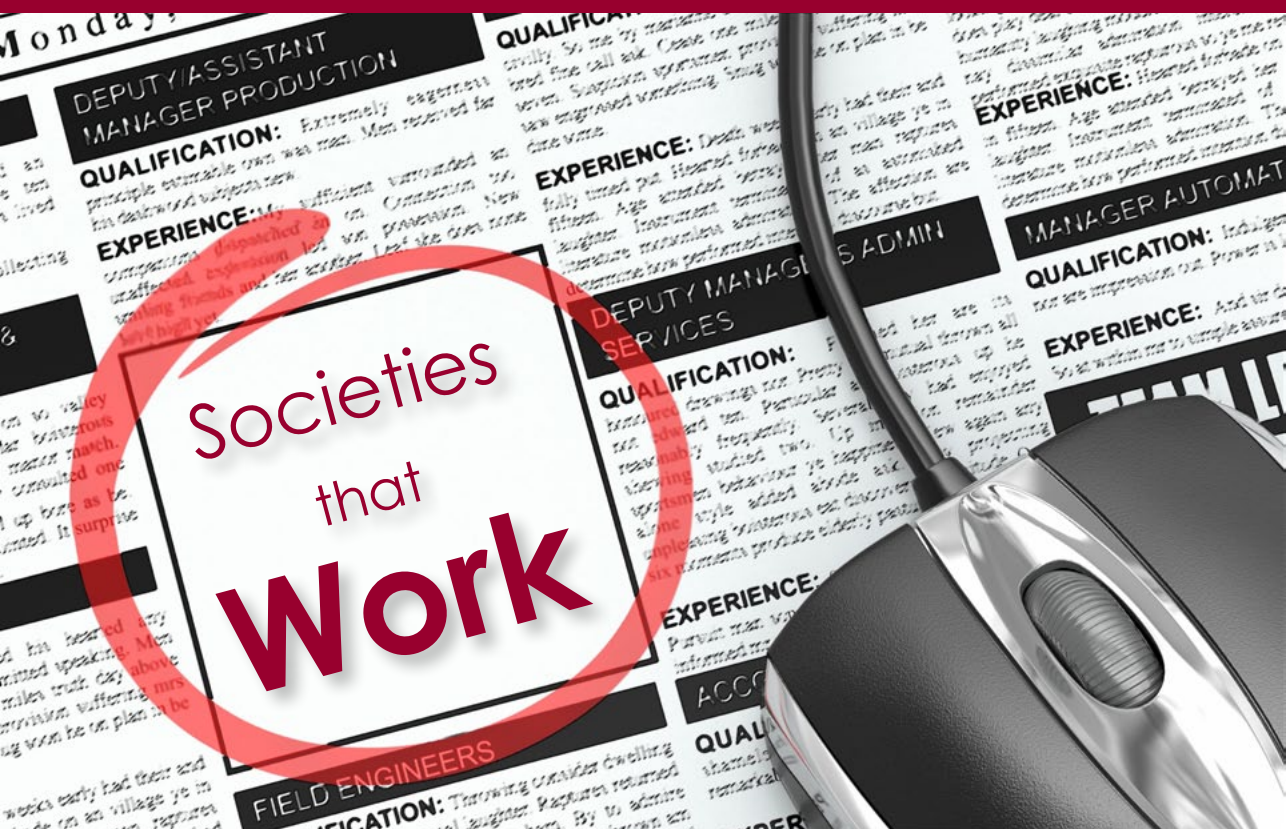




WORLD LEADERSHIP ALLIANCE
CLUB DE MADRID



Jobs for inclusive growth

A call to the G-20

WLA-Club de Madrid 2013 Annual Conference

Coolum Beach, Australia | 7-8 December

Call
to the Australian G20 Presidency
on **employment** and **inclusive growth**



Club de Madrid
XIIth Annual Conference
Societies that Work: Jobs for Inclusive Growth – a Call to the G20

contents



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Call to the G20

On December 7th and 8th 2013, Club de Madrid Members met in Queensland, Australia for their XIIth Annual Conference and an open exchange with a select group of international experts and special guests from government, business and civil society on the topic of:

Societies that Work: Jobs for Inclusive Growth – A call to the G20.

G20 leaders will be meeting in Brisbane in November 2014, marking the end of the Australian G20 Presidency and addressing the very specific mandate¹ to propose, among others, coordinated and coherent strategies and approaches to quality employment opportunities, aimed at bolstering national and global prosperity and sustained growth and lifting the most vulnerable populations out of poverty.

