

# Tackling the Global Gordian Knot: Can economic growth be socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable?

Trilogue Salzburg  
16. – 17. August 2012



“For a successful future, we need smart and sustainable growth. This requires a two-track approach of stability and growth measures. Restoring public finances and creating the conditions for growth and jobs. There are enough proposals on the table. So we need to get the job done.”



*Dr. Michael SPINDELEGGER*  
*Vice-Chancellor of the Republic of Austria*  
*Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Vienna*



“In view of the financial crisis, the issue of growth has become a much more complex one in recent years: growth is no longer about quantity, but also and especially about quality. We need solutions for how growth can be achieved in a responsible, sustainable way. For this to succeed, we must be prepared not only for selective reforms, but for real, fundamental change. We must also bear in mind that no one is capable of solving the challenges of a networked world single-handedly.”

*Liz MOHN*  
*Vice-Chair of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Executive Board, Chair of the Bertelsmann Verwaltungsgesellschaft (BVG); Member of the Supervisory Board, Bertelsmann AG; President, Stiftung Deutsche Schlaganfall-Hilfe, Gütersloh*

„There is no lack of dire news when it comes to projections how our planet will look like in 20 or 40 years from now if we continue to consume, waste and grow like now. On the other hand, growth has contributed tremendously to help millions out of poverty and to improve their living conditions. We need an honest exchange about different priorities and the varying growth policies to explore a common ground for the future.”



*Dr. Wolfgang SCHÜSSEL*  
*Member of the Board of Trustees, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Gütersloh*  
*Former Federal Chancellor, Republic of Austria, Vienna*

## Introduction

The Trilogue Salzburg 2012, hosted by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs and the Bertelsmann Stiftung, asks whether and how economic growth can be socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. Building on the discussion at the Trilogue meetings in 2011 and 2010 on the normative foundations of the world economy and global governance in the 21st century, this year's Trilogue will reflect on how economic growth can be balanced with social equity and environmental responsibility. The meeting will review the outcomes of new research, undertaken by the FutureWorld Foundation and the Bertelsmann Foundation, on this question.

The two most trenchant criticisms of the prevailing growth models pursued around the world, over several decades since the early 1980s, have been that:

- they have widened economic and social disparities within national societies, while marginalizing persons living in extreme poverty, both in LDCs and elsewhere; and
- they have disregarded planetary boundaries and done substantial harm to the environment on which we depend for our survival.

Several causes of these outcomes have been asserted, among them, the transformation of the financial sector in the developed economies, and its global expansion; the prioritization of the value of economic growth, measured by advances in GDP, corporate profits and equity market indices, over social concerns and environmental impacts; ideological acceptance of the superior value of markets, and the resulting contraction of the state. Many have argued, in the wake of the global financial crisis that commenced in 2008, that a new, "green" or "qualitative" growth mode is needed. At the same time however, restoring the global economy to robust economic growth has again become the key priority in many countries, including the Eurozone, struggling with its sovereign debt crisis. Likewise, the Rio + 20 Conference on Sustainable Development ended inconclusively and is widely considered a complete failure.

Against this backdrop, the Trilogue 2012 convenes political and corporate decision-makers, social entrepreneurs and visionaries as well as leading think tank representatives from around the world to address patterns and limits of global economic growth: What are the dominant growth patterns in the respective world regions? Are new growth models required? What would their characteristics be? How would one balance economic growth objectives with social values or environmental considerations? Is one growth model appropriate on a global scale, given the integration of financial markets and supply chains on the one hand, and the different stages of development, varied resource endowments and specific socio-economic aspirations of different societies on the other?

Tackling the global growth dilemma is considered to be one of the most important pillars of the global agenda. Instead of seeking a predefined consensus, the Trilogue asks how different national and regional communities define and address the challenge. This will allow us to identify the perspectives that are held in common across these cultural clusters, and those that diverge. The common perspectives, values and interests that emerge from the research will frame the scope of action on what all agree has to be resolved, while the common values and norms that are identified will serve as the normative parameters of the solutions to be developed. The results compiled in this background paper are both enlightening and challenging and hopefully will make for a robust debate at the Trilogue Salzburg 2012.

## Agenda Main Conference Program

### August 16, 2012

Arrival and Check-in at Hotel Sheraton Salzburg

7:30 p.m. Lobby Hotel Sheraton	Transfer to Schloss Arenberg
8:00 p.m. Schloss Arenberg	<b>Opening Dinner hosted by</b> Liz MOHN Vice Chairman of the Board, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Gütersloh Dr. Michael SPINDELEGGER Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of the Republic of Austria, Vienna
Thereafter	Transfer back to Hotel Sheraton

### August 17, 2012

9:45 a.m. Lobby Hotel Sheraton	Bus Transfer or Walk to Mozarteum
10:00 a.m. Mozarteum – Solitär Hall	<b>First Session</b> <b>Framing the Challenge of Collective Action: What Growth Paths are We Planning?</b>
Thereafter	Lunch at Hotel Sacher, Wintergarten
2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mozarteum – Solitär Hall	<b>Second Session</b> <b>Addressing the Challenge of Collective Action: How Can We enable Growth that is Environmentally and Socially Sustainable?</b>
Thereafter	Bus Transfer or walk back to the Hotel Sheraton
6:45 p.m.	Bus Transfer from Hotel Sheraton to Großes Festspielhaus
7:00 p.m.	Pre-opera Reception
8:00 p.m. Opera	<b>Georges Bizet • Carmen</b> Vienna Philharmonic; Concert Association of the Vienna State Opera Chorus; Salzburg Festival Children's Choir; Sir Simon Rattle, Conductor; Aletta Collins, Stage Director and Choreography; Magdalena Kožená, Carmen, a gypsy; Jonas Kaufmann, Don José, a corporal.
Thereafter	Bus Transfer back to the Hotel Sheraton

### August 18, 2012

Check-out at Hotel Sheraton Salzburg

Departure of participants

## About the Opera\*

Carmen – Sir Simon Rattle conducts the Vienna Philharmonic – is one of the most frequently performed operas of the world. While Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy based their libretto on Prosper Mérimée's novella, the opera itself became the subject of numerous adaptations ranging from dance theater to film.

To Aletta Collins, who directs Carmen for the 2012 Salzburg Easter Festival, this popularity presents a special challenge. "People love this opera. Everybody knows it; everybody is familiar with its melodies. One must take great care not to present Carmen as a sequence of individual numbers, or to let the story take its own course, as that way one runs the risk of losing sight of the story. The point is to find a fresh approach to the story and to focus on the drama told by this wonderful music." The point is also to tell the story of Carmen (Magdalena Kožená) and her love for Don José (Jonas Kaufmann), whom she tires of later and who finally murders her because she has found a new love with the torero Escamillo, in a fresh and convincing way.

The director feels no need to subject the opera to any obvious updating, but she does move the time of the action to the era of the Spanish Civil War, because the social dynamics of that age seem useful to her to expose the core of the drama. "It is important for Carmen's self-concept that she is a 'gypsy', an outsider. The Civil War destroyed the old order and forced people to create a new one, resulting in 'open spaces' which outsiders like Carmen could use for their own purposes." (Aletta Collins)

### LEADING TEAM

Sir Simon Rattle, Conductor

Aletta Collins, Stage Director and Choreography

Miriam Buether, Stage Design

Gabrielle Dalton, Costume Design

Peter Blaha, Dramaturgy

Andreas Fuchs, Lighting

Ernst Raffelsberger, Chorus Master

Wolfgang Götz, Children's Chorus Master

### CAST

Magdalena Kožená, Carmen, a gypsy

Jonas Kaufmann, Don José, a corporal

Kostas Smoriginas, Escamillo, a bullfighter

Genia Kühmeier, Micaëla, a country girl

Christian van Horn, Zuniga, a lieutenant

André Schuen, Moralès, a corporal

Christina Landshamer, Frasquita, a gypsy

Rachel Frenkel, Mercédès, a gypsy

Simone Del Savio, Le Dancaïre, a smuggler

Jean-Paul Fouchécourt, Le Remendado, a smuggler

Barbara Spitz, Lillas Pastia

Vienna Philharmonic

Concert Association of the Vienna State Opera Chorus

Salzburg Festival and Theatre Children's Choir

\*[www.salzburgerfestspiele.at/oper/carmen-2012](http://www.salzburgerfestspiele.at/oper/carmen-2012)

## List of Participants

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**Background Paper**

**Tackling the Global Gordian Knot: Can economic growth be socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable?**

**Sean Cleary, Executive Vice Chair, FutureWorld Foundation**

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**I Introduction**

Our need to manage systemic global risks, and to protect the global commons, calls for better global governance. The tension between the short-term pressures on national leaders from their citizens, and the trade-offs needed to balance costs and benefits in inter-national and inter-temporal transactions, frustrates its achievement. Current events, from the recent global financial crisis, to the risk of inflection points if we transgress planetary boundaries make it clear that we cannot continue on our present path.

Western values and beliefs, backed by superior firepower, were employed to impose order in international affairs for most of the 19th and 20th centuries, and underpinned the international architecture crafted after World War II (although the Soviet Union rejected its economic pillars – the IMF, World Bank and GATT). The implosion of the USSR in 1991 led briefly to a unipolar world, in which the USA emerged as a military and economic superpower, and sought to extend the reach of Anglo-American values – which were said to have triumphed in an Hegelian “end of history” – in a world fast ‘globalizing’ under the influence of information and communications technologies, and integrated financial markets and supply chains.

