in Marseille.

He is also the president of the Mediterranean Institute he founded in 1993 and president of the Santé Partners association. He held various positions within CMA-CGM group, the world's third largest container shipping group, first as Vice-President (1999-2004), and as Advisor to the President (since 2004). He served as President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Marseille-Provence (CCIMP) (1992-1997), and as Chairman of the board of the Port autonome de Marseille (1995-1999).



**RYU** Jin Roy  
Chairman and CEO of Poongsan Group, one of the largest manufacturers of metal products and munitions in the world.

He is actively involved in numerous business organizations such as Chairman of the Korea-Pacific U.S. States Economic Committee, Chairman of the Korea Nonferrous Metal Association, Vice Chairman of the Korea-U.S. Economic Council. Additionally, he supports a number of philanthropic organizations worldwide. He also serves as a Vice Chairman of Korea Mecenat Association, a Board Member of America's Promise and the Korea Exchange Bank (KEB) Foundation. He is Chairman of the Pyongsan

Scholarship Foundation and the Pearl S. Buck Foundation Korea. He graduated from Seoul National University.



**SALVADOR** Luc  
François  
**Executive Chairman for the new Asia-Pacific entity of the Capgemini Group.**

Former Chairman & CEO of Sogeti and member of Capgemini Group Executive Committee. He joined Cap Sogeti Group in 1978. He served among others as Vice Chief Executive of Cap Gemini France, Vice Chief Executive Officer of Cap Gemini America and Deputy Director of Cap Gemini Ernst & Young Group. Since 2009, he has been the Executive Committee's sponsor for Defense activities in France, acting on behalf of the Capgemini Group. The French Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff appointed him as National Coordinator of the French Cyber Defense Military Reserve in 2012. He graduated from the University Witwatersrand, South Africa and from the Institut des hautes études de Défense nationale.



**SAMMAK**  
Mohammed  
**Secretary-General of the National Committee for Christian-Muslim Dialogue.**

Secretary General of the Islamic Permanent Committee (Sunnit-Shiat Druze), and Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the Christian-Muslim Arab Group. He serves as a member of the Lebanese National UNESCO Committee. He is the author of various books on intra-Arab relations, interreligious relations, minority affairs, politics and religion and the history of the Middle East.



**SANO** Tadakatsu  
**Attorney-at-law at Jones Day.** His

practice focuses on regulatory compliance and encompasses a broad range of government regulations, product safety, installment sales regulations, foreign direct investment regulation, energy & environment, and com-

petition law. He represents various clients in civil disputes. He spent 35 years at Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. During his tenure as Director-General of the Trade Policy Bureau and Vice Minister for International Affairs, he worked in the field of international trade policy. He served as Chief Executive Assistant to Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama (2009-2010).



**SCOTT** Ben  
**Senior Advisor to the Open Technology Institute at the New America Foundation in Washington D.C. and**

**Program Director at the Stiftung Neue Verantwortung in Berlin.** Previously, he was Policy Advisor for Innovation at the US Department of State. He also led the Washington office for Free Press, a non-profit organization focused on public education and public interest advocacy in media and communications policy. He holds a PhD in communications from the University of Illinois.



**SESSA** Riccardo  
**Italian Ambassador (rtd.), former career diplomat.** Former Italian Per-

manent Representative to the North Atlantic Council (NATO) in Brussels (2010-2013). Before he has been Ambassador to Belgrade (1997-2000), Teheran (2000-2003), Director General for Mediterranean and Middle East (2003-2006) and Ambassador to Beijing, accredited also to Ulan Baatar (2006-2010). He attended the Institut d'études politiques (Sciences Po) at the University of Paris and graduated in Law from "La Sapienza" University in Rome. Currently President of the Italian company for the Mount Blanc Tunnel (SITMB) and Vice President of the Italian Society for International Organization (SIOI).



**SHEETRIT** Meir  
**Member of the Israeli Knesset for the Hatnua Party.** Born in Morocco, he emigrated to Israel in 1957 and



served in a number of high-level cabinet positions, including Minister of the Interior, Minister of Housing and Construction, Minister of Finance, Minister of Justice, Minister of Transportation and Minister of Education, Culture and Sports. He was first elected to the Knesset in 1981 and served as Mayor of the City of Yavne. He holds a BA and a MA from Bar-Ilan University.