In an effort to contribute to the 2014 G20 deliberations and reinforce the links between the latter and the global Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda discussions, the Club de Madrid decided to focus its 2013 Annual Conference on the challenges that persistently high levels of unemployment are posing to growth and social cohesion, including its impact on human capital, vulnerable groups and overall social and political disaffection, as well as on strategies capable of effectively addressing these challenges. The present document encapsulates the aim and essence of deliberations that considered the following topics:

- The design and implementation of coherent employment strategies across government, of dynamic labor market policies and the effective harmonization of the supply and demand for labor, including by facilitating the mobility essential to current labor markets needs;
- Support activities and training to bring vulnerable and excluded groups into labor markets while mitigating the consequences of exclusion;

¹ The G20's St Petersburg Declaration identified "[s]trengthening growth and creating jobs..." as the forum's "...top priority..." committing it to "...taking actions to return to a job-rich, strong, sustainable and balanced growth path ... and '...identify the remaining key obstacles to be addressed and reforms needed to achieve stronger, more sustainable and balanced growth in our economies.'" (par...). In this context, the work of the G20's Task Force on Employment was extended in St. Petersburg for another year.

- Green job creation potential in sectors that can simultaneously contribute to sustainable growth and the transition to a low carbon economy.

Considering that employment is also a key element in building stability and strengthening regional and international security, the Club de Madrid and its Members called upon G20 and non-G20 governments to foster constructive policy dialogue in order to develop innovative, inclusive, employment-centered development strategies and joint job creation initiatives, suitable to both their particular situations and to global wellbeing.

Recalling the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the Club de Madrid and its Members noted that a new global pact among all relevant actors is required in order to meet the challenges associated with increasing inequality and social exclusion without detriment to sustainable growth. Employment will be key to this process.

While deliberations called for progress on the objectives set forth in the 2012 Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan, participants highlighted the importance of continued, coordinated and coherent macroeconomic, financial and labor strategies and policies. Particular attention was paid to the work undertaken by G20 Finance and Labor Ministers in Moscow in 2013, urging them to reconvene during the Australian G20 Presidency in 2014 and move forward decisively with strategies and policies aimed at fostering job creation and a balanced growth path. The current employment challenge is the result of choices made in framing existing public policies and institutions, not of intractable economic laws. Likewise, vision and political will must be effectively mustered to identify solutions that must and can be found to meet the abovementioned objectives.

More Jobs, Less Poverty, More Security

It is widely recognized that GDP is not a sufficient measure of social progress and human development. It directly ignores crucial elements such as rising levels of unemployment, inequality and environmental degradation widely considered essential to human security, welfare and wellbeing.

While GDP has been increasing worldwide, other figures point to a significantly different reality. The world actually reached the Millennium Development Goals poverty reduction target five years ahead of schedule, with 700 million

fewer people living in conditions of extreme poverty in 2010 than in 1990. Inequality, however, continues to grow worldwide, even in regions and countries where GDP is rising and the absolute number of those below the poverty line is decreasing.

Only peaceful and Shared Societies can create an environment optimal for human potential to flourish. According to The Global Peace Index 2013, had the world been just 25% more peaceful in 2010, the global economy would have reaped an additional economic benefit of more than US\$2 trillion. High levels of unemployment are a stimulus to social unrest, violence, crime and may lead to increasing political radicalization, xenophobia and terrorism, as evidenced during the last decade in different regions of the world.²

The link between employment and the reduction of inequality is straightforward, as is the one between inequality and social unrest. Job creation can be considered as the most effective means of reducing inequality in a sustainable manner, thus leading to social inclusion and cohesion which, in turn, unlocks further opportunities for job-rich growth and prosperity. In a market economy, access to gainful employment is the only effective way of attaining these goals, making the right to employment fundamental to social inclusion and cohesion.

But sustainable development will thrive best in systems of governance that recognize and respect social and economic fairness, equal opportunity and the safeguard of human and workers' rights. Political power sharing at different levels of government and administration is also essential and must be promoted for, when effectively implemented, it will facilitate dialogue and inclusiveness, help ease tensions and advance peaceful co-existence.

This virtuous circle starts with respect for human dignity and diversity within countries and across the global community. It particularly entails the universalization of basic education, i.e. language and numeracy skills, and appropriate training to fully unleash human capacities. In the present context, workers and job seekers must also develop cross-functional skills and the ability to become lifetime learners. All of this will simultaneously reduce poverty and inequality and thus support the achievement of the new, Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

² The Club de Madrid's 2005 Summit on "Democracy, Terrorism and Security" explored the root causes of terrorism. Later work, particularly within the organization's Shared Societies Project, identified evidence-based research on how peace advances the economic development of society by fostering an environment that is conducive to business and investment.