This overreach prompted a cultural backlash, and the economic ascendancy of Asian powers and emerging markets generally in the past two decades, has ended the period in which Western norms can be imposed on other states.

Efforts to restructure global institutions have either failed (reform of the UN Security Council), or had relatively little impact (changed representation and voting rights in the IMF and World Bank), while endeavors to conclude successor agreements to the GATT Uruguay Round and the Kyoto Protocol have proved frustratingly slow. A large part of the reason is that there has been no substantive effort to define a normative framework on which to base new global agreements, and to guide the relationship between states and global institutions.

The complexity of the [partially] adaptive ecosystem in which humanity is embedded, and of the economic and social systems that we have created on a global scale, exceed our capacity to understand and plan their workings. Academic, disciplinary and institutional specialization makes it difficult to address integrated global challenges comprehensively. Impacts are experienced and interpreted differently by different groups, frustrating the emergence of common perspectives, whose absence precludes agreement on what to priorities, and what behaviors to encourage or to proscribe.

The discussion, at the Trilogue Salzburg 2011, of the need for agreed Norms for Global Governance, led to recognition that the collective action needed to address challenges across national boundaries is frustrated by the absence of integrative, trans-disciplinary categories that allow us to understand them properly, and by the divergence of interests, and the way in which values are prioritized, in different societies. The fraught debate in Europe over the best means to maintain the European Union in conditions of economic and social stress reflects these tensions.

Against this backdrop, the Trilogue Salzburg 2012 will address the first challenge on the Global Agenda<sup>1</sup> identified in 2011 – making economic growth socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. Participants will benefit from the reflections of leading research institutions on the ways in which the national societies in which each is based, suggest that this goal should be achieved, and by understanding the interests and the values that each society prioritizes in defining its preferred path.

The research institutes contributing their insights to this year's Trilogue on the topic - Tackling the Gordian knot: Can Economic Growth be Socially Inclusive and Environmentally Sustainable? - are the Brookings Institution [on the USA], the Royal Institute of International Affairs [EU], the Institute of Contemporary Development [Russian Federation], the Asia Society [China], the Observer Research Foundation [India], the South African Institute of International Affairs [sub-Saharan Africa], and the Fundação Gétúlio Vargas [Brazil]).

## **II Can economic growth be socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable?**

It may seem ambitious to pose so large and comprehensive a question in a time of global economic angst. The IMF's Data Mapper<sup>2</sup> projects world GDP growth in 2012 at 3.5 percent – down from 5.3 percent in 2010 and 3.8 percent in 2011 – and that of the advanced economies only 1.4 percent. The USA, where unemployment is stubbornly above 8 percent, is projected to grow by only 2.1 percent, while GDP in the Euro zone will contract by 0.3 percent. Even the UK

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<sup>1</sup> The FutureWorld Foundation has commissioned, over the next three to five years, an independent research and seminar series employing interdisciplinary teams from clusters of leading European, U.S., Asian, Latin American, Middle Eastern and African think tanks, to address each of the five pillars of the Global Agenda:

- Delivering environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth
- Effectively reducing poverty and improving equity
- Addressing the sources of global, national and human vulnerability and promoting security
- Sharing the norms and values that enable global coexistence, while celebrating humanity's cultural diversity
- Improving the quality of global governance and our global institutions

Each cluster is asked to develop core, actionable proposals, and to make explicit the values and norms that underpin its recommendations. The aim is to identify the perspectives, values and norms which are held in common across each of these cultural clusters, and those that diverge.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/index.php>, accessed July 31, 2012.

will grow by only 0.8 percent, despite the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the London Olympics. If it were not for the developing economies' expected growth of 5.7 percent – China's 8.2 percent; India's 6.9 percent; the Russian Federation's 4 percent; Brazil's 3.0 percent; and sub-Saharan Africa's 5.4 percent – things would be worse. Indeed, they might well be, as most institutions have revised their growth projections downwards!

Restoring the global economy to robust growth is the priority, many would argue. Narrowing the socio-economic divides and focusing on environmental sustainability may be important goals, but hardly a prime concern while many developed economies face the threat of a double-dip recession. In any event, some growth theorists argue, a rising tide will lift all ships, and the best guarantee of social advancement for both the working and middle classes lies in employment in profitable businesses. Burdening a faltering economy with efforts at social engineering and concerns about the environment is the best way to guarantee a prolonged recession.

There is some truth in these arguments, but also some dangerous conceits. They take no account of the impact of the growth model we have pursued for thirty years on either inequality, or the environment. Returning to that path, if it were possible, might deliver increments in GDP growth for a few years, but would confront us in short measure with a larger series of threats, with potentially devastating consequences.

Recent studies in the U.S. have disclosed stagnation of the wages of blue-collar workers over five decades, and increasing concentration of national income and wealth in the hands of the top one percent. The socialization of losses in the aftermath of excessive private profits in the financial sector, and evidence of dishonest behavior by banks in pursuit of profits, have triggered outrage and regulatory responses.

The phenomenon and the reaction are not restricted to the United States. The Occupy Wall Street movement had spread by October 2011 to demonstrations in 1,000 cities in 82 countries, to denounce what organizers called 'an intolerable situation'. A second round of demonstrations took place on May 12, 2012.

Recent assessments of the gap in pension and related social security provisions in Europe suggest that €1.9 trillion in aggregate personal savings each year – 19 percent of 2010 GDP – is needed to allow EU citizens an adequate standard of living in retirement, because of increasing longevity and falling birth rates. The underfunding of social security provisions in the U.S.A. is also well documented: The Board of Trustees of the Social Security Trust Fund estimated in 2010 that the Fund, which replaces about 41 percent of preretirement income for most U.S. citizens, will be exhausted in 2037. Meanwhile, China, India and other countries in the developing world, with diverse demographic profiles, are grappling with the need to develop effective social security systems, to enable greater inclusiveness.

Meanwhile, despite rising evidence of extreme weather events around the world due to perturbation of the climate system, and the resulting sharp rise in insurance claims for climate-related damage, we are not progressing satisfactorily towards a scientifically-based agreement on limiting emissions of greenhouse gases under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. At best, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the International Energy Agency tell us, present commitments will hold projected warming to 3.5°C, which threatens acute water scarcity and prolonged drought in some regions, and devastating floods in others,

potentially displacing millions of people in forced migrations for survival, exacerbating social tensions and conflict.

Likewise the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development which aimed to “reduce poverty, advance social equity and ensure environmental protection on an ever more crowded planet”, ended inconclusively due to deep divisions, prompting the World Bank’s Special Envoy for Climate Change to say of the deliberations, that “any observer ... would have found it impossible to believe that we are serious about solving these problems.”

The Trilogue Salzburg 2012 will therefore address this comprehensive challenge, asking if a new growth model that is less socially divisive, and better aligned with the planetary ecosystem in which we are embedded, can be identified, agreed and implemented.

### III Summary of Key Findings

The research papers prepared for the Trilogue allow us to understand how the challenge is framed in leading states and regions around the world; how well national or regional policy integrates its different dimensions; which components are prioritized, and why; and how the resulting trade-offs are managed, or rationalized. These insights may allow us to understand how much agreement there is, and to grasp the nature and scale of the divergence.<sup>3</sup>

A more detailed summary of the research papers will be available at the Salzburg Trilogue. A few preliminary observations may help to frame the debate. At the Trilogue Salzburg 2011, we concluded tentatively that the absence of effective trans-disciplinary concepts that allow us to understand and address these complex global challenges and differences of interests, and different ways of prioritizing values in different societies, frustrate agreement on issues of the global commons. The insights we can glean from these research papers, suggest that this is true.

- In their paper, Joshua Meltzer and David Steven from Brookings Institution outline the evolution of the U.S. economy and the impacts of its growth on economic, social and environmental outcomes; discuss “the shifting interests of different groups in American society and the structural, institutional and cultural factors that will inform change”; and offer scenarios for the future, “each of which represents a plausible pathway towards a new political settlement.” They cite the vision of the High Level Panel on Global Sustainability<sup>4</sup>: “to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and make growth inclusive, and production and consumption more sustainable, while combating climate change and respecting a range of other planetary boundaries”, and state simply: “A vision of this kind has no chance of adoption in the United States.” The High Level Panel’s paper had called on all countries to adopt a global strategy for sustainable development, and to measure the implementation of this

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<sup>3</sup> We hypothesized in 2011 that the common perspectives that emerged could frame the scope of potential collective action, while common values and norms could serve as the normative parameters of the solutions. We suggested that a triadic structure might emerge, recognizing the need:

- To subordinate key global public goods, and certain areas that threaten a tragedy of the commons, to supranational systems;
- to cooperate more closely and harmonize rules on human rights, trade, financial flows and security (e.g. weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, pandemic control); and
- to commit to common objectives in other areas, without creating institutions to control or enforce compliance.

<sup>4</sup> Secretary-General’s High-level Panel on Global Sustainability launches its report “Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing”, <http://www.un.org/gsp/report>.

strategy through a set of goals that would reflect equally “the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the interconnections between them.” Mr Meltzer and Mr Steven offer three possible scenarios for the U.S., the most constructive of which, Intelligent Design, postulates a domestic political focus on creating jobs; intelligent approaches to financial regulation and policies supporting sectors with high export potential; a strategic approach to domestic opportunities in the energy sector, with policies to maximize the potential of gas and effect a contribution by the sector to fiscal consolidation through reduced subsidies; which collectively have an impact on sustainability. In this scenario, “geopolitical outcomes are more cooperative, with some innovations in global governance, even though important stresses remain unaddressed.”

