



**Keynote by DK Matai, Chairman, mi2g, ATCA and *The Philanthropia***



**The Grave Crisis of Globalisation:  
How Can We Regenerate the Momentum?**

**EVIAN XI Plenary Meeting, Montreux, Switzerland – 13th October 2006**

**Address to representatives of The World Trade Organisation, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and United Nations Agencies.**

Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege, pleasure, and honour for me to be with you today. What I would like to do is first and foremost say that I am humbled to be here. I feel humbled because all of you are so much more illustrious, and have so much more experience and knowledge of world trade and all these words that don't mean much to poor me. In a sense I am humbled by the experience, the collective knowledge, and wisdom that is accumulated in this room. So thank you very much for taking time out of your busy lives to listen to what I might have to say.

I would like to talk to you about global risk, and I would like to talk about global risk from a personal perspective; not something coming out of textbooks but something that happened in my life step-by-step. I will share with you the journey of my life as a mechanism to prompt questions and dialogue. I believe that dialogue between human beings, the capability to come up with new ideas and thoughts, is absolutely central to being able to reinvent human civilisation and to define our common future as a shared humanity on the world stage. I will be talking about the top ten global risks that we foresee in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Of course you may agree or disagree with them, but I hope it will be a starting point for dialogue.

My story begins in the year 1979. The reason why I have chosen 1979 is that my father at that time was a chief engineer to the Shah of Iran, on some aviation projects. He was very convinced that Iran was growing with great momentum and it would remain a very massive, formidable power in the Middle East. All of that changed in late January 1979 with the start of the Iranian revolution. The consequences of the Iranian revolution on my life were that my family photographs were displaced during the revolution, our collections of art and antiques were also destroyed or displaced. I took a moral message out of this revolution and said that for the rest of my life I am not going to be an avid collector of art and antiques; I am going to become an avid collector of interesting people. Because when the Iranian Revolutionary Guards came to burn and to damage houses, people could walk out but the Monets, the Manets and the Picassos remained there ready to get burnt. So in a funny sort of way it had an impact on my life, it was a sort of defining moment.

Let's speed forward. As a young boy, as a teenager, I sought to build a computer and fell in love with computing. I ended-up studying electronics engineering in England and whilst graduating I worked for a little company called IBM. This little company taught me many things about how global business runs around the world while I worked on the design of super computers. One thing led to another and I founded my own company called mi2g. It was founded in England in 1995 and we began with the area of global risk and using super computers to simulate global risk. In 1997 when we were looking deeply at global risk I was fascinated to meet an organisation called Lloyd's of London.

Lloyd's of London is a unique organisation in so much that it is not an insurance provider as such but an insurance and reinsurance market with syndicates that provide specialist risk cover. Lloyd's of London was established in the year 1688 and it is one of the premium places in the world for mapping out and covering global risk.

I am sure you would have your own definitions of global risk but I believe that insurance and reinsurance are the DNA of modern capitalism. In order to understand how modern capitalism works and how risk is syndicated, one has to be able to understand the mechanisms of risk transfer that are inherent within insurance and

reinsurance. Working with the blessing of the Chairman of Lloyd's of London at the time, a charming man who went to the same university as I – I went to Southampton University as did Max Taylor the Chairman of Lloyds, so we had a good bridge –, he started saying to me let's look at the top ten global risks. What about them? We wanted to know about these from the point of view of insurance and reinsurance. We went into dialogue with organisations like General Reinsurance Corporation owned by Warren Buffett, we went into dialogue with the other large players like Swiss Re and Munich Re, and basically the five or six major reinsurers in the world. We had deep discussions with them about how they look at global risk.

What was I struck by? I was struck by the fact that reinsurance companies can look at the world from a 250 year horizon; in some cases they were looking 250 years into the past. It fascinated me because I thought, well here we are thinking about the coming 90 days for a listed company, and our horizons had now blinkered to the point that we were thinking 90 days for everything. The quarter by quarter reportage has completely destroyed our capability to think in decades and some of these reinsurance companies look at actuarial risk over the past 250 years and try to map risk over the coming 100, 200 years. Therefore I thought, well this is an industry I must get to know more deeply as a student of history because of the fact that they are also trying to look at the future from a historical perspective.

The other thing that struck me about reinsurance was to look at risk, which was asymmetric. Asymmetric risk is defined as that kind of risk which is not normative or normal risk. When people will talk about global risks they will talk about general demographics, they will talk about water shortages or global geopolitical conflict. All of these risks are real risks but it is not as if mankind has not learnt to understand demographic growth and has not really understood how to cope with another billion people on the planet. The point is it is a risk, but it is not asymmetric because it evolves slowly and allows humankind to adapt albeit with huge pain.