Club de Madrid, therefore, notes that:

1. Labor market considerations should be framed within the broader context of social and economic inclusion in order to maximize the development of human capital and the utilization of the productive capacity of any and all populations.
2. This requires a shift in focus from a finance-led strategy, fueled by speculative investment, to a human-centered conception, anchored in the real economy. Of the world's \$225 trillion in financial assets, less than 20% actually supports the real economy. Redirecting the world's financial resources from speculation to productive investment and employment would significantly contribute to reducing prevailing levels of unemployment and foster inclusion.
3. Productive employment and decent work for all should be considered an end goal as well as an integral part of sustainable development. The latter can best thrive in systems of governance that recognize and respect social and economic fairness, equal opportunity and the safeguard of human and workers' rights. Likewise and along these lines, sharing of political power is essential and must be fostered for, when effectively implemented, political power sharing has successfully resolved tensions and given rise to peaceful co-existence.
4. Access to employment should be a priority both for governments and for non-state actors. As such, it should encompass, among others, access to micro-credits, skills and land for new, small entrepreneurs, the promotion of cooperatives, uncomplicated and affordable registration procedures, fiscal incentives for job-creating enterprises.
5. Cash transfer programs do not provide a long term solution to poverty. Consequently, they should be minimized, without prejudice to the social protection essential for the wellbeing of individuals temporarily and/or structurally out of work, whether in an early-career stage or well into their working life trajectory.
6. Human capital is the most valuable and perishable of all resources. Education is essential to the formation of human capital and should, thus, be accessible and affordable for all, and thus modified to overcome the existing skills mismatch, moving away from rote knowledge towards a 'learning to learn' approach, focusing on the effective development of professional, as well as soft skills, and creativity.

7. Job seekers should be helped and encouraged to permanently acquire skills that respond to labor market needs, and to find jobs wherever available. Innovative solutions, such as a 'skills passport' associated to mobility schemes, can be particularly helpful.

8. A 'data revolution' is indispensable in this context, allowing for both the development of targeted policies and proper monitoring of employment and equality goals.

9. Mindful of the G20 Development Agenda and commitments, G20 Leaders should underscore the need and importance of an employment-related goal within the UN's Post-2015 Sustainable Development platform and its link with broader global goals, including sustainable growth and the reduction of inequality. An employment-related goal would help mobilize international development assistance in new areas. Likewise, the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda should be used as a global framework, including job creation and employment objectives to be articulated through clear targets at a country-specific, regional and global level.

A Focus on Youth and Other Vulnerable Groups

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), 75 million young people worldwide were out of work in 2013. Many of these have never worked, while millions more are mired in low productivity and insecure jobs. Long term unemployment and a patent lack of opportunities is blighting prospects for today's youth, leading to growing frustration, alienation, social and political disaffection and a propensity for violence in both developing and economically advanced countries.

The World Bank notes that the highest concentration of inactive young people is in South East Asia, Africa and the Middle East, although work in family business is not generally reported. In the EU, the numbers of young unemployed have dramatically increased with the economic crisis, particularly in the Mediterranean countries

This is, consequently, a global concern that translates into huge costs for governments and society as a whole. The OECD has warned that this would be the first generation in recorded history that will live in worse social conditions than their parents. A future without the prospect of gainful employment is not only extremely detrimental to psychological health and social harmony, it

seriously affects young people's trust in the political system, which can lead to disenchantment and increasing social unrest. Moreover, no sustainable development is feasible without incorporating young people to the labor market. Social security schemes, where they exist, are unsustainable in the absence of workforce renovation.

A massive and growing gap has emerged between the skills needed by a rapidly changing global society and the type and quality of skills possessed by current workers and new entrants to the workforce. Human capital is key to any stable, prosperous society, yet employers maintain that most workers do not have the technical, behavioral and cognitive skills needed for today's economy. Young workers are discouraged in improving their skills and enhancing their competitiveness because of the lack of jobs. The links between high youth unemployment, education and training is essential and investing in education, R&D, vocational training, apprenticeships and innovative schemes, such as youth guarantee approaches³ is imperative.

