

WORLD
POLICY
CONFERENCE

7

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WORLD
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CONFERENCE

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ET FONDATEUR**
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 Thierry

 de MONTBRIAL

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

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 7th 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 7th 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 Officier 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

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 1Organisation 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 2Perspectives 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

CONFERENCE THEMES

Session d'ouverture

- Thierry de Montbrial
- Park Geun Hye

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

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

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

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

Session 5. L'Afrique dans le contexte mondial

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

- Thierry de Montbrial
- Park Geun Hye

Session 1. Security governance in East Asia and in Europe

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

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

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

Session 5. Africa in a Global Context

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

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

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

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*

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

Session 12. Débat général

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

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

Session 12. General Debate

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

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 10th). 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^e 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 20th 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 of 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^e 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.

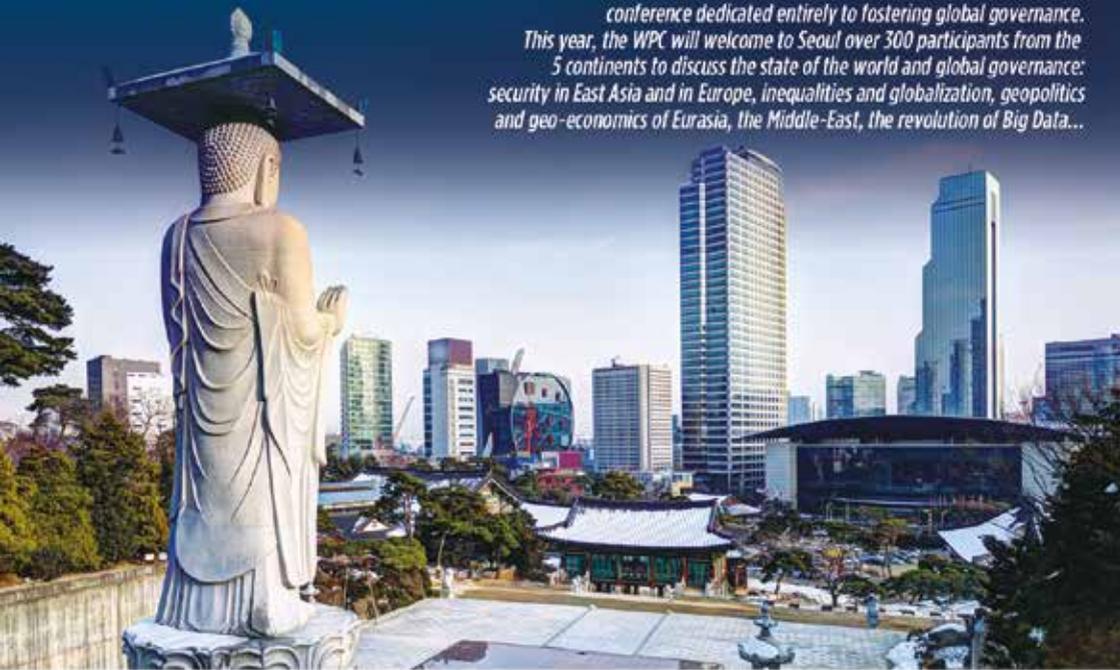
La discussion pourrait également inclure d'autres sujets tels que la coopération triangulaire entre le secteur privé, les établissements universitaires et de recherche et les ONG ; coopération qui présente également un très grand potentiel pour des partenariats productifs.

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Marc
Honorary Consul of Burkina Faso in Nice (France) since 2003.

He served as the President of the French Union of Honorary Consuls in 2012. He was a member of the editorial board of *Afrique Contemporaine* (La Documentation Française) and he is now Advisor to the editorial board of *Géopolitique Africaine* (African Geopolitics). He was also journalist, correspondent for foreign English-speaking radios. He is the author of several books on Africa. He holds a PhD in public law and in Arts (Philosophy); he is a member of the French Academy of Overseas Sciences, and is an Auditor of the French Institut des hautes études de la Défense nationale.



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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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Founder and Director of the Organization for Democracy and Freedom in Syria and Chairman of the

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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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Director of the Center for Energy since March 2014. She participates to the teachings of the Master "Energy, Finance, Carbon" of Paris Dauphine University.

She was an economist at the French energy regulator between June 2008 and February 2014 where she worked on European gas market integration. Between 2004 and 2008, she was a researcher at the Center for Geopolitics of Energy and Raw Materials at Paris Dauphine University. She holds a PhD in Economics from the same university.



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

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AVITAL David
President of MTP Investment Group.

Entrepreneur, venture capitalist and philanthropist who has realized great success in real estate, parking, biotech and other areas thanks to the strong values and principles acquired through his long military career, the tenets and cornerstones of his business philosophy are creativity, flexibility, persistence and an infallible moral code. He serves on the board of directors of several companies and is actively involved in charity and political organizations.