- The paper by Carlos Simonsen Leal and Mario Monzoni of the Fundação Getúlio Vargas in Brazil presents the starkest contrast to the U.S. perspective. The authors take the need for collective action in search of inclusion and environmental sustainability as a point of departure, and argue for the creation of a Global Forum on Green and Inclusive Economy, with a Council for Sustainable Development as a high level deliberative authority, including civil society representatives among its members. Pointing to our collective failure to “deal with extreme poverty and income inequality on the planet”, and noting that our “current mode of production and consumption ... has ... reached critical conditions in some natural systems”, while “we are ... ‘overdrawing’ from the Earth [in others] and eroding the planet’s resiliency”, Mr Simonsen Leal and Mr Monzoni call for a new development model based on a shared vision of the future, a development agenda comprising public policies to incentivize the emergence of a green and inclusive economy, corporate responsibility that promotes wealth generation while respecting the natural limits of the planet, leadership training in substantive values., financial instruments to finance the eradication of poverty and economic activities that promote equality and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and monitoring tools to measure progress. They discuss the values that would guide such a transformation, and propose policies for action, globally and in Brazil, in agriculture, energy, forests, industrial processes and waste management, transportation and water, to achieve it.
- The paper by Dmitri Zenghelis of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, on Europe’s perspective in the midst of debt, fiscal and structural crises in the Euro zone, asserts that “environmental and social sensibilities are woven into fabric of social consciousness” to a greater degree in Europe than in any major region, and that the returns available in capitalizing on environmentally and socially sustainable investment in green technology and infrastructure, have never been greater. To restore Europe’s growth path, Mr Zenghelis draws on the literature on optimal currency areas illustrating the need for automatic adjustment through labor mobility and financial flows, to advocate urgent resolution of the euro debt crisis by mutualizing the liabilities of member states; progress to a more federal union with shared fiscal responsibilities and mechanisms to prevent the build-up of future imbalances; and a program to encourage investment through a policy-driven, European transformation to a resource-efficient economy. In the latter he draws extensively on endogenous growth theory – “investment in knowledge begets increased output, and resources for further investment [in] a virtuous-growth spiral of endogenous growth” – and the need for government intervention to set policy in cases of market failure.
- Igor Yurgens of the Russian Institute of Contemporary Development has identified key challenges for sustainable development in Russia: Intense global competition for primacy in innovation; demographic problems giving rise to a growing social burden; climate change;

pollution, industrial waste and ecosystem degradation; food security; a growing demand for energy resources; and lower aggregate capital availability due to the degradation of natural, physical and human capital. He argues for a focus on the preservation of natural resources by reducing resource depletion and pollution of the environment. By shifting from an extensive resource export model to a new model of economic development, based on innovation and cutting-edge technologies, Russia can align its domestic reforms with discernable global trends. Science-intensive processing and infrastructure sectors with minimal environmental impact should displace the dominance of the resources sector; the efficiency of natural resource use should be enhanced to avoid rapid depletion; and the volume of pollution per unit of end product, as well as aggregate pollution, must be reduced. Mr Yurgens suggests aligning the interests of countries with resource economies – those with a high concentration of mineral and energy resources; strong positions on world markets; and powerful resource production industries requiring direct investment, technology transfer and human capital, as well as economic diversification – to allow them to act in concert to ease price volatility on exchange-traded commodities; forecast changes in the volume and structure of global demand; create a stable and supply of food and energy resources in the context of environmental constraints and trends toward resource effectiveness; facilitate multilateral investment cooperation, technology transfer and innovation; influence international trade of highly processed oil, gas and petrochemical products; create infrastructure for the new global LNG market; define a common approach to reserve classification, assessment and review; align national laws on subsoil resources and their use; and shape national legislation to discourage artificial manipulation of resource markets.

- In his discussion of China's perspectives, Dr Junglie Zhang, of the Asia Society notes China's extraordinary economic growth due to market-oriented reforms over 30 years, to become the world's second largest economy. This growth has created social and environmental problems, not least because of the dramatic increase in electricity generation using thermal power, and industrial pollution. The World Bank estimates that China's economic losses from pollution and environmental degradation were 10.51 percent of Gross National Income in 2008, while the Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning assessed the cost of pollution and ecological degradation at 3.8 percent of GDP in 2009. Recognizing that a growth model relying on high resource input and heavy pollution is not sustainable, the Chinese government undertook a major policy shift in 2003, under the Scientific Outlook on Development, which requires comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable people-oriented development, including harmonious development between humans and nature. The 12th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development provides for resource conservation, environmental protection, energy saving, and climate change mitigation; and China has proposed models for a green economy, a circular economy, and a low-carbon economy. The 12th Five Year Plan's renewable energy targets are an industrial policy aimed at employment and wealth creation, an energy policy to ensure a long-term, sustainable, diversified and stable supply of electricity, and an environmental policy to replace coal-fired power plants with clean energy to meet China's commitment to reduce carbon intensity by 40–45 percent by 2020. Not least because of the trade-offs it faces between poverty eradication and environmental protection, China does not accept any conflict between its social and economic goals. Its environmental policies assume that prevention can minimize the negative impact of growth. Dr Zhang concludes that China is on the right track in its sustainability strategy but that it must prioritize and enforce its policies, recognizing that its large landmass and population demand a diverse range of standards. He suggests that economic growth and globalization do not necessarily cause environmental degradation and that China does not have to slow its growth, but that it

needs a comprehensive strategy, based increasingly on market-based instruments and international policy coordination. Encouraging and securing public participation in optimizing the balance between economic output and environmental quality will be key.

- In her paper on India, Lydia Powell of the Observer Research Foundation notes that “the desirability of high mass consumption, technological dynamism and rising levels of gross domestic product” are universally seen, among the political class, as the solution for all India’s “social and political problems such as poverty, social exclusion and surprisingly, even environmental degradation.” Ms Powell celebrates the fact that “India showed the world that it is possible to maintain, sustain and strengthen a functional democracy at per capita income levels of USD 100” at independence, and that its “per capita income has grown roughly ten times [since then, while] democracy continues to thrive and mature”. She notes, however, that this achievement is “grossly flawed ... because of India’s unforgivable failure in addressing mass poverty, inequality, destitution and discrimination”, which she attributes to poor policy, vested interests and the caste system. The Government has no official position on how best to balance growth, social inclusiveness and environmentally sustainability, but a recent report by the National Planning Commission on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth (2011), argues that “livelihood considerations such as income generation and poverty alleviation must dominate our policy choice, even if it requires overriding carbon emission concerns.” Ms Powell notes that the idea that we need a more socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable model for development is not new, and that ways and means to achieve it have been widely discussed. The question is why the models proposed “are failing to make a marginal impact on the neo-liberal growth model.” She suggests that concept of sustainable development is “equally untenable ... as it endorses the false promise that an expanding economy can be fully compatible with environmental sustainability”; and concludes that “[v]alues such as ‘social inclusiveness’ and ‘ecological sustainability’ will be prioritized only when ‘economic growth’ ceases to be a proxy for development or progress.”
- Addressing the challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa, Mzukisi Qobo of the South African Institute of International Affairs notes that African countries have struggled since independence to grow their economies sustainably and develop their people. Many externally-driven and home-grown initiatives have emerged – from structural adjustment facilities, poverty reduction programs and the highly-indebted poor countries (HIPC) debt initiative of the Bretton Woods Institutions, to the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty, which were grounded in Pan-Africanism and self-sufficiency. The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) emerged in 2001, aiming to eradicate poverty through “African-owned and African-led development”, but seeking partnership with OECD countries to enable Africa’s incorporation into the global economy. None of these programs provided a coherent normative framework, and ideological differences about means – state-led versus market-led development – left the assumptions underpinning growth and development largely unexamined in Africa. This is not surprising. The conceptual underpinnings of the notion of environmentally sustainable and inclusive growth are weak. Policy discourse on development tends to be obsessed with outcomes (quantifiable indicators of the state of the economy), rather than process (concepts, values, the institutional framework, and the nature of social relations). In search of the latter, Mr Qobo ranges across Nordhaus and Tobin’s Measure of Economic Welfare, Amartya Sen’s Development as Freedom, Social Watch’s Basic Capabilities Index and Mathis Wackernagel’s environmental footprint index, before turning to the World Bank’s Commission on Growth and Development and the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress. The last, instituted by Nicolas Sarkozy and chaired by

Joseph Stiglitz, argued for recognition of the multi-dimensional nature of well-being – including education, health, personal activities, political voice and governance, social connections and relationships, environment and security. Mr Qobo argues that these dimensions are particularly important when reflecting on well-being, inclusiveness and sustainability in African contexts. He celebrates the emergence of the G20's Development Working Group and the G20 Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth for giving voice to developing countries, but notes that contradictory development paradigms have continued to inhibit African development, and prevented the African economic revival of 1999-2008 being translated into a coherent program aimed at growth, poverty reduction and climate adaptation.

The first part of the hypothesis last year was that differing interests – in part the product of different stages of development and differing local circumstances – and a propensity to prioritize different values, accounted, to an appreciable degree, for the difficulty we face in reaching agreement on the challenges of the global commons. The second was that conceptual models that did not do justice to the complexity of these challenges compounded that problem. The excellent papers prepared by the researchers suggest that both are true.