**SHIN Kak-Soo**  
**Professor, Korean National Diplomatic Academy.** Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Japan (2011-

2013). He held the position of Advisor to the Foreign Minister in 1995. In 2004, he was appointed as Deputy permanent representative at the Korean Mission to the UN and in 2006 as Ambassador to Israel. He served as second Vice-Minister in charge of functional affairs in the foreign Ministry (2008-2009). In November 2009, he was promoted to first Vice-Minister taking charge of regional affairs. He earned a master's degree (LLM) in international law and a S.J.D from the Graduate School of Law at SNU.



**SIMON Tobby**  
**President of Synergia Foundation.**

He is a Commissioner with the Global Commission for Internet Governance (GCIG) and a member of the Trilateral Commission. He is an advisory board member of the Centre for New American Security (CNAS) and a research associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been advisor to several international organizations such as The World Health Organization, AEDS – EU. He holds a MBA and is a graduate from the Harvard Business School. He is currently pursuing his PhD on International Security at the National Institute of Advanced Studies.



**STOIAN Marius**  
**President of Club România.** He started

his career in journalism in 1990 as editor of the *Tineretul Liber* newspaper. He then worked as a press correspondent for a

Romanian newspaper and TV channel, in Hungary and Republic of Moldova. He then became personal advisor for the Secretary of State for the Romanians Abroad (2000) and for the Minister of Tourism (2001-2003). He was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Trade (2009). He is member of Chatham House, London, and also member of the Aspen Institute Romania. He graduated in Journalism and Communication Sciences.



**SUR Serge**  
**He is the founder and was director (1999-2012) of the Thucydides Center-Analysis and Research in**

**International Relations, and remains director of the French Yearbook of International Relations (AFRI, since 2000).** He is also Editor-in-chief of the bi-monthly journal *Questions internationales* since 2003 (Documentation française). He was Deputy Director of the UNIDIR, Geneva (1986-1996) and ad hoc Judge at the International Court of Justice in The Hague (2009-2012). In 2008, he received the Edouard Bonnefous Award from the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Institut de France. He is agrégé in Public Law, Emeritus Professor of Public Law, University of Paris Panthéon-Assas, where he set up the Master of International Relations (2000-2012).



**TABET Riad**  
**President of Berit International Holding SA, President of Batiliban-France, Franco-Arab Consortium for**

**development, board member of the executive committee of the Franco-Arab Chamber of Commerce, Paris, board member and founding member of the Lebanese American Chamber of Commerce, Beyrouth.** He was Advisor to the Lebanese President for the French-speaking world (1986-1988) and Advisor to the Minister of Finance for the private sector (1999-2001). He is the author of numerous books and studies on economic development, environment and land-use planning. He graduated from the Institut d'urbanisme, Paris-Sorbonne University.





**TANEJA** Narendra  
**Founder President of the World Energy Policy Summit.** He is India's

leading expert, analyst and commentator on national and international energy issues. He is also Co-Chairman of the Hydrocarbons Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). He founded the World Oil & Gas Assembly in 2002, which remains a leading dialogue and interaction platform for international oil and gas industry leaders. He has authored hundreds of articles and commentaries on energy issues. His latest book is *Mantras for a Golden India* (2010). He studied at St John's College in India and at the University of Oslo and the University of Oxford in Europe.



**TELLE** Serge  
**Ambassador and French Interministerial Delegate for the Mediterranean.** He began his career at the

French Embassy in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) in 1982 and was later posted to the Permanent Mission of France to the UN in New York (1984-1988). He was Diplomatic Adviser to Minister Bernard Kouchner, Minister of State attached to the Prime Minister with responsibility for humanitarian action (1988-1992). He also served as Technical Adviser in the Prime Minister's Private Office with responsibility for Africa and the Middle East (1997-2002), Ambassador to Monaco (2002-2007), Deputy Director of the Private Office of Dr Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs (2007-2008).