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Head of Policy Planning at the German Federal Foreign Office. Formerly, he served as Head of the

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BARK Taeho
Professor and former Dean at the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) of Seoul National University. 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
11th 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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BENSEMHOUN Arié
Executive director of *ELNET France* since 2011. He has been involved in the French-Israeli relations over the past 30 years. Through his involvement both as a consultant in international relations and as a community leader he is dedicated to strengthening the relations between Europe and Israel and pursuing a strategic partnership based on shared values of democracy, freedom and common interests.



BERTOSSI Christophe
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BOOS Michèle
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.



BRÉCHOT Christian
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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Senior Consultant, he runs Agro-BrasConsult, a Brazilian consulting company specialized in agricultural markets and investments and based in São Paulo. He is a member of the Global Food Security Forum (GFSF) steering Committee. After being a Cooperating Professor at the University of Brazzaville (1975-1978), he became a Professor of International Economics at the Institut supérieur de gestion (ISG), and Professor in Agricultural Economics at the École supérieure d'agriculture d'Angers (1985- 2010). His latest book: *Le défi chinois, les nouvelles stratégies d'un géant* ("The Chinese challenge: new strategies of a giant"). He graduated in Economics and in Philosophy and holds a post-graduate degree in International Business.



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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^e siècle raconté à mon petit-fils*, Bourin

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(Joseph)
Total Group Representative in Korea (January 2015). He has been serving

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CHO Tae-yul
2nd 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.



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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

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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).



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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.



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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

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DAVID Dominique
Executive Vice-President of Ifri and Editor of *Politique étrangère*. Previ-

ously, 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
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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.



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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 21st 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.



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Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Sweden. Previously, he served as Adviser for

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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

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**GERMAY (DE)**

Nicolas

CEO and founder of Alandia, an investment company. After selling his

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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.

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**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

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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.



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

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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

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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

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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 18th 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

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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.



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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

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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 67th 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 Foundation, 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 President, Korea. Previously, he was Vice

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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.



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Professor of International Relations at the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) since 2007 and director of Ilmin International Relations Institute,

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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.



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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

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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.



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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

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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
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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 12th 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
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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.



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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-

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French Member of Parliament for the 11th constituency for French Citizens Abroad (Asia, Russia, and Oceania).

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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.



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

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MORATINOS
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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

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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.



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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.



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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.



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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.



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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.



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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.



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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 Enitron. 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
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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

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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 18th 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
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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.



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Ambassador of France to South Korea.

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PÉREZ-VERDÍA

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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.



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QUATREPOINT

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

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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.



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

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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.



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SHEETRIT Meir
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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

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

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

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TANEJA Narendra
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TELLE Serge
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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. Profes-

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

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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 poli-

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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 Francisus
Member of the Institut de France, former director of the École Française 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 (IBE). 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).