Ms Powell, Mr Zhang and Mr Qobo have argued forcefully, for reasons that are both distinct and overlapping, that the notion of sustainable development is inadequate, in part because it is poorly conceptualised. Ms Powell adds the criticism that it “endorses the false promise that an expanding economy can be fully compatible with environmental sustainability”; and argues that “[v]alues such as ‘social inclusiveness’ and ‘ecological sustainability’ will be prioritized only when ‘economic growth’ ceases to be a proxy for development or progress.”

Mr Meltzer and Mr Steven have said directly that a vision “to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and make growth inclusive, and production and consumption more sustainable, while combating climate change and respecting a range of other planetary boundaries” based on a global strategy for “sustainable development, measured in ways that would reflect equally the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the interconnections between them”, has no chance of adoption in the United States. Mr Zenghelis asserts that “environmental and social sensibilities are woven into fabric of social consciousness” to a greater degree in Europe than in any major region, and that the returns available in capitalizing on environmentally and socially sustainable investment in green technology and infrastructure, have never been greater.

Mr Zhang notes that China does not accept any conflict between its social and economic goals. Not least because of the need to address both poverty eradication and environmental protection, its environmental policies assume that prevention can minimize the negative environmental impact of growth. Mr Yurgens might agree: He suggests that by shifting from an extensive resource export model to a new model based on innovation and cutting-edge technologies, science-intensive processing and infrastructure with minimal environmental impact, Russia can enhance the efficiency of natural resource use, and reduce the volume of pollution per unit of end product, and in the aggregate.

Finally, closest to the vision of the High Level Panel on Global Sustainability, Mr Simonsen Leal and Mr Monzoni call for a new development model based on a shared vision of the future; a development agenda comprising public policies to incentivize the emergence of a green and inclusive economy; corporate responsibility that promotes wealth generation while respecting the

natural limits of the planet; leadership training in substantive values; financial instruments to finance the eradication of poverty; equality and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and monitoring tools to measure progress.

At the Trilogue Salzburg 2012 we shall be discussing the growth paths that we are planning – nationally, regionally and perhaps globally – and asking if enabling growth that is environmentally and socially sustainable, is a feasible endeavor for collective action.

#### IV Comparative data

Certain objective circumstances influence the decisions of governments in the trade-offs which they must make in deciding which objectives to prioritize, not least among growth, income redistribution, investment and regulation to reduce carbon emissions, and to control pollution. Among these, plausibly, are the country's (i) aggregate GDP – the market value of the officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a given period; the (ii) purchasing power of the GDP in local currency, with respect to a given basket on (chiefly) non-traded goods for consumption; (iii) the country's GDP per capita (the aggregate GDP divided by the number of persons resident there); and (iv) the national Human Development Index (HDI), a measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living in a country, deemed to reflect the quality of life there compared to that in others, and published each year by the United Nations Development Program.

Recently, other, more indices have been developed: Two of the better known are (iv) the Environmental Performance Index, developed by Yale University to track countries performance in environmental public health and ecosystem vitality; and (v) the Happy Planet Index developed by the New Economics Foundation<sup>5</sup>, to measure “the extent to which countries deliver long, happy, sustainable lives for the people that live in them...us[ing] global data on life expectancy, experienced well-being and Ecological Footprint to calculate this.”<sup>6</sup>

The data in the tables below are drawn from the International Monetary Fund - 2011 GDP (rer); GDP (ppp); GDP (ppp. p.c); the United National Development Program – 2011 (HDI); Yale University - 2012 (EPI) and the New Economics Foundation - 2012 (HPI).

We have selected the countries and regions covered by this year's review by the contributing research institutions – Brazil, China, the European Union, India, the Russian Federation, sub-Saharan Africa and the USA. As several indices do not provide data for regions, we have used – arbitrary – proxies in these cases for the European Union (Austria - supplemented by Germany and the United Kingdom in the HPI), and sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa).

The tables raise interesting questions about the reasons for the relative rankings of China, Russia, India, Brazil and South Africa, on the HDI, EPI and HPI. The EPI tables show the relatively better performance of Brazil vis-à-vis the USA (and Russia, China, India and South Africa), while the HDI metrics have China outperforming Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. Brazil is the ‘star’ among the large countries on the HPI – outperforming India, the (European) EU proxies, the USA, Russia and South Africa. This – and the fact that Brazil showed most

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.neweconomics.org/about>.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.happyplanetindex.org/about>.

improvement in its placement on the EPI in 2012 - correlates with the emphasis that the Fundação Getúlio Vargas has placed on green growth, sustainability and substantive values in its paper.

#### Standard Economic and Social metrics

Rank	Country	GDP (RER) \$m	GDP (ppp) \$m	Rank	GDP p.c. \$	Rank	HDI
1a	EU	17 577 691	15 821 264	25 b	31 607	--	--
1	USA	15 094 025	15 094 025	6	48 347	4	0.910
2	China	7 298 147	11 299 767	92	8 382	102	0.687
6	Brazil	2 492 908	2 293 954	75	11 769	86	0.718
9	Russia	1 850 401	2 383 954	53	16 736	67	0.755
11	India	1 722 328	4 457 784	129	3 694	135	0.547
29	South Africa	408 074	555 134	78	10 973	124	0.619
---	Austria*	---	---	10	41 822	19	0.885

\* Austria is used as an EU proxy for GDP p.c. and HDI as these are not measured at the EU level; likewise South Africa is used as a proxy for SSA.

#### Environmental Performance Index – Yale University (2012: 132 countries)

EPI Rank 2012 Switzerland (1)	Country	EPI Pilot Trend 2012 – Improvement Latvia (1)	Country
7	Austria*	23	Brazil
30	Brazil	71	Austria
49	USA	77	USA
106	Russia	95	India
116	China	100	China
125	India	124	South Africa
128	South Africa	132	Russia

\* Austria is used as an EU proxy for the EPI as there is no ranking for the EU; likewise South Africa is used as a proxy for SSA.

**Happy Planet Index 2012 – New Economics Foundation**

Rank	Country	Life Expectancy	Well-being	Footprint: Gha/capita	HP Index
1	Costa Rica	79.3	7.3	2.5	64
21	Brazil	73.5	6.8	2.9	52.9
32	India	65.4	5.0	0.9	50.9
41	United Kingdom	80.2	7.0	4.7	47.9
46	Germany	80.4	6.7	4.6	47.2
48	Austria*	80.9	7.3	5.3	47.1
60	China	73.5	4.7	2.1	44.7
105	USA	78.5	7.2	7.2	37.3
122	Russia	68.8	5.5	4.4	34.5
142	South Africa	52.8	4.7	2.6	28.2

\* Rankings for Austria, Germany and the UK have been included as there is no ranking for the EU; South Africa is used as a proxy for SSA.

## Biographical Statements Participants



### **Catherine Margaret ASHTON**

**Baroness Ashton of Upholland, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and First Vice-President of the European Commission, Brussels**

Baroness Catherine Ashton has been appointed as High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. She has been European Commissioner for Trade since October 2008. During her time as Trade Commissioner she has initialled an ambitious and far-reaching free trade agreement with South Korea, and solved a number of high-profile trade disputes with major trading partners. She has also championed trade as a means of promoting development around the world, putting the EU's economic relationship with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries on a firmer footing.

Catherine Ashton has represented the European Union in the Doha Round of world trade talks, and built on already strong bilateral trade and investment relationships. As Trade Commissioner she co-chaired the EU-China High Level Economic and Trade Dialogue with Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Qishan.

Catherine Ashton was born in Upholland in Lancashire, from where she takes her title, Baroness Ashton of Upholland. She worked in the public, private and voluntary sector and from 1983-89 she was Director of Business in the Community, and established the Employers' Forum on Disability, Opportunity Now, and the Windsor Fellowship. She chaired the Health Authority in Hertfordshire from 1998 to 2001, and became a Vice President of the National Council for One Parent Families.

In 1999 Catherine Ashton became a life peer. She then took on a ministerial position (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State) in the Department for Education and Skills in 2001, and subsequently in the Department for Constitutional Affairs and Ministry of Justice. She became a Privy Councillor in May 2006. Catherine Ashton was appointed Leader of the House of Lords and Lord President of the Queen's Privy Council in Gordon Brown's first Cabinet in June 2007. As well as Leader of the Lords, she took responsibility in the House of Lords for equalities issues. She took the Lisbon Treaty through the UK's upper chamber.

In 2005 Catherine Ashton was voted House Magazine Minister of the Year and Channel 4 Peer of the Year. In 2006, she was voted Stonewall Politician of the Year. She is married to former journalist and pollster Peter Kellner, and has two children and three stepchildren.

**Seán CLEARY****Founder and Executive Vice-Chairman, FutureWorld Foundation, Zurich**

Sean Cleary is the founder of FutureWorld Foundation, Chairman of Strategic Concepts (Pty) Ltd, Managing Director of the Centre for Advanced Governance and a Director of Companies. He lectures on global corporate strategy, the strategic challenges of globalisation, and conflict resolution at defence colleges, universities and business schools and is a faculty member of the Parmenides Foundation. He serves on the Board of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and LEAD International, is an adviser to the Chairman of the World Economic Forum, and chairs the advisory boards of Operation Hope and Abraaj Capital.

**Aart DE GEUS****Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Bertelsmann Stiftung, Gütersloh**

Aart Jan De Geus, born 1955, studied law at Erasmus University in Rotterdam. After his graduation (Master of Laws) he completed a postgraduate course in labor law at the University of Nijmegen.

From 1980, De Geus worked for the Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond (CNV), the Christian trade union federation in the Netherlands. He became its vice chairman in 1993 with responsibility for social security, pensions, health and employment. In this capacity, he was appointed a member of the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands. In 1998, he became a partner in the consulting firm Boer & Croon in Amsterdam.