**TORKUNOV** Anatoly  
**Russian scholar and diplomat, expert on Russian foreign policy and**

**Asia-Pacific region.** Rector of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Full Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Professor Torkunov holds positions of the Chairman of the

UN Association of Russia; President of the Russian International Studies Association. He is Co-Chairman of the Russian-Polish Group on Difficult Matters and the Russian-Japanese History Commission.



**TRICHET** Jean-Claude  
**Former President of the European Central Bank and Honorary Governor of Banque de France.** He is presently Chairman

of the Group of Thirty and Chairman of the Board of Bruegel Institute. He was assigned to various posts at the French Ministry of Finance. He was an adviser to the cabinet of the Minister of Economic Affairs, and then to the President of the Republic. He was chairman of the Paris Club (sovereign debt rescheduling) from 1985 to 1993. He was Governor of the World Bank. He was Chairman of the European Monetary Committee until his appointment as Governor of the Banque de France in 1993. He graduated from the École nationale supérieure des Mines de Nancy, of the Institut d'études politiques of Paris, of the Université de Paris (in economics) and of the École nationale d'administration. He was awarded honorary doctorates by several universities.



**VAÏSSE** Justin  
**French historian and Director of the Policy Planning Staff at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.** He specialises in the history of international relations and

the history of the United States. He has been an associate professor at the Paris Institut d'études politiques (1999-2006) and a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution (2007-2013). Author of *Washington et le monde : dilemmes d'une superpuissance* (with Pierre Hassner, Autrement, 2003), *Integrating Islam: Political and Religious Challenges in Contemporary France* (with Jonathan Laurence, Brookings Press, 2006) and *Neoconservatism: The Biography of a Movement* (Harvard University Press, 2010). He graduated from the École normale supérieure de Saint-Cloud and the Institut d'études politiques of Paris.



**VEDAL** Sverre  
Professor in the Department of  
Environmental and Occupational  
Health Sciences at the University of

Washington (UW) School of Public Health. He directs the US Environmental Protection Agency Center for Clean Air Research at the University of Washington and has published widely on air pollution exposure and health effects. He is currently pursuing air pollution health effects research with collaborators in China at the Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES) through a successional chair program from the AXA Research Fund. He received his MD from the University of Colorado and MSc in epidemiology from Harvard University.



**VÉDRINE** Hubert  
Founder of Hubert Védrine Conseil,  
a public affairs consultancy that  
specializes in foreign, economic, and

geopolitical affairs. He worked as a diplomatic Advisor, Spokesman, and Secretary-General with French President François Mitterrand (1981-1995). He also served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 2002 under the cohabitation government of President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Lionel Jospin. In 2004, he was appointed as an Independent Director at LVMH. From 2005 to 2007, he was a member of the High Level Group for an "Alliance of Civilizations" of Kofi Annan. He graduated from the Institut d'études politiques of Paris and the École nationale d'administration (ENA).



**VERELLEN** Franciscus  
Member of the Institut de France,  
former director of the École Fran-

çaise d'Extrême-Orient (2004-2014), where he holds the chair in History of Daoism and currently serves as director of the Hong Kong Centre. Franciscus Verellen has taught at the École pratique des hautes études, Paris, at Columbia and Princeton

Universities, UC Berkeley and the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). He has published widely on religion and regional culture in China, including *The Taoist canon* (3 volumes, Chicago 2004, edited with Kristofer Schipper). He is a member of the International Advisory Board, Institute of Chinese Studies (CUHK), and a member of the Expert Advisory Group "Horizon 2020" to the European Commission.



**WEYMULLER** Bruno  
Member of Total Professeurs Associés and of the board of directors of  
the Economic Institute Research Coe-Rexecode.