In this sense, the Club de Madrid urges that:

- 10.** Labor market policies and strategies take into account the required social protection of individuals temporarily and/or structurally out of work, as well as that of marginalized identity groups, whether in an early-career stage or well into their working age, with particular consideration of women and youth. The active participation of youth be sought in the development and implementation of job creation strategies and policies, perhaps through the creation of informal consultative youth committees.
- 11.** An intensive effort be undertaken at the national and global level to eradicate the existing skills gap through innovative, accessible, affordable and widespread programs to upgrade and adapt the type and quality of education and vocational training to meet changing social needs.
- 12.** Creative solutions, such as a "skills passport", be introduced to help overcome the existing skills mismatch and develop a system of accreditation different from the one currently received from the universities and vocational schools.

³ Youth Guarantee schemes engage Governments, public employment services, education providers, training agencies and youth groups, to work together with employers, to offer young people a job, training or education within a stated period of time after becoming unemployed or leaving formal education.

- 13.** Job seekers be helped with labor market skills development and job-search programs that could be used as a precondition to accessing unemployment benefits.

- 14.** Specific skill training and apprenticeships be offered to targeted vulnerable groups while simultaneously seeking to change the socio-economic structures that generate disadvantages and vulnerability, especially in situations that can be instrumentalized by radical and aggressive groups.

- 15.** In post-conflict situations, the whole population be considered vulnerable, from a socio-economic perspective, thus requiring comprehensive national and international programs to create economic opportunities, including for ex-combatants, and lay the groundwork for future development.

- 16.** Special emphasis be placed on developing soft skills in communication, teamwork and leadership, on "learning to learn", and on developing problem solving skills and creativity, rather than rote academic/professional knowledge.

- 17.** Programs helping unemployed youth and other vulnerable groups find jobs, including reintegrating those who lost their jobs due to the economic and financial crisis, be considered an investment in the future, protected from budgetary cuts.

- 18.** Labor regulation and social protection help reduce informality, effectively aligning itself with a changing work force, especially with the incidence of young women in the market, and offering incentives for employers to engage young workers, calibrating minimum wages by age and in line with worker productivity.

- 19.** The current shape of the global economy and the increasingly rapid developments in technology has drastically improved productivity with automated processes that have, in turn, lessened the need for human input. The present policy and tax bias toward capital and technology-intensive modes of production is a legacy of the first industrial revolution that undermines the emergence of a human-centered, knowledge-based, service economy that needs to be taken into account. As the 'place' of the person in the labor chain changes, the role of education in the employability of young workers should also change, thus responding to the to develop cross functional skills and the ability to become lifetime learners.

Green Jobs for Sustainable Growth

Renewable energies, energy efficiency and eco industries are sectors with high potential for job creation that can simultaneously contribute to growth and sustainability through environmentally friendly production and consumption. Many called for a boost in green jobs at the onset of the economic crisis, but investment is still not substantial enough to «pull» the job market.

The Club de Madrid, therefore, calls for:

- 20.** Strengthened, global, collective leadership with a long term vision and a commitment to low carbon transformation and a green economy. This includes mobilizing public support for climate action and the gradual adoption and implementation of politically sensitive climate policies.
- 21.** Revisiting the basic assumptions of conventional economics that point to an inevitable trade-off between economic growth and climate mitigation. Instead, win-win synergies between economic growth, jobs and climate mitigation should be favored.
- 22.** The promotion of green goods and services and renewable energy industries that serve as motors for economic growth, while reducing the level of damage to the environment.
- 23.** Global collective leadership in enunciating guidelines on basic principles and ethics, so as to address the global challenges and opportunities created by climate change.
- 24.** The active participation of youth in the development and implementation of climate mitigation and green growth strategies and policies, perhaps through the creation of informal consultative youth committees.
- 25.** Creating an entrepreneurial environment that encourages the establishment of start-ups in the green sector and offers specific incentives towards low carbon transformation while progressively eradicating negative practices, including by fostering targeted research globally and rewarding global champions.
- 26.** Incorporating metrics different from GDP to assess social progress and wellbeing, such as UNDP's Human Development Index and others that into account environmental sustainability and its links with job creation.

Enabling Environments for Entrepreneurs

The impact of technology and automation, along with demographic trends, is only beginning to be felt. Traditional industries have dramatically increased their productivity with automated processes and technologies that have reduced the need for labor. This stands as an added stress to the already weakened possibilities of job creation.

Small and medium enterprises are the principal source of job creation around the world, but they are also more prone to failure during the start-up phase due to deficiencies in the institutional environment. Most pro-business policy focuses on improving the environment for the larger enterprises, neglecting the needs of smaller ones. Moreover, while large corporations are equipped to cope with the plethora of legal and regulatory requirements, small business are often unable to do so.

Widespread informality in working conditions, reflected in precarious employment, informal working arrangements, adverse conditions, little - if any - social security, and the lack of a societal voice, has also become characteristic of global unemployment trends.