From 2002 to 2007, De Geus served as Minister of Social Affairs and Employment in the Balkenende administrations. From 2007, as Deputy Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), De Geus was responsible for employment, labor and social affairs (including health, pensions and migration), education as well as entrepreneurship and governance. He coordinated the horizontal project Making Reform Happen. Moreover, he was in charge of the OECD's activities on gender and diversity issues.

Since September 2011, De Geus has been a member of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Executive Board. Since August 2012 he serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Bertelsmann Stiftung. He is responsible for the program areas Europe, employment, and globalization as well as for the offices in Brussels and Washington, DC.

**Suzanne DIMAGGIO****Vice President, Global Policy Programs, Asia Society, New York**

Suzanne DiMaggio is the Vice President of Global Policy Programs at Asia Society, the leading global and pan-Asian organization working to strengthen relationships and promote understanding among the people, leaders, and institutions of the United States and Asia. She directs initiatives aimed at developing and promoting effective policies to address the most critical challenges facing the US and Asia. She currently is leading projects focused on US-Iran relations, Burma/Myanmar, US-China-India relations, regional security in South Asia, and sustainability issues in Asia, including food and water security. Previously, she was the Vice President of Policy Programs at the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA), where she oversaw projects aimed at advancing multilateral approaches to global problem solving and encouraging constructive US international engagement. She also led UNA-USA's Track II dialogues with partners in the Middle East and Asia on a range of issues, including regional security, terrorism, nonproliferation, multilateral peace operations, and global environmental governance.

Prior to joining UNA-USA in 1998, she was a Program Officer at the United Nations University (UNU), first based in Tokyo, Japan, and later at UN headquarters in New York, where she focused on international security issues and sustainable development. From 2000 to 2007, she was an Adjunct Professor at the John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations at Seton Hall University. She holds a B.A. from New York University and an M.A. in international relations from The City College of New York (CUNY). She resides in NYC's Greenwich Village with her husband, jazz bassist and composer Ben Allison, and their daughter.

**Dr. Jörg DRÄGER****Member of the Executive Board; Bertelsmann Stiftung, Gütersloh**

Born in 1968, Jörg Dräger studied physics and business administration at the University of Hamburg before transferring to Cornell University in New York State, where he received his M.Sc. and Ph.D. in theoretical physics. During his time in Cornell (1991-1996), he served as an academic assistant while completing his studies and doctoral thesis.

He began his professional career 1996 at the management consulting firm Roland Berger in Frankfurt/Main. In 1998, he returned to Hamburg to become executive director of the newly founded Northern Institute of Technology, a private institute of higher education that focuses on international MBA programs.

From 2001 to 2008, he served as Hamburg's (politically independent) minister of science and research and was a member of Germany's Permanent Conference of Educational Ministers as well as deputy

representative to the Bundesrat, the federal body that represents the German states at the national level. From 2004 to 2006, he also held the office of minister of health and consumer protection in Hamburg.

Since July 1, 2008, he has been a member of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Executive Board where he is primarily responsible for educational programs. He also serves as Executive Director of the CHE Centre for Higher Education.



**Ian JOHNSON**

**Secretary General, The Club of Rome, Winterthur**

Ian Johnson has over thirty years experience in economic development. He spent twenty-six years at the World Bank, starting as an energy economist and financial analyst and working through increasing levels of responsibility. He was, in his last eight years, Vice President for Sustainable Development and, for five years, also Chairman of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Prior to joining the World Bank, he was an economist with the British Government and he spent five years in Bangladesh working with the United Nations and a non-government organisation.

Since leaving the World Bank, Ian Johnson has been an advisor to the government of Chile, a member of the Swedish Commission on Climate Change, senior advisor to GLOBE and chair of its Ecosystems Services Panel, as well as consultant to a number of international organisations. In 2010 Ian Johnson was appointed Secretary General of the Club of Rome. Ian Johnson is married with two children. He is an economist who has studied economics at the universities of Wales, Sussex and Harvard and business studies at Harvard.



**Sung-Joo KIM**

**Founder, Sungjoo Group, Seoul; Chairperson, MCM Products AG, Zurich**

Sung-Joo Kim is the Founder of Sungjoo Group, comprising Sungjoo International Ltd (SJI), Sungjoo Merchandising Inc (SMI) and Sungjoo Design Tech & Distribution Inc (SDD). She is also the Chairperson of MCM Products AG.

Internationally known and respected for her achievements in business, she has been involved in the fashion industry for over 20 years. Beginning her career at Bloomingdale's in 1985 under the direct supervision of Mr. Marvin Traub, the legendary retailer and ex-Chairman of Bloomingdale's. Since 1990, she has successfully launched and acquired exclusive franchise rights for several globally renowned brands such as Gucci, Yves Saint Laurent, Sonia Rykiel, Marks & Spencer and MCM for the Korean market. Sungjoo Group currently operates more than 90 retail stores for

MCM and Marks & Spencer. In 2005, the company acquired MCM's trademark of design business rights.

Ms. Kim holds degrees from Amherst College (BA in Sociology), studied at London School of Economics (MSc in International Relations) and Harvard University (MTS in Business Ethics & Economics). She was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate Degree by Amherst College.

As one of the most celebrated businesswomen, she is recognised globally and has been featured in numerous publications and media broadcasts; including Forbes, Asiaweek, BBC, CNN and CNBC. She was selected as one of the 1997 Global Leaders of Tomorrow by the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland and was chosen as one of The 20 Most Powerful International Businesswomen by Working Woman (New York, 1999). Asiaweek also picked her as one of the 7 Most Powerful Women in Asia (Hong Kong, 2001), while CNN nominated her as one of the New Century Leaders for its The Best of Asia news feature. In addition, she was noted among the Top 50 Women to Watch by The Wall Street Journal (Global Edition on Nov. 8, 2004).

As a successful businesswoman with a strong sense of corporate social responsibility, Ms. Kim considers social contribution as one of her most important duties in life. This is reflected in her active involvement in many non-profit and charity organisations. In addition, she firmly believes in the power of women to improve global society and is an International Planning Committee Member for the Global Summit of Women, which supports the works and advancement of women worldwide.



**Willem KOK**

**Minister of State; Former Prime Minister of The Netherlands;  
President, Club of Madrid**

After his studies, Willem Kok started his career in the Dutch construction workers union. He was president of the Dutch Confederation of Trade Unions from 1973 to 1985; on top of that he led the European Confederation of Trade Unions from 1979 to 1982. He was elected as a member of parliament in 1986. Mr. Kok served as Prime Minister of The Netherlands during two consecutive terms (1994-2002). Prior to that he served as Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister from 1989 to 1994.

Mr. Kok has been leader of the Dutch Labour Party for a period of 16 years, from his election as a member of parliament until he stepped down as Prime Minister. After his withdrawal from politics he served as a non-executive director of international companies including Royal Dutch Shell, ING, TNT and KLM. On top of that Mr. Kok acted as an adviser to the European Commission and the European Council on issues related to enlargement of the European Union, labour market policies and matters related to improving competitiveness and revitalising the European economy.

He is a member of the board of trustees of the International Crisis Group; since early 2010 Mr. Kok serves as President of the Club de Madrid, an independent organisation of more than 90 former Heads of State and Government all over the world.



**Pascal LAMY**  
**Director-General, World Trade Organization, Geneva**

Pascal Lamy has been Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since September 2005. He holds degrees from the Paris-based Ecole des Hautes Études Commerciales (HEC), from the Institut d'Études Politiques (IEP) and from the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA). He began his career in the French civil service at the Inspection Générale des finances and at the Treasury. He then became an advisor to the Finance Minister Jacques Delors, and subsequently to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. In Brussels from 1985 to 1994, Pascal Lamy was Chief of Staff for the President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, and his representative as Sherpa in the G7. In November 1994, he joined the team in charge of rescuing Credit Lyonnais, and later became CEO of the bank until its privatisation in 1999.

Between 1999 and 2004, Pascal Lamy was Commissioner for Trade at the European Commission under Romano Prodi. After his tenure in Brussels, Pascal Lamy spent a short sabbatical period as President of "Notre Europe", a think tank working on European integration, as associate Professor at the l'Institut d'études politiques in Paris and as advisor to Poul Nyrup Rasmussen (President of the European Socialist Party).



**Elmar Maharram oglu MAMMADYAROV**  
**Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan, Baku**

Elmar Maharram oglu Mammadyarov, born on the 2nd of July 1960, has been Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan since 2004. He studied at the School of International Relations and International Law at the Kiev State University from 1977-1982. Mr. Mammadyarov continued his education at the Diplomatic Academy of the MFA of USSR, where he obtained a PhD in history. From 1989-1990 he was an exchange scholar at the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University.

Mr. Mammadyarov started his diplomatic carrier in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijani SSR in 1982 where he served as second and first secretary until 1988. From 1991-1992 he was the Director of the State Protocol Division. From 1992-1995 Mr. Mammadyarov worked in the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the UN in New York. Upon completion of his duties, he returned to Baku and from 1995-1998 was the deputy director of the Department of International Organizations

in the Ministry. From 1998-2003 he served as counselor at the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the USA. In 2003 Mr. Mammadyarov was appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Italy. Since April 2, 2004 he has been Minister of Foreign Affairs. He speaks English, Russian, and Turkish languages.