He was Executive Vice President at Total in charge of Strategy and Risk Assessment (2000-2008). He was Chief Financial Officer of Elf Aquitaine (1994-2000). He began his career at the Ministry for Industry (1972-1978), then he joined the Prime Minister Raymond Barre's cabinet (1978-1981). He graduated from the École polytechnique, and the École des mines in Paris. He holds a Master of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



**WING** Rod A.  
Honors Professor, Honors College,  
University of Arizona and Co-Chair,  
College of Agriculture & Life Science

Dean's Research Advisory Committee (DRAC) since 2012. He is also AXA Chair for Genome Biology & Evolutionary Genomics, International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Philippines/University of Arizona (2014-2019). He was Alexander von Humboldt Sabbatical Professor, Department of Molecular Biology, Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology, Tübingen, Germany (2009-2010). He served as Director of the Clemson University Genomics Institute (1997-2002). He holds a PhD in Genetics from the University of California, Davis.



**WU Jianmin**  
**Executive Vice Chairman of China Institute for Innovation and Development Strategy, Member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Member and Vice President of the European Academy of Sciences and Honorary President of the International Bureau of Exhibitions (BIE).** He served among others as President of China Foreign Affairs University, (2003-2008), China's Ambassador to France (1998-2003), to the United Nations Office in Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland (1996-1998) and to the Netherlands (1994-1995). He graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University.



**YEOH Michael**  
**Founder & CEO of the Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute (ASLI), a leading independent Think Tank in Malaysia and Asean.** He is also Founder and Chairman of the World Chinese Economic Forum and the Asean Leadership Forum. He was appointed by the Prime Minister of Malaysia to be a Commissioner in Malaysia's Competition Commission and Malaysia's Representative with Ambassadorial Status to the Asean High Level Task Force established by the Asean Heads of Governments at the Asean Summit. He is also Secretary-General of the Malaysia China Business Council and the Asean Business Forum. He studied at Monash University and the Aresty Institute of Wharton School.



**YIM Sung-joon**  
**Senior Advisor at Lee International IP & Law Group.** Previously, he held the position of President of the Korea Foundation (2007-2010). He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1974 and served, among others, as Korean Ambassador to Canada (2004-2007) and Egypt (1996-1999). In 2001, he was Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and in 2002, he was appointed as the National Security Advisor to President Kim Dae-jung. He currently co-chairs the Korea-Canada Fo-

rum. He graduated from Seoul National University, Oxford University and Keio University.



**YU Hyun-seok**  
**11th President of the Korea Foundation.** Before, he served as Vice President of the Korean Association of Area Studies and Chairman of the Korea-Thailand Academic Exchange Committee of the Korean Political Science Association, as well as Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations at the Kyung Hee University. He graduated from the Department of Political Science and International Studies at the Yonsei University, Seoul, and holds a PhD in Political Science from Northwestern University, Illinois, U.S.A.



**YU Myung-Hwan**  
**Chairman of Sejong University.** He is a senior adviser of Kim & Chang Law Office and also teaches at Sejong University as a chair professor. He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2008-2010). He started his foreign service in Japan in 1976 and returned as Ambassador to Japan in 2007. He also served as Ambassador to the State of Israel in 2002 and then to the Philippines in 2004. He graduated from Seoul National University and the Hague Institute for Social Sciences.



**YUN Byung-se**  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea since 2013.** Previously, he was a Member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, National Defense and Unification, the 18th Presidential Transition Committee. He was also a Visiting Professor, Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Sogang University. In 2006, he served as Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, MOFAT. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1977. He graduated from the Graduate School of Law, Seoul National University and holds a MA from The School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), The Johns Hopkins University.



**ZINSOU** Lionel  
**CEO of the Private Equity firm PAI and  
 Chair of the French-African Foundation  
 for Growth.** He started his career as a

lecturer in economics at Paris University and was a member of the Department of Industry's Minister's Office and the Prime Minister's Office. In 1986, he joined Danone where he held various positions including Corporate Development Director and then CEO of the grocery division. In 1997, he joined the Rothschild Bank as General Partner; he was Head of the Consumer Products Group, Head of Middle East and Africa. He graduated from École normale supérieure, Sciences Po, the London School of Economics and La Sorbonne in history and economics. He is agrégé in economic and social sciences.