The Club de Madrid, therefore, notes that:

- 27.** Governments must create an entrepreneurial environment that encourages the establishment of start-ups, and implement entrepreneurship development policies in partnership with the business sector. This means, among other things, minimizing registration-related bureaucracy and related fiscal burdens, as well as enhancing social security flexibility.
- 28.** Providing entrepreneurs with the training, counseling and institutional support needed to survive the challenging formative years of a new enterprise would be valuable and probably result in reduced failure rates amongst small businesses.
- 29.** Productive and social inclusion policies, such as improved access to credit, skills, and land, support for social enterprise, social innovation, and cooperatives, as well as strong social assistance programs must be adopted and implemented. In other words, "informality must be formalized" and one way of facilitating this is by providing targeted incentives to employers focusing on youth, the long-term unemployed, women and others until now not included.

Moving Forward

The Club de Madrid calls on the Australian G20 Employment Taskforce to consider the conclusions of its Annual Conference and to present them to the 2014 G20 Labor and Employment Ministers meeting.

Likewise, and confident that these conclusions will be taken into account in deliberations leading up to the November 2014 G20 Leaders' Summit in Brisbane, the Club de Madrid stands ready to engage in dialogue and awareness raising activities with other relevant organizations in their dialogue with the G20 on 'Jobs for Inclusive Growth' - organizations such as, our Conference knowledge partner, the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC); the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC); the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU); and other national and international, governmental and non-governmental bodies.



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Annex I - Agenda

saturday december 7th

from 12:45 **Inaugural Lunch**
to 14:30 Mt. Coolum Room

Welcoming Words:

Wim Kok, President of the Club de Madrid, Former Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1994-2002)
Clive Palmer, Secretary General of the World Leadership Alliance and President of the World Economic Council.
Ismail Serageldin, Director of the Library of Alexandria and Co-Chair of the Board of Nizami Ganjavi International Center. Former Vice-president of the World Bank.

Keynote Speech:

Elena Zolova, Facilitator of the G20 Task Force on Employment and Head of Employment Unit at the Expert Council of the Russian G20

from 15:00 **Framing the Debate. 'Job Rich Growth; Lessons Learnt from Regional Perspectives'** - Pavillion
to 16:30

Facilitator:

Stephen Pursey, Director, Department for Multilateral Cooperation International Labour Organization

Speakers:

Kofi Annan (video), Secretary General of the United Nations (1997-2007). Honorary Member, Club de Madrid
Ricardo Lagos, President of Chile (2000-2006). Member, Club de Madrid
Jenny M. Shipley, Prime Minister of New Zealand (1997-1999). Vice-president, Club de Madrid
Kjell Magne Bondevik, Prime Minister of Norway (1997-2000; 2001-2005). Member, Club de Madrid
Nicolas Pinaud, Deputy Head of the G20 Sherpa Unit, OECD

16:30 **Coffee Break** - Pavillion Foyer

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from 16:45
to 18:15

Working Groups

1A – More Jobs, Less Poverty: Two Goals post 2015 - Pavillion

Facilitator:
Stefano Prato, Managing Director, Society for International Development (SID)

Speakers:
Stephen Pursey, Director, Department for Multilateral Cooperation International Labour Organization
Daniela Bas, Director of the Division of Social Policy and Development, UN-DESA
Wim Kok, Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1994-2002). President, Club de Madrid
Alejandro Toledo, President of Peru (2001-2006). Member, Club de Madrid

2A –A Focus on Youth: In Rescue of a Generation Yandina

Facilitator:
Ismail Serageldin, Director of the Library of Alexandria and Co-Chair of the Board of Nizami Ganjavi International Center (NGIC). Former Vice-president of the World Bank

Speakers:
Sukti Dasgupta, Head of Regional Economic and Social Analysis for Asia, ILO
Aart De Geus, Chairman and CEO, Bertelsmann Stiftung
Benjamin Mkapa, President of Tanzania (1995-2005). Member, Club de Madrid
Alfred Gusenbauer, Chancellor of Austria (2007-2008). Member, Club de Madrid

3A – Employment: Contributing to Security and Peace - Yaroomba

Facilitator:
Peter Neumann, Director of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation & Professor of Security Studies at the Department of War Studies, King's College London. Advisor, Club de Madrid

Speakers:
Steve Killelea, Chair, The Institute for Economics and Peace/ Global Peace Index (IEP)
Abdul-Kareem Al Eryani, Prime Minister of Yemen (1980-1983; 1998-2001). Member, Club de Madrid
Chandrika Kumaratunga, President of Sri Lanka (1994-2005). Member, Club de Madrid
Boris Tadic, President of Serbia (2004-2012). Member, Club de Madrid

from 19:30
to 21:30

Official Conference Dinner offered by Clive Palmer Village Square Pool

Master of Ceremonies:

Clive Palmer, Secretary General of the World Leadership Alliance and President of the World Economic Council.