**Prof. Dr. Joshua MELTZER**  
**Fellow, Global Economy and Development, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC**

Joshua Meltzer is a fellow in the Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution and an adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law School and the John Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies. His work focuses on international trade law and policy issues at the World Trade Organization and under free trade agreements. He also focuses on the intersection of the international trading system with climate change issues. Previously, Meltzer was a diplomat at the Australian Embassy in Washington, DC where he was responsible for trade, climate change and energy issues. Prior to his work at the Embassy he was a trade negotiator in Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Meltzer holds law and commerce degrees from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia as well as an S.J.D. and LL.M. from the University of Michigan Law School in Anne Arbor.



**Liz MOHN**  
**Vice-Chair of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Executive Board, Chair of the Bertelsmann Verwaltungsgesellschaft (BVG); Member of the Supervisory Board, Bertelsmann AG; President, Stiftung Deutsche Schlaganfall-Hilfe, Gütersloh**

Following the death of her husband, Reinhard Mohn, Liz Mohn represents the fifth generation of the Bertelsmann and Mohn founding families. She is the Vice-Chair of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Board and heads the "Neue Stimmen" International Singing Competition, which she initiated. In addition, she has served as president of the Spain-based Fundacion Bertelsmann since October 2005. Her other activities at the Bertelsmann Stiftung focus on the annual Reinhard Mohn Prize, the International Cultural Forum series, work/life balance issues and initiatives concerning corporate leadership and culture.

At Bertelsmann AG, she is a member of the Supervisory Board, where she represents the founding Bertelsmann and Mohn families. In 1999, she joined the Bertelsmann Verwaltungsgesellschaft (BVG), which exercises the voting rights held by the Mohn family and the Bertelsmann Stiftung. Hence, the BVG controls 100 percent of the voting rights of the shareholders' meeting. She became chair of that organisation's Executive

Board in the summer of 2002. She is also involved in the Bertelsmann Relief Fund and the Medical Information Service. She works on charitable and informational events for retirees, administrative assistants and spouses of managers and executives. As president of the German Stroke Foundation, an organisation she originally established, she is also committed to promoting education and research in the area of stroke prevention, as well as to building national and international networks. Finally, through the Liz Mohn Foundation for Culture and Music, founded in 2005, she is extending her engagement in the area of music and the arts by focusing on their importance for both individuals and society as a whole.



**Prof. Dr. phil. Dr. med. habil. Ernst PÖPPEL ML**  
**Chairman Human Science Center, Munich University**

The working motto of Ernst Pöppel is: „Scientists are natural ambassadors“. He received his doctoral degree in Innsbruck / Austria, he worked at Max-Planck-Institutes in Germany (contributing to the moon expedition of NASA), and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the US (contributing to the development of modern brain science at the Neuroscience Research Program). At Munich University he founded the Institute of Medical Psychology where he supervised several hundred doctoral dissertations and research programs with co-workers coming from more than 40 countries. He founded the Human Science Center, an interdisciplinary and international platform with some 100 scientists worldwide. As board member of the National Research Center in Jülich he was responsible for Environmental Research and the Life Sciences (Biotechnology, Medicine).

Ernst Pöppel is member of the National Academy of Science Leopoldina („ML“), member of the European Academy of Science and Art, Salzburg, and since 2002 guest professor of Peking University, and he has research cooperations with scientists in Japan, Singapore, Russia, Poland, the US and Mexico. Since several years he is advisor to the government of Dubai consulting on educational issues. He founded the Generation Research Program in Bad Tölz/Germany where the challenges of aging in modern society are studied, and he has recently founded a Center for Art and Science.

Ernst Pöppel has written more than 300 scientific articles mainly on visual perception and on “time in man and time in nature”. He has always felt the obligation to communicate results of modern science; thus, he has written some 10 books for the general public and he has given more than 1000 speeches on scientific topics worldwide. He has always tried to link the arts with the sciences, as he is convinced that cultural values are particularly represented in the world of art and the world of science.

**Lydia POWELL****Head, Centre for Resources Management, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi**

Lydia Powell has been with the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) Centre for Resources Management for over ten years working on policy issues in Energy and Climate Change. She edits the ORF Energy News Monitor which is in its eight year of publication and routinely contributes articles on Energy Policy, Energy Pricing and Regulation, Climate and Equity. Her current interests include Energy Poverty, Energy Security, Energy Security Index for India, Resource Based conflict with particular reference to Energy and Water, Commercially viable Renewable Energy Pricing Policies and Pricing & Regulatory Issues in Nuclear Energy. She gained industry experience working for Norsk Hydro ASA, Norway's largest industrial enterprise with core interest in fertilizers, oil & gas and aluminium and for Orkla, one of Norway's largest listed conglomerates whose interests include solar energy and hydro power. Lydia Powell has three Post Graduate Degrees - two from Norway on Energy and one in Solid State Physics from India.

**Dr. Mzukisi QOBO****Program Head Emerging Powers and Global Challenges, South African Institute of International Affairs, Pretoria**

Dr. Mzukisi Qobo is a political risk analyst and strategic advisor on government policy and regulation. He has recently completed a field-based benchmarking study on state capitalism and resource nationalism, covering five countries: Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Norway and South Africa, where he met leading decision makers in government and business. He has advised multinational companies in financial services on reputational leadership, as well as a South African-based global mining company on policy and regulation. He is also affiliated with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) as a Research Associate. Previously he was chief director at the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), where he led a team that drafted South Africa's current trade policy and strategy framework, and approved by Cabinet 2010. He has also fulfilled roles as head of Emerging Powers and Global Challenges programme at SAIIA where he directed research and provided strategic advice on the involvement of BRIC countries in Africa.

He teaches International Political Economy at the University of Pretoria, where he specialises on emerging powers and global governance. He is a Fellow with the Centre for Governance Innovation at the University of Pretoria. He received his PhD from the University of Warwick, United Kingdom; MA from the University of Stellenbosch; and Bachelor of Arts from the University of Cape Town. He writes regularly on current affairs and leadership for the Business Day as a weekly columnist.



**Dr. Helga RABL-STADLER**  
**President, Salzburg Festival, Salzburg**

Dr. Helga Rabl-Stadler was born on June 2, 1948 in Salzburg. She finished her study of law as well as journalism and political sciences in 1970 and graduated as a Doctor of Law. From 1970 to 1974, she lived in Vienna and worked as a journalist specialised in economic issues and domestic politics for the newspapers Die Presse and Die Wochenpresse. She was the first female journalist to write an editorial column for the Vienna daily newspaper Kurier. In 1983 she became a co-owner and partner of the family business Modehaus Resmann in Salzburg and Linz. From 1983 to 1990 she was a member of the Austrian National Council for the party Österreichische Volkspartei. She was also the first female Vice President and then, in 1988, President and Financial Advisor of the Salzburg Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Rabl-Stadler has been the President of the Salzburg Festival since 1995. She renounced all her political and representational positions in Salzburg and Vienna. In 2009 she renewed her contract as President of the Salzburg Festival until 2014.



**Prof. Dr. Iveta RADIČOVÁ, M.P**  
**Vice-Chairwoman of the Slovak Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs and Housing; Professor of Sociology at Comenius University in Bratislava; Former Prime Minister of Slovakia, Bratislava**

Prof. Iveta Radičová is the Vice-Chairwoman of the Slovak Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs and Housing and a professor of sociology at Comenius University in Bratislava. Since November 2006 until March 2012 she has been a Vice-Chairwoman of the Slovak Christian Democratic Union – Democratic Party (Slovenská demokratická a kresťanská únia – Demokratická Strana, SDKÚ-DS) responsible for social affairs and healthcare.

In 2005-2006, she served as Slovakia's Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, 2006 – 2010 Deputy in Slovak National Parliament, 2010 – 2012 Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, 2011 – 2012 Minister of Defence of the SR.

Prof. Radičová has devoted most of her professional career to social and family policies. She received her master's degree in sociology from Comenius University in Bratislava and her PhD. from the Slovak Academy of Sciences, where in 1979 – 1989 she coordinated the family policy research team. In 1992, she founded the non-profit Social Policy Analysis Centre, which she headed until being appointed Director of the Slovak Academy of Science's Institute of Sociology in 2005.

Prof. Radičová has published and edited numerous books and studies mapping the transformation of the social-system in Slovakia and other post-socialist countries. She has taught as a visiting professor at universities in Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Sweden, UK

and US. As an expert, she has advised various government bodies on social and family policies, participated in the approximation of European legislation in the area of employment and social affairs before Slovakia's accession to the EU and also carried out studies for the World Bank on poverty. She continues to act as an expert in European projects focusing on the coordination of social security systems and exchanging information about Member State's social policies (MISSOC, TRESS).



**Stephan G. RICHTER**  
**Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of The Globalist and President of**  
**The Globalist Research Center, Washington, DC**

Stephan Richter is the publisher and editor-in-chief of The Globalist, the daily online magazine on the global economy, politics and culture, which he founded and launched in January 2000. He also is the President of The Globalist Research Center. His articles and views have appeared in such publications as the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, International Herald Tribune, Le Monde, Singapore's Straits Times, South China Morning Post, Bangkok Post, Al Ahram, Washington Post, Time, Newsweek, Die Welt, Die Zeit and Foreign Affairs. Mr. Richter has also frequently appeared on leading television and radio programs such as CNN International and PBS's Newshour.

From 2002-2008, Mr. Richter was a monthly columnist for Les Echos, the leading financial daily in France. He was also the U.S. correspondent for Rheinischer Merkur from 1990-1998 — as well as a monthly columnist for CEO Magazine. Prior to starting The Globalist, Mr. Richter led a global strategic communications firm based in Washington, DC, advising governments, leading global banks and corporations, international organizations and foundations around the world.