**ZINSOU** Marie-Cécile  
**President of the Zinsou Foundation  
 that she founded in June 2005 in  
 Benin.** The Zinsou Foundation aims

to promote contemporary Art in Africa and leads cultural, educational and social actions. So far the foundation has hosted 24 exhibitions and has received 4 500 000 visitors, it has 6 libraries, an exhibition space and a museum. In 2014, the Zinsou Foundation received the grant for young artists of the Japanese Praemium Imperiale. Marie-Cécile Zinsou is chevalier de l'ordre des Arts et des Lettres (Knight of the Order of Arts and Literature).







# LIEU DE LA CONFERENCE

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CONFERENCE VENUE



## LIEU DE LA CONFÉRENCE

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# SEOUL

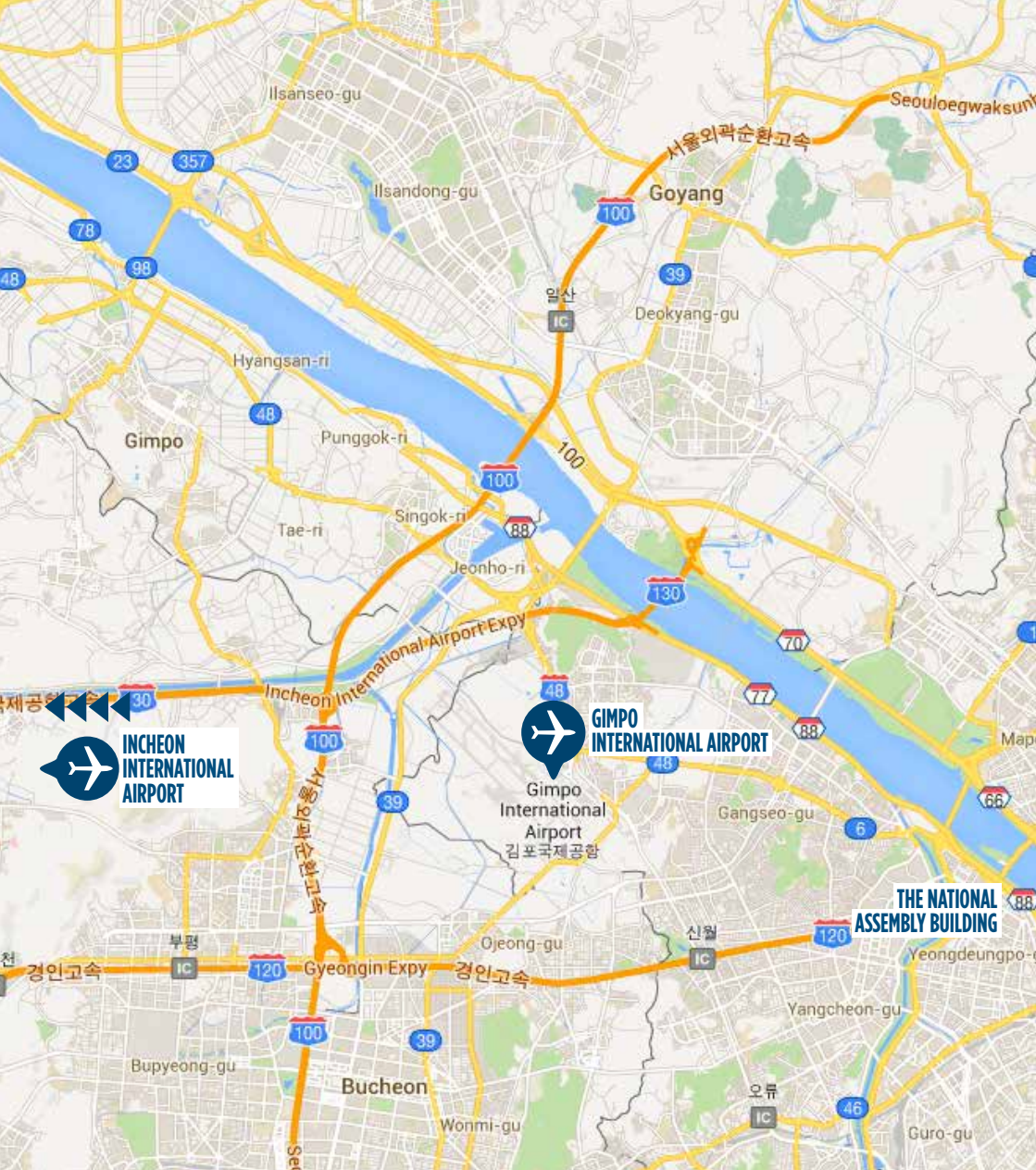
Séoul, capitale de la République de Corée, est située au centre de la péninsule coréenne et traversée par le fleuve Han. Elle compte plus de 10 millions d'habitants dont de nombreux étrangers venant du monde entier.

