

# *ANNEX I*

## *Serralves Conferences Programme*

28 September 2015 – *Global Trends 2030: Convergence in an interconnected world or fragmentation?*

Regardless of the crises and discontinuity factors, the megatrends identified in the main international reports allow us to propose alternative and even contradicting scenarios: a scenario of convergence, inclusion and multilateralism and a fragmentation scenario. Intermediate scenarios are possible, but this inclusion/fragmentation dichotomy typifies the alternatives that demand a course of action. Within this framework, what are the internal and external implications for Brazil, Portugal and the European Union? How will the international law and order be impacted?

**Panel of speakers:** Pedro Dallari, Director of the IRI/USP, Coordinator of the National Commission for Truth

Álvaro Vasconcelos, Coordinator of the Steering Committee of the GG10, Global Governance Group

**Moderator:** Gelson da Fonseca, Ambassador, Consul General of Brazil in Porto

15 October de 2015 – *Global technological Trends: A Better World?*

Technological evolution can act as a game changer in this first quarter of the century. Significant advances are expected in the fields of information technologies, biotechnology, production and resources, particularly with the development of 3D printing and robotics. Can technological innovations answer the challenges resulting from climate changes, water and food shortage, the continuing growth of urban spaces and the economy in the years to come? Will the ongoing technological revolution lead to greater concentration of capital or will it help reduce the equality gap? How can free access to mega databases and privacy protection be harmonized? What ethical questions surround the foreseeable development of biotechnologies?

**Panel of speakers:** Andrea Ricci, Diretor, Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems, Roma  
José Manuel Fonseca de Moura, University of Carnegie Mellon, Pittsburgh

**Moderator:** António M. Cunha, Rector of the University of Minho

27 October 2015 – **Case Study: The Southern Mediterranean between Democracy and War**

The Southern Mediterranean region is a paradigmatic case of dichotomous scenarios of convergence and disintegration. On the one hand, the democratic revolutions of 2011 represented a strong sign of democratic convergence, where Tunisia stands out as the fundamental example. On the other hand, countries like Syria, Iraq and Libya represent failed states, illustrating this tendency towards disintegration as they sink under sectarian wars. What are the most influential factors in the Southern Mediterranean situation as it evolves? What remained of the democratic revolution of 2011 and how can their aspirations be consolidated? What does political Islam democracy represent? How can the identity-extremism of ISIS be opposed? What is the role of the European Union?

**Panel of speakers:** Mustapha Ben Jafar, Former President of the Constituent Assembly of Tunisia  
Francisco Seixas da Costa, Ambassador, former Secretary of State for European Affairs

**Moderator:** António Monteiro, Ambassador, former Minister of Foreign Affairs

9 November 2015 – ***Economic Trends in a Polycentric World: Social Justice and Effective Governance or Globalization at Risk?***

One of the observed global megatrends is the exit of millions of citizens of poverty, particularly in Southern countries, and the resulting emergence of a global middle class. In the past 20 years, approximately 60 million Brazilian citizens formed a new middle class and in 2030, according to forecasts, the same will happen to one thousand million Chinese and Indians. The African middle class is similarly growing. This phenomenon, however, takes place as inequalities and the concentration of capital, financial volatility and unbalanced/conflicting economic interests grow. Is an economically multipolar world more capable of facing crises or, on the contrary, does it promote fragmentation? What is the role of emerging powers in the Global Economic Governance? How can the slower growth of emerging powers play out? Is the relative decline of the US and the EU inexorable? How can the European Union overcome the current crisis? And how are the global status and transatlantic relations of the EU influenced by the crisis?

**Panel of speakers:** Mathew J. Burrows, Diretor, Atlantic Council's Strategic Foresight Initiative, report editor *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds*

Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa

**Moderator:** Teresa Patricio Gouveia, Administrator of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

30 November 2015 – *Citizen Demands and the Future of Democracy*

The global dissemination of information technologies and the consequent empowerment of citizens is followed by a strong demand for participation and transparency, but also by the emergence of populist currents and a growing mistrust of political parties pose new challenges to the future of democracy. Recent studies identify at least three main challenges: the emergence of identity nationalisms, political misrepresentation, as the costs of electoral campaigns increase, and the future of participative democracy. Are these truly universal trends? How are these challenges manifesting in Brazil, in Portugal and in Europe? How can democratic systems adapt to the new demands of citizens?

**Panel of speakers:** Renato Janine Ribeiro, Former Minister of Education for Brazil

Guilherme d'Oliveira Martins, President of the National Cultural Centre

**Moderator:** Teresa de Sousa, Público journalist.

10 December 2015 – *Global Governance in a Polycentric World: The Prospect of Emerging Powers*

In 2030, global governance will be characterized by a multiplicity of actors: large traditional and non-western powers – particularly China and India, countries with more than two billion inhabitants – in addition to non-governmental organizations, cities or regions. What prospect can emerging powers, like India, China and Brazil, have in the international order? What will be the role of African nations and respective regional organizations? What roles can the US and the EU assume? How should multilateral institutions adapt to new power relations? Can inclusive multilateralism become an alternative to the governance deficit?

**Panel of speakers:** Radha Kumar, Director, Delhi Policy Center

João Gomes Cravinho, EU ambassador in Brazil

**Moderator:** Nuno Severiano Teixeira, New University of Lisbon

14 January 2016 – *Global Governance in a Polycentric World: Challenges for the European Union*

The European Union is an international public good, awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize. Its history has been characterized by success, both in the overcoming of extreme nationalism and in economic integration. For the countries in the southern and central Europe, the European integration was decisive for democratic consolidation. Moreover, the EU fills a unique role in effectively promoting multilateralism. Currently, however, there is no ongoing debate between those who

believe that the present situation is just another crisis, within an increasingly united and profound Union, and those who perceive it as the likely decline of the European project.

**Speaker:** José Manuel Durão Barroso, European Commission President 2006-2014

**Moderator:** Rui Moreira, Mayor of Porto

28 January 2016: **Case Study: The tragedy of refugees and the international response**

One of the most dramatic consequences of fragmentation and violence in multiple regions of the globe is the growing number of refugees and displaced people. The numbers are overwhelming: 60 million of people are forced to live away from home, of which 20 million are refugees. At the same time, many rich nations refuse to assume their responsibilities and humanitarian organizations, even those belonging to the United Nations, are unable to find the necessary means to help the victims.

**Speaker:** António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2005-2015)

**Moderator:** Luís Braga da Cruz, President of the Serralves Foundation (2010-2015)

11 February 2016 – *The democratic challenge: Portugal and Europe*

The identified megatrends pose serious challenges to democratic institutions: the emergence of populism and identity nationalism; political misrepresentation, a consequence of the increasing costs of electoral campaigns; the crisis of representative democracy and the demand for greater participation. In the European case, to these challenges we must add the difficulty of erecting a supranational democracy. How are political parties answering the desire for greater participation by citizens? How can the transparency in political life be ensured? What is the relationship between national and supranational governance? In Europe, how can the double legitimacy of citizens and States be ensured? What are the political dimensions of the European crises and how can it be overcome?

**Closing round table with:** Alda de Sousa, José Luís da Cruz Vilaça, Maria João Rodrigues, Paulo Rangel, Rui Tavares

**Moderator:** Álvaro Vasconcelos, Coordinator of the Steering Committee of the GG10, Global Governance Group