He his J.D. from the University of Bonn, Germany in 1984, was a Rotary Foundation Award recipient in 1980/81 – and a Congressional Fellow of the American Political Science Association in 1986/87. He is married and has one son.



**Dr. Wolfgang SCHÜSSEL**  
**Member of the Board of Trustees, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Gütersloh;**  
**Former Federal Chancellor, Republic of Austria, Vienna**

Wolfgang Schüssel was born on June 7, 1945, in Vienna. Following his university studies in economics and law, for which he received a Doctorate in Law in 1968, he began his professional and political career in the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). From 1968 to 1975 he worked as the secretary of the ÖVP's parliamentary club. From 1975 to 1991 he was secretary general of the Austrian Business Federation, and from 1979 to

1989 he was a member in the National Council. From 1987 to 1989 he also served as the deputy party chairman of the ÖVP. During this time he participated in negotiations for Austria's accession to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Union.

In 1989 Dr. Schüssel was appointed Minister for Economic Affairs in the coalition government under Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. On April 22, 1995, he succeeded Erhard Busek as the ÖVP's national leader. He also became Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

Following national elections in 2000, Dr. Schüssel was appointed Austrian Chancellor, a post he held until January 2007. He has been closely associated with the Bertelsmann Stiftung through his role as co-organiser of the Salzburg Trilogue. Dr. Schüssel has been a member of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Board of Trustees since April 2007.



**Prof. Dr. Carlos Ivan SIMONSEN LEAL**  
**President Fundação Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro**

Prof. Carlos Ivan Simonsen Leal is President of the Getulio Vargas Foundation since August 2000. In 1980, he graduated in Civil Engineering from the Engineering School of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), but opted for an academic life and graduated in Mathematical Economics from the "Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada" - Impa, in 1982. He took a doctor degree at the "Escola de Pós Graduação em Economia" - EPGE of Getulio Vargas Foundation (1980-1982) and obtained the title of Doctor in Economics from Princeton University (USA) in 1986.

He began his activities as a professor at the "Escola de Pós Graduação em Economia" – EPGE of Getulio Vargas Foundation in 1986, where he administered the following disciplines: Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Public Finance and Finance. He also worked as a consultant for the Banco Central of Brazil in 1989. At FGV, he held the following positions: director of FGV Business, 1992-4; general director of EPGE, 1994-7; and vice-president of FGV, 1997-2000. Today he is the president of FGV, a post he has held since 2000. He was awarded, in 2002, with the title of "Grão Cruz da Ordem Nacional do Mérito Científico" (Grão Cruz of the National Order of Scientific Merit), awarded by the President of the Republic, for his contributions to Science and Technology.

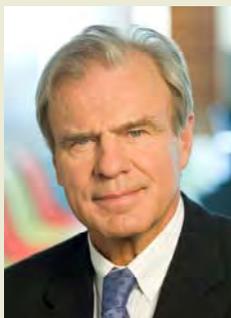
**Prof. Dr. Dennis J. SNOWER****President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy; Professor of Economics, Chair of Economic Theory, University of Kiel**

Dennis J. Snower is President of the Kiel Institute for the World Economy and Professor of Economics at the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel. He is Director of the Global Economic Symposium and Research Fellow at the Center for Economic Policy Research (London), at IZA (Institute for the Future of Work, Bonn), and CESifo (Munich).

Dennis J. Snower earned a BA and MA from New College, Oxford University, an MA and a PhD at Princeton University. Prior to becoming President of the Kiel Institute, he was Professor of Economics at Birkbeck College, University of London.

He is an expert on labor economics, public policy and inflation-unemployment tradeoffs. As part of his research career, he originated the “insider-outsider” theory of employment and unemployment with Assar Lindbeck, the theory of “high-low search” with Steve Alpern, and the “chain reaction theory of unemployment” and the theory of “frictional growth” with Marika Karanassou and Hector Sala. He has made seminal contributions to the design of employment subsidies and welfare accounts. He has published extensively on employment policy, the design of welfare systems, and monetary and fiscal policy.

He has been a visiting professor at many universities around the world, including Columbia, Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, the European University Institute, Stockholm University, and the Vienna Institute of Advanced Studies. Furthermore, he has advised a variety of international organizations and national governments on macroeconomic policy, employment policy and welfare state policy.

**Dr. Veit SORGER****Former President, Federation of Austrian Industries, Vienna**

Veit Sorger was born in Graz, Austria, in 1942. He studied law and economics in Vienna, Graz and Uppsala. He started his career as assistant of the President of Interunfall AG from 1967 to 1970. Afterwards he joined the Salzer Group (Paper Industry), where he was responsible for the development of the plastics production and later on for sales in the paper mills and the wholesale. In 1982 he became General Manager of the Salzer Paper and Plastics Group. Five years later, in 1987, he was appointed General Manager of Europapier AG. In 1988 Sorger became Member of the Board of Management of Frantschach AG and one year later Deputy CEO of Frantschach AG. In 1993 he was promoted to CEO of Frantschach AG and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Neusiedler AG (both now Mondi AG). From 2000 until 2004 Sorger was additionally Vice President of the Federation of Austrian Industries.

From June 2004 until June 2012 he was President of the Federation of Austrian Industries and from 2004 until 2008 Sorger was Vice President of BUSINESSEUROPE (The Confederation of European Business, former UNICE). Furthermore Sorger is honorary chairman of Europapier AG, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Mondi AG (formerly Mondi Packaging AG and Mondi Business Paper Holding AG) Constantia Industries AG and also Member of the Supervisory Board of Lenzing, Semperit and GrECo.



**Dr. Michael SPINDELEGGER**  
**Vice-Chancellor of the Republic of Austria; Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Vienna**

Michael Spindelegger was born in 1959 in Mödling, Lower Austria. After graduating in Law at Vienna University he was Assistant Lecturer at the Vienna University Institute of Criminal Law, served as civil servant for the Federal State of Lower Austria and worked for a number of companies. Starting in 1992 he was repeatedly elected Member of the Austrian Parliament and also served as Member of the European Parliament, Speaker on Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Peoples Party, Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and as Vice Chairman of the Austrian Peoples Party Parliamentary Group. In 2006 he was elected Second President of the Austrian National Council. Since 1998 Michael Spindelegger has also served as Chairman of the Employees' Association of the Austrian People's Party of Lower Austria. On December 2, 2008 he was appointed Austrian Federal Minister for European and International Affairs and in 2011 he was sworn in as new Vice Chancellor of the Republic of Austria. Michael Spindelegger is married with two sons.



**Peter TERIUM**  
**Chief Executive Officer of the Executive Board of RWE AG, Essen**

Peter Terium was born in 1963 in Nederweert, the Netherlands. He studied to become auditor at the Nederlands Instituut voor Registeraccountants in Amsterdam and worked at the same time as an independent tax auditor for the Dutch Ministry of Finance. In 1985 he became an audit supervisor at KPMG, Eindhoven, Netherlands. From 1990 to 2002, he worked in various senior international finance and accounting positions in the packaging industry for Schmalbach-Lubeca AG, Ratingen, Germany.

Peter Terium joined the RWE Group on 1 January 2003: He started his time there as Head of Group Controlling at RWE AG and in 2004 also became a member of the Executive Board of RWE Umwelt AG. He was significantly involved in restructuring and selling RWE Umwelt AG. In July 2005 Peter Terium was appointed Chief Executive Officer of RWE

Trading. His responsibilities included the merger of RWE Trading GmbH and RWE Gas Midstream GmbH into RWE Supply & Trading GmbH. In this position Peter Terium made a significant contribution to the realisation of RWE's growth strategy. As of 2009 Peter Terium took responsibility for the integration process of Essent. Up to 31 December 2011 he held the position of Chief Executive Officer of the RWE's Dutch subsidiary. He was appointed Member of the Executive Board and Deputy Chairman of the Board of RWE AG on 1 September 2011. Since 1 July 2012 Peter Terium holds the position of Chief Executive Officer of RWE AG. He is married and has two children.



**Grigol VASHADZE**  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Tbilisi**

Grigol Vashadze was born in Tbilisi, on July 19, 1958. In 1981 Mr. Vashadze graduated with honours from Moscow State Institute of International Relations, faculty of international law and worked from 1981 to 1988 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Department of International Organisations, Department of Cosmos and Nuclear Weapons. He studied between 1988 and 1990 as a post-graduate student at the Diplomatic Academy. From 1990 to 2008, he was engaged in private business and headed the companies founded by himself: Georgia Arts Management and Gregory Vashadze and BR. On February 6, 2008, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia. Later he was appointed Minister of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport, on November 1, 2008. Mr. Vashadze is married to Nino Ananiashvili; they have two children. He speaks Russian, English, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish and French.



**Prof. Dr. Beatrice WEDER DI MAURO**  
**Professor of International Macroeconomics, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz**

Beatrice Weder di Mauro has held the Chair of International Macroeconomics at the Johannes-Gutenberg-University Mainz since 2001. She served as a member of the German Council of Economic Experts from 2004 to 2012, was on the Swiss Council of Economic Advisors from 2002 to 2004 and was an advisor to the Austrian Vice Chancellor 2009 to 2011. From 1994 to 1996 she worked as an economist at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has been a regular visiting scholar at the research department of the IMF. She held visiting positions at The World Bank, Harvard University, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Federal Reserve Board of New York and the United Nations University in Tokyo. She is a research fellow at the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) in London, a member of the

Committee on International Economic and Policy Research at Brookings (Washington), and is currently chairing the Global Agenda Council on Fiscal Crisis of the World Economic Forum. She currently is a member of the supervisory board of

Roche (Basel), Thyssen-Krupp (Essen), and the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG, Köln). Her academic research addresses policy-related questions in international money and finance. She holds a PhD from the University of Basel.