Séoul a toujours été un important point stratégique : c'est le centre politique, économique, social, et culturel du pays. La ville est devenue la capitale du pays à l'avènement de la Dynastie Joseon (1392-1910). Elle s'est ensuite développée pour devenir la ville la plus importante du pays. Elle a accueilli les Jeux Olympiques d'été en 1988 et la Coupe du monde de football en 2002. Au cœur de la ville se trouvent les palais royaux inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO ainsi que des immeubles modernes regroupant de grandes institutions. Le plus grand centre commercial souterrain d'Asie se trouve à quelques pas des tombes royales datant du 15<sup>e</sup> siècle. Un réseau de métro très important permet à des millions de voyageurs de se déplacer quotidiennement. Séoul, capitale depuis plus de 600 ans, est une ville à la fois moderne et traditionnelle, l'héritage culturel y coexiste harmonieusement avec la modernité.

*Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, is located in the Midwest of the Korean peninsula. Situated on the Han River, it has more than 10 million inhabitants from all over the country and around the world. It has been an area of strategic importance, particularly in the realms of politics, economics, society and culture. It was designated as Korea's capital city at the advent of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). Since then, the city has continued to grow to become the largest in the country.*

*Seoul hosted the Summer Olympic Games in 1988 and the FIFA World Cup in 2002. In the heart of Seoul stand royal palaces designated as UNESCO World Cultural Heritage and high-tech buildings occupied by global institutions. Asia's largest underground street shopping mall lies near the 15<sup>th</sup> century royal tombs. The vast subway system transports millions of passengers daily to their destination. Seoul is traditional yet modern, the cultural heritage is coexisting with modernity in this capital of over 600 years.*





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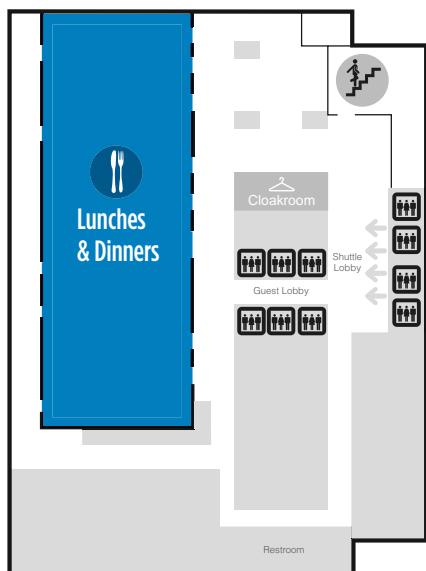
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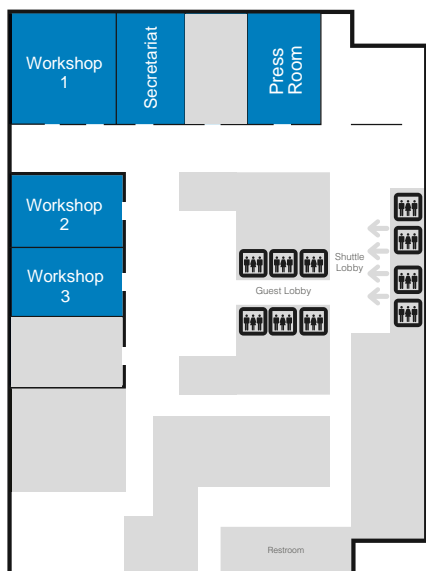




LEVEL 3



LEVEL 5



LEVEL 6

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