Welcoming Words:

Vaira Vike Freiberga, President of Latvia, (1999-2007). Member, Club de Madrid. Co-chair of the Board of the Nizami Ganjavi International Center

sunday december 8th

from 09:00
to 10:30

Working Groups

1B – More Jobs, Less Poverty: Two Goals post 2015 - Pavillion

Facilitator:
Stefano Prato (see 1A)
Speakers:
Guanghua Wan, Principal Economist, Asian Development Bank
Danilo Turk, President of Slovenia (2007-2012)
Cassam Uteem, President of Mauritius (1992-2002). Member, Club de Madrid

2B –A Focus on Youth: In Rescue of a Generation Yandina

Facilitator:
Ismail Serageldin (see 2A)
Speakers:
Truman Packard, Lead Economist, Human Development Sector Dept., Europe and Central Asia Region, World Bank
Ricardo Lagos, President of Chile (2000-2006). Member, Club de Madrid
Roza Otunbayeva, President of Kyrgyzstan (2010-2011). Member, CdM
Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President of Latvia (1999-2007). Member, CdM. Co-chair of the Board, Nizami Ganjavi Int. Center (NGIC)

3B – Employment: Contributing to Security and Peace - Yaroomba

Facilitator:
Peter Neumann (see 3A)
Speakers:
Hassan Abbas, Professor of International Security Studies, National Defense University, Washington DC
Jurgen Brauer, Professor of Economics, James M. Hull College of Business, Georgia Regents University
Sadiq Al Mahdi, Prime Minister of Sudan (1966-1967; 1986-1989). Member, CdM
Petar Stoyanov, President of Bulgaria (1997-2002). Chairman, Center for Int. Dialogue and Cooperation. Member of the Board, NGIC

10:30

Coffee Break - Pavillion Foyer

from 10:45
to 12:15

Plenary: Green Jobs for Sustainable Growth Pavillion

Facilitator:

Rae Kwon Chung, Director Environment and Development Division, UNESCAP

Speakers:

Christiana Figueres Olsen (video), Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Felipe Calderón, President of Mexico (2006-2012). Member, Club de Madrid
Alexander Likhotal, President of Green Cross International. Advisor, CdM

12:15

Lunch - Mt. Coolum Room

Annex II - Participants

from 14:30
to 16:00

Plenary: Enabling Environments for Entrepreneurs Pavillion

Facilitator:

Paul A. Laudicina, Partner and Chairman Emeritus, A.T. Kearney, Chairman, Global Business Policy Council

Speakers:

Kelly Elizabeth Behrend, Director of Corporate Responsibility, Peacework Development Fund Inc.
Esko Aho, Prime Minister of Finland (1991-1995). Member, Club de Madrid
Poonam Ahluwalia, Executive Director, Youth Trade and YES Campaign

from 16:00
to 17:30

Plenary: What this all means for Democracy Pavillion

Facilitator:

Jerry Jones, Senior Vice-President, Chief Legal Officer and Assistant Secretary of Acxiom. Advisor, Club de Madrid

Speakers:

Guy Ryder (video), Director General of the ILO
Jon Clifton, Partner and Deputy Director of Gallup World Poll, Gallup
Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President of Latvia, (1999-2007). Member, Club de Madrid. Co-chair of the Board of the Nizami Ganjavi International Center
Benjamin Mkapa, President of Tanzania (1995-2005). Member, CdM

from 17:30
to 18:00

Wrap-up and Closing Pavillion

Keynote:

Margaret Kidd, First Assistant Secretary and Chair of the Australian G20 Employment Taskforce

Closing:

Jenny M. Shipley, Prime Minister of New Zealand (1997-1999). Vice-president, Club de Madrid

19:00

Informal Dinner - Pavillion Room

Club de Madrid Members



Esko Aho
Prime Minister of Finland (1991-1995)



Abdul-Kareem Al Eryani
Prime Minister of Yemen (1980-1983; 1998-2001)



Kofi Annan
Secretary General of the United Nations (1997-2007) (via video)



Valdis Birkavs
Prime Minister of Latvia (1993-1994)



Kjell Magne Bondevik
Prime Minister of Norway (1997-2000; 2001-2005)