### **Siegfried WOLF**

**Chairman of the Board of Directors, JSC Russian Machines OJSC, Vienna**

Siegfried Wolf was born on October 31st, 1957 in Feldbach, Styria (Austria). He is married and has two daughters. After finishing secondary education Siegfried Wolf started his career with Philips where he trained as a tool and die-maker and then as a member of the technical staff in the quality laboratory. He continued his professional training through the stages of master craftsman and foreman up to obtaining an engineering degree. He worked as quality manager and assistant director of quality control at "Vereinigte Metallwerke Wien" (VMW, a Vienna-based aluminium die-casting company). Siegfried Wolf then joined Hirtenberger AG, a producer of precision technology and military equipment, where he advanced from Director for quality control to General Manager and Vice President.

In 1994, he joined Magna Europe, then a young company with approximately 1,000 employees. 1995 he became President of Magna Europe and turned the company into a major player in the European automotive supply industry, with approximately 30,000 employees. In 1999 he was nominated to the Board of Directors of Magna International as Vice Chairman. Mr. Wolf continued his role as Vice Chairman of Magna International until 2001, when he was appointed President & CEO of the Magna group Magna Steyr. In February 2002 he resumed additional responsibilities as Executive Vice Chairman of Magna International Inc. until April 2005, when he was appointed Co-Chief Executive Officer (Co-CEO). As member of the executive management team he was leading a global company with more than 74,000 employees in 238 manufacturing operations and 79 product development and engineering centers in 25 countries.

In 2010 Siegfried Wolf became Chairman of the Board of Directors at Russian Machines OJSC - the industrial and engineering company of Basic Element (Russia). In this new capacity Siegfried Wolf took strategic responsibility for the company's core business lines of commercial and passenger vehicles, railway transportation and aircraft manufacturing. In addition to these roles, since September, 2010 Mr. Wolf also oversees Basic Element's construction assets.

In recent years during his time at Magna, Mr. Wolf established a close working relationship with Basic Element through his position on the board of OJSC GAZ Group (the Russian Machines' automotive company), a role he's undertaken since 2008 and in 2010 this relationship was deepened when he became a board member of Glavstroi Corporation, Basic Element's principal construction division. In 2010 he was appointed a chairman of the Board of Directors at GAZ. In addition to his role for Basic Element he also sits on the boards of a number of leading European businesses including Continental AG, Österreichische Industrieholding AG, Siemens AG Österreich, Strabag SE, Verbund AG, Banque Baring Brothers Sturdza SA and Volksbank International AG.



**Dr. Kandeh K. YUMKELLA**  
**Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Vienna**

Kandeh K. Yumkella is the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). He has worked in different high-level policy positions in UNIDO, including as Special Adviser to two previous Directors-General and as Representative and Director of the UNIDO Regional Office in Nigeria. In 2005, he was appointed Director-General, and reconfirmed for a second term in office in 2009. From 1994 to 1995 he was Minister for Trade, Industry and State Enterprises of Sierra Leone. Mr. Yumkella also chairs UN-Energy which brings together all UN organizations dealing with energy issues, and is co-Chair of the high-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All.

Mr. Yumkella holds a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from the University of Illinois, a M.Sc. Agricultural Economics, Cornell University; and a B.Sc. General Agriculture, Njala University College, Sierra Leone.



**Prof. Igor YURGENS**  
**Chairman of the Management Board, Institute of Contemporary Development, Moscow**

Igor Yurgens is the Chairman of the Management Board of the Institute of Contemporary Development, Vice President of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, a member of the Presidential Council for the Development of the Information Society in Russia, a member of the Presidential Council for Civil Society Institutions and Human Rights, a member of the Academic Council of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, a member of Russian Council on International Affairs and a member of the Presidium of the Council for Foreign and Defense Policy. He graduated from the Economics Department of Moscow State University. He is a professor of the Higher School of Economics and author of numerous articles and monographs.

Igor Yurgens is Honorary Consul General of Monaco in the Russian Federation. He is also the recipient of several state and international awards, including the Order of Honor of the Russian Federation, L'Ordre National du Mérite of France and the Russian Orthodox Church's Order of St. Sergius of Radonezh and Order of Prince Daniel of Moscow. He is married and has a daughter.



**Dimitri ZENGHELIS**

**Associate Fellow, Chatham House Chatham House, London**

Dimitri Zenghelis is a Senior Visiting Fellow at the Grantham Research Institute at the LSE and an Associate Fellow at Chatham House. He is also a Senior Economic Advisor to Cisco's long term innovation group. Previously, he headed the Stern Review Team at the Office of Climate Change, London, and was a senior economist working with Lord Stern on the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, commissioned by the then Chancellor Gordon Brown. He continues to act as an advisor to the UK Government and Lord Stern at the LSE. He is an Associate Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

The Stern Review is widely acclaimed as the most comprehensive study to date of the economics of climate change. Dimitri Zenghelis was lead author on the costs of mitigation, model analyses and comparisons, 'competitiveness' impacts, and a significant contributor to the conceptual, theoretical and ethical framework adopted in analysing the economics of climate change.

Before working on climate change, he was Head of Economic Forecasting at HM Treasury and headed the European Monetary Union (EMU) Analysis team. He provided regular briefings to the Chancellor and Prime Minister. He has also worked at Oxford Economic Forecasting, the Institute of International Finance, Washington DC, and Tokai Bank Europe, London.

His university education was at St Hugh's College Oxford and Bristol University. Dimitri Zenghelis is an artist and published photographer, his interests range from architecture to philosophy of science and despite being born with two left feet, he enjoys rock-climbing, skiing and advanced nitrox scuba diving.

## General Information

<b>Venue:</b>	Mozarteum Salzburg, Solitär
<b>Hotel:</b>	Sheraton Salzburg Hotel***** Auerspergstraße 4 A-5020 Salzburg www.sheratonsalzburg.at Telephone +43 662 88999-0  Accommodation costs up to two nights will be borne by the hosts.
<b>Opening Dinner:</b>	Schloss Arenberg Arenbergstrasse 10 A-5020 Salzburg Telephone +43 662 64 0101
<b>Conference Language:</b>	English
<b>Chair of conference sessions:</b>	Dr. Wolfgang Schüssel
<b>Documentation:</b>	The organizers reserve the right to photograph, film, and record the sessions for publicity and to publish an illustrated report or online documentation summarizing the deliberations.
<b>Journalists and Observers:</b>	The conference is open to accredited journalists and selected observers.
<b>Chatham House Rule:</b>	To enable a free flow of ideas and lively debate participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed without his prior consent.
<b>Travel:</b>	The organizers are asking all participants to arrange travel to and from Salzburg on their own. Limited funds are available to reimburse travel costs when necessary. Please contact Dr. Peter Walkenhorst.
<b>Transfers in Salzburg:</b>	The organizers are taking care of all transfers in Salzburg, including airport transfers.
<b>Sustainability:</b>	In responding to climate change as one of the key global challenges the organizers are striving to off-set the Trilogue Salzburg event footprint, including all international flights to and from Salzburg of the participants.
<b>Dress Code:</b>	Business Casual for the sessions and Cocktail Attire for dinner and opera.

## Contact Numbers

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Volker Oetzel, Communications Manager, Bertelsmann Stiftung	+49 162 1332775

### Transfer Co-Ordination

Stefan Hochmuth	+43 676 8999-3386
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### Hotel Sheraton Salzburg

Auersperger Straße 4, 5020 Salzburg	+43 662 88999-0
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### Hotel Castellani Parkhotel

Alpenstraße 6, 5020 Salzburg	+43 662 2060-0
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### Hotel Sacher Salzburg

Schwarzstraße 7, 5020 Salzburg	+43 662 88977-0
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### Mozarteum University Salzburg

Mag. Christian Breckner	+43 662 6198-2042
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### Salzburg Festival

Ticket office	+43 662 8045-500
	+43 662 8045-322

### Medical Care

Emergency call	+43 144
Hospital	+43 662 4482-0

### Security Salzburg Airport

Norbert Wimmer	+43 662 8580-8801
E-Mail: <a href="mailto:sicherheit@salzburg-airport.at">sicherheit@salzburg-airport.at</a>	
FH-Betriebsleitung	+43 662 8580-451

### Police and Security

Col. Karlheinz Pracher (Coordination Security)	+43 664 2828595
Inspec. Horst Aigner (LVT - personal security)	+43 664 2026823

### Conference Office

+43 662 6198-6931
or -6932

## Trilogue Salzburg

Surrounded by the stimulating atmosphere of the Salzburg Festival, the Salzburg Trilogue convenes thought leaders, decision-makers and renowned representatives from the arts, civil society, business and politics to engage in crosscutting, inter-cultural and future-oriented debate at a roundtable. Originally initiated by Dr. Wolfgang Schüssel, member of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Supervisory Board and former Austrian chancellor, the Salzburg Trilogue has been jointly organized since 2007 by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Austrian Ministry for European and International Affairs. The Trilogue 2012 convenes some of the world's leading economic Think Tanks as well as global visionaries and thought leaders from international politics and world economy to develop a new global growth paradigm.

### Responsible

Isabella Pöschl

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