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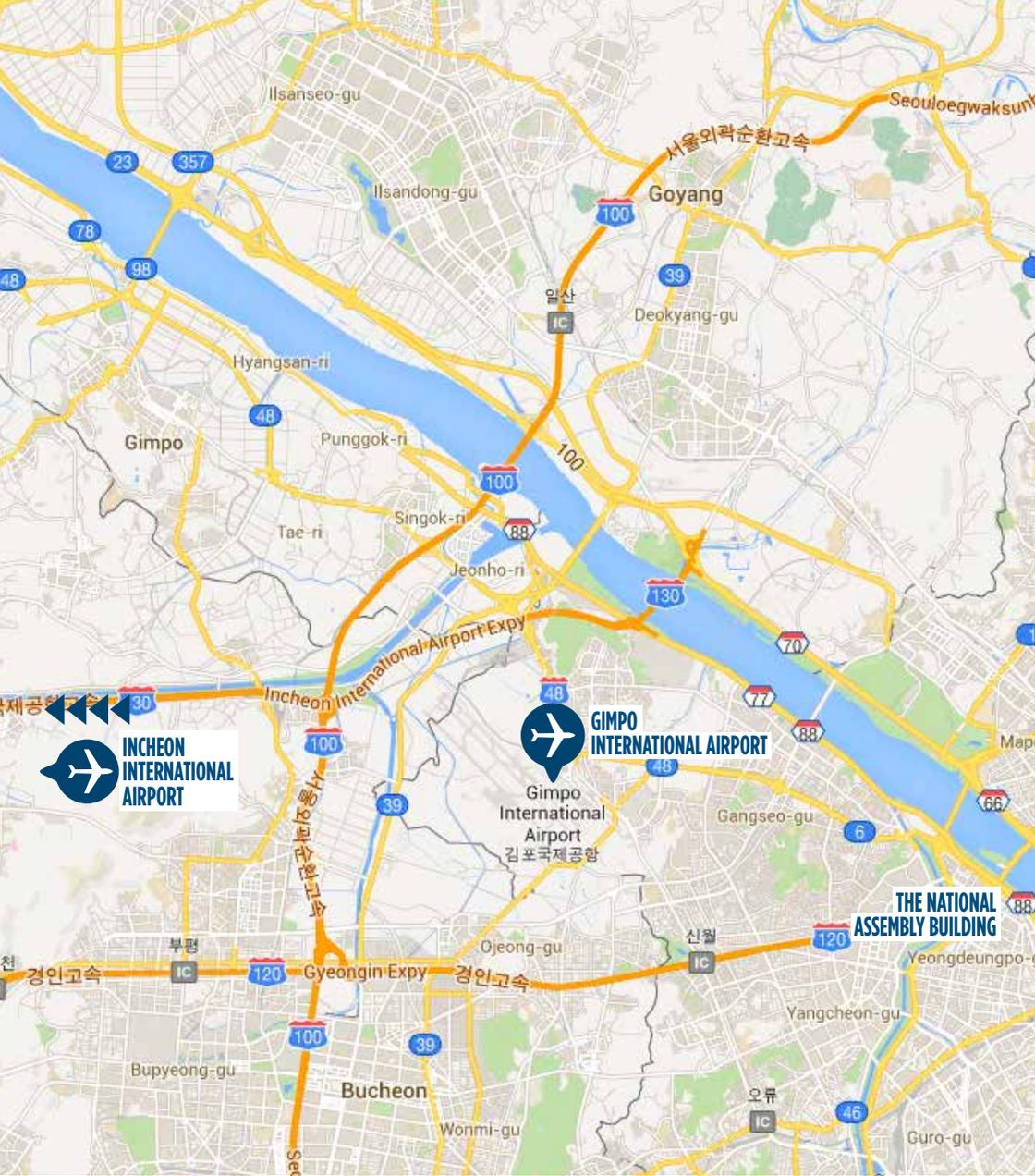
SEOUL

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^e 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 15th 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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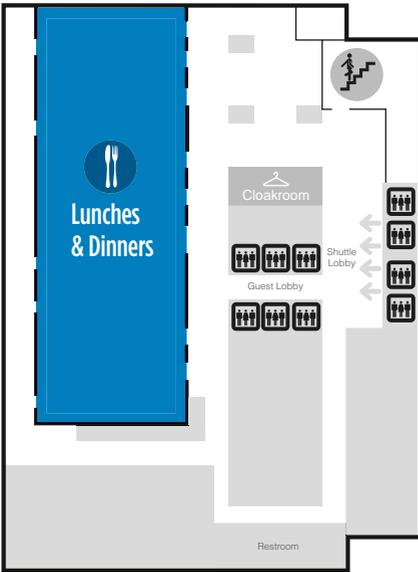
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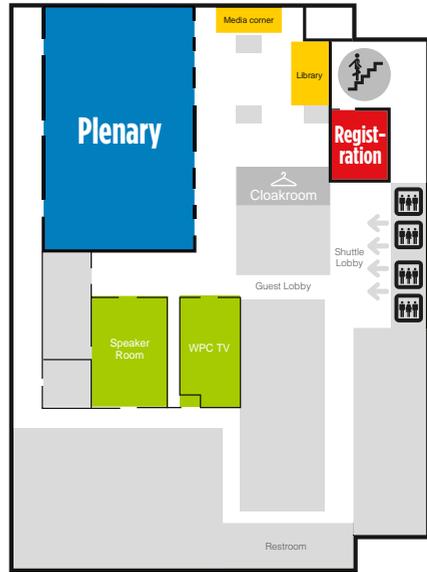
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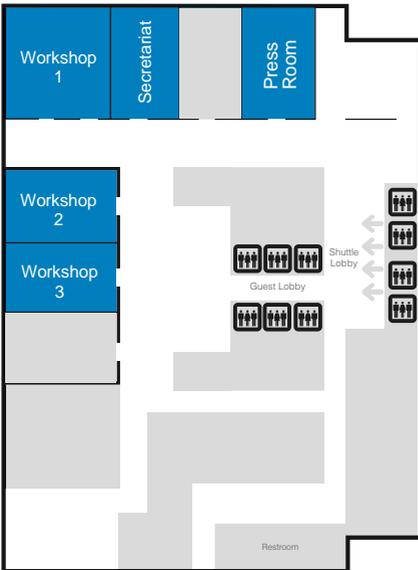




LEVEL 3



LEVEL 5



LEVEL 6

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