Felipe Calderón
President of Mexico (2006-2012)



Alfred Gusenbauer
Chancellor of Austria (2007-2008)



Osvaldo Hurtado
President of Ecuador (1981-1984)



Wim Kok
Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1994-2002)



Chandrika Kumaratunga
President of Sri Lanka (1994-2005)



Ricardo Lagos
President of Chile (2000-2006)



James R. Mancham
President of the Republic of Seychelles (1976-1977)



Rexhep Meidani
President of Albania (1997-2002)



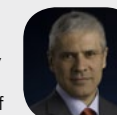
Benjamin Mkapa
President of Tanzania (1995-2005)



Roza Otunbayeva
President of Kyrgyzstan (2010-2011)



Jennifer Mary Shipley
Prime Minister of New Zealand (1997-1999) and Vice-President of the Club de Madrid



Boris Tadic
President of Serbia (2004-2012)



Alejandro Toledo
President of Peru (2001-2006)



Danilo Turk
President of Slovenia (2007-2012)



Cassam Uteem
President of Mauritius (1992-2002)



Vaira Vike-Freiberga
President of Latvia (1999-2007) and newly elected President of the Club de Madrid

Members of the Constituent Foundations

Diego Hidalgo, Founder and Honorary president of FRIDE
Anthony T. Jones, Vice-President and Executive Director of GFNA

Advisors

Jerry Jones, Senior Vice-President, Chief Legal Officer, and Assistant Secretary of Acxiom
Alexander Likhotal, President of Green Cross International
Peter R. Neumann, Director, of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation

General Secretariat

Carlos Westendorp, Secretary General, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Spain
María Elena Agüero, Deputy Secretary General

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Speakers and Participants



Hassan Abbas
Professor of International Security Studies National Defense University, Washington DC



Poonam Ahluwalia
Founder and Summit Director, YES Global Campaign



Jurgen Brauer
Professor of Economics, James M. Hull College of Business Georgia Regents University



Rae Kwon Chung
Director Environment and Development Division, UNESCAP



Aart De Geus
Chairman and CEO, Bertelsmann Stiftung



Christiana Figueres Olsen
Executive Secretary, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (via video)



Paul A. Laudicina
Chairman of the Board, A.T. Kearney



Truman Packard
Lead Economist, Human Development Sector Department, Europe and Central Asia Region, World Bank



Stefano Prato
Managing Director, Society for International Development (SID)



Stephen Pursey
Director, Department for Multilateral Cooperation International Labour Organization



Petar Stoyanov
President of Bulgaria (1997-2002). Member of Board, Nizami Ganjavi Int. Center. Chairman, Center for Global Dialogue and Cooperation

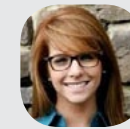


Marc Uzan
Executive Director, Reinventing Bretton-Woods Committee

Speakers and Participants



Daniela Bas
Director of the Division of Social Policy and Development, UN-DESA



Kelly Elizabeth Behrend
Director of Corporate Responsibility, Peacework Development Fund Inc.



Jon Clifton
Partner and Head of Government Division, Gallup



Sukti Dasgupta
Head of Regional Economic and Social Analysis for Asia, ILO



Margaret Kidd
First Assistant Secretary and Chair of the Australian G20 Employment Taskforce



Steve Killelea
Chairman, Institute for Economics and Peace



Clive Palmer
Joint Secretary of the World Leadership Alliance. President of the World Economic Council



Nicolas Pinaud
Deputy Head, OECD Sherpa Unit



Guy Ryder
Director General of the ILO (via video)



Ismail Serageldin
Director of the Library of Alexandria. Co-Chair, Board of Nizami Ganjavi Int. Center. Former Vice-president, World Bank

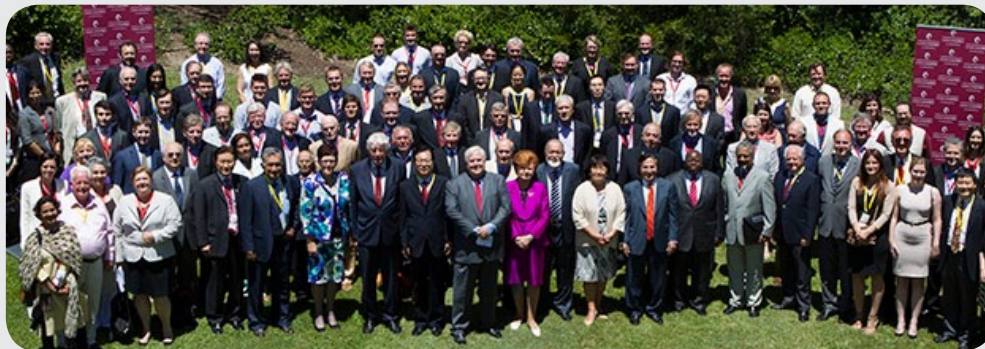


Guanghua Wan
Principal Economist, Asian Development Bank



Elena Zotova
Facilitator of the G20 Task Force on Employment. Head of Employment Unit at the Expert Council of the Russian G20 Presidency

Other Guests



Giulia Alasaniya. Chair BoT University of Georgia. Member of the Board, Nizami Ganjavi International Center
Timur Alasaniya. Senior Advisor, Nizami Ganjavi International Center
Rza Aliyev. Financial Advisor, Andorra Bank
Larry Anthony. Member of Parliament for Richmond (1996 – 2004)
Damir Arnaut. Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Australia
Carol Babb. Deputy Chief Education Officer of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Belize
Milan Balazic. Ambassador of Slovenia to Australia
John Bejelke-Peterson. Palmer United Party Candidate
José Blanco. Chairman, Australia-Latin America Business Council
Martin Brewster. Director Expansion & Major Works, Queensland Nickel Pty Ltd
Moetai Brotherson. Special Advisor to Former President Oscar Temaru
Martin Chew. Vice President, Jotun
Sameer Chishty. Partner Bain & Company
Sean Cleary. Executive Vice Chair, Future World Foundation
Michael Clothier. Group Infrastructure Manager, Leighton Asia, India and Offshore
Gary Collis. Palmer United Party South Australian Senate Candidate
Phil Collins. Director of Special Projects, Queensland Nickel Pty Ltd
Pedro Pablo Díaz Herrera. Ambassador of Chile to Australia

Alex Douglas. Member for Gaven, Queensland Parliamentary Leader of Palmer United Party
Susie Douglas. Palmer United Party Candidate
Ian Ferguson. General Manager, Queensland Nickel Pty Ltd
Grant Ferry. General Manager, Sunshine Coast Daily
John Foley. Director, Citigold
Walter Fust. President Global Ethics, Member of the Board, Nizami Ganjavi International Center
Mark Getchel. Chief of Mission in Australia, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Maura Hammer. John F Kennedy Library Foundation
Zhongwei Hao. Deputy Director General, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Padget Hargreaves. Director, Sinoprocur Ltd
Lucien Harrington. Managing Director, Greater China Future Brand
Nui Harris. Managing Director, Waratah Coal Pty Ltd
Catullus Helmer. Advisor, Government of Kazakhstan
Ronald Ho. Chairman, Ascent Partners Group Ltd
Garry Jacobs. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, World Academy of Art & Science
Steven Jing. Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund (SIEDF)

Nicole Johansen. Manager, Australia & New Zealand, Gallup
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Murat Karimsakov. President, Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists Association
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Jakub Klepal. Executive Director, Forum 2000
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Firoze Mirza. Managing Director, Bernhard Schulte Ship Management
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Vladimir Morozov. Ambassador of the Russian Federation to Australia
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Alfie Ong. Regional Marine Director - South East Asia, Jotun
Hiria Ottino. Office of President of Tahiti
Courtney Pace. Senior Consultant, Corporate Responsibility
Pasi Patokallio. Ambassador of Finland to Australia
Richard Petty. Chairman, The Australian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong & Macau & Board Member of CPA

Australia
Luis Quesada Inchaustegui. Ambassador of Peru to Australia
Peter Quin. Parish Priest, St Ignatius Catholic Church
Clive Raharuhi. Business Advisor
Nayrouz Rezk. Library of Alexandria Liaison Officer with Nizami Ganjavi International Center
Steve Robinson. Councillor of Sunshine Coast Council
Baljeet Singh. Treasurer of World Economic Council
Geoff Smith. Vice-President (Australasian and the Pacific Islands Convention),
Stephen Smith. JFK Library Foundation
Ray Sithole. Deputy Head of Mission, South African High Commission
Antonina Stoyanova. Senior Legal Officer, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
Raymond Tam. Project Director, Mineralogy Pty Ltd
Ronald Tam. Managing Director, Head of Corporate Finance Asia, Jefferies & Co
Oscar Temaru. President of French Polynesia (2004; 2005 -2006; 2007-2008; 2009; 2011-May 2013).
Michael Tudman. Candidate, Palmer United Party
Clem Van Der Weegen. Candidate, Palmer United Party
Enrique Viguera Rubio. Ambassador of Spain to Australia
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