So we started mapping asymmetric risk, and the top ten asymmetric risks that we mapped in 1999 were climate chaos and environmental degradation as number one, radical poverty – the differences between the rich and the poor nations across the world – as number two, organised crime with a profitability of about USD 1 trillion worldwide as the number three risk to global stability. Then we looked at extremism, terrorism and radicalism in society as the fourth global risk. Beyond that we looked at emerging science and technology risks: we looked at robotics, genetics, artificial intelligence, informatics and nanotechnology. So these five risks, followed by the interlinked nature of financial markets and financial systems became the top ten global risks that we looked at. It became quite clear to us that humankind hadn't got the foggiest about how these particular risks are unfolding on the world stage.

The reason why I think that it is so important for all of you who are looking at world trade to think about these top ten global risks is because I genuinely believe that these risks interplay – think about the world in which we are living today. The year is 2006: go back to a man who fell asleep on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September 2001, tell him that 9/11 happened and tell him that we live in a world today defined by 9/11 to some extent. He will not understand the world in which we live today. That is the impact of an asymmetric risk, and there are more to come. I do not believe that humanity is not going to be able to circumvent those risks. I don't believe that the resourcefulness and the ingenuity of man is going to stop us from being able to deal with those risks. But I do genuinely believe that we are not looking in the right places for risk. We are not looking in the right places for opportunity and we are not mapping and planning

the future from the point of view of that which is the unknown, and only basing it on what we already know, which is too little.

We've talked about the ten risks, now I would like to go into some depth. When we talk about climate chaos, people talk about global warming and yet, according to most recent research data, what we are probably going to face in the Northern Hemisphere is an extreme cooling down. So when we talk about climate chaos people are thinking about warm sunshine in England. The reality is that there is something called the Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream comes out of the Gulf of Mexico and circulates very warm water all the way up to Northern Europe. London, at a latitude which is comparable to other cities in complete ice, remains a temperate city because of the Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream has slowed down by 25% in the last ten years. Nobody knows why the Gulf Stream is slowing down, there are some speculations that the Gulf Stream is slowing down because of environmental degradation, ocean pollution, carbon dioxide gases. This is speculation, but there is some evidence to suggest that the salinity of the water is changing because the Arctic and Antarctic ice-caps are melting and they are melting very fast now, much faster than originally simulated. So it is quite clear that we are facing a chaotic and modifying dynamic equilibrium.

The narrative of humankind is that we are here to build for ourselves a better life. But it has to change to become: we want to build a better world for each other. This is where we share our humanity, and we have to be thinking outside the box of nation states. I would say that the sovereignty of the nation-state itself is being superseded by the sovereignty of the individual in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. If you think about the 9/11 hijackers; the 9/11 hijackers were nineteen, sixteen of them were from Saudi Arabia, but the government of Saudi Arabia was not per se involved in the 9/11 incident. Those sixteen hijackers chose to carry out their dastardly actions based on an individualised sovereignty that they had accepted in their within. And I think we are facing those types of risks where the sovereignty of the nation-state is very difficult to enforce and to maintain. Look at the Lebanon-Israel conflict in the last couple of months and what you will see is that there is an organisation called Hezbollah, a guerrilla organisation not entirely controlled by the Lebanese government, and it can hold the Lebanese government to ransom. Then suddenly there is a war starting between Israel and Lebanon where there is the Hezbollah, which has erupted and has exercised its sovereignty over and beyond that of its host nation state.

Let's move onwards, towards robotics, genetics, nanotechnology, artificial technology and informatics. Most of us are living off these devices, mobile phones and PDAs, I carry two of them. The reality is that these devices which we carry, we live off them or should I say, that they live off us? And if they stop working for even six hours it completely alters the dynamic of our thinking and our action/reaction capability. This is a clear vulnerability in the society that we are building up fast, so the infomatic vulnerability is very clearly there. In Japan there is a show called the Aichi Robot Show. What you can see in this show is robots greeting you: you go to the reception, a bit like this hotel reception, and the lady who is greeting you in English, in German, in French, in Japanese, or in Mandarin, happens to be doing it impeccably and she's a robot. And she's even got a facial that looks human. This kind of robot-lady can be mass produced; they can make a million of them.

Today we are outsourcing to India and China because they are cheaper labour points. Tomorrow the robots are going to be replacing those cheaper labour points in mass manufacturing and some services because that is where the world is headed:

towards mass robotics. We may be 10 years away from it, we may be fifteen years away from it, or we may be 5 years away from it. But today if we go inside the Japanese Tokyo sub-city systems and we look at the way sewage is being cleaned, we look at the way other types of cleaning operations are undertaken in Japan, it is all robot driven. And who is there to say that these robots cannot be used for warfare? Look at the number of spy-plane drones that are being used, including in the latest Israeli-Lebanon conflict, and also in the way certain belligerents were shot dead in Yemen by the Americans. They used these kinds of robot-driven drones to carry-out those asymmetric attacks.

So I think that we are basically facing different kinds of asymmetric threats at present and in the years to come. Then there is the artificial intelligence collage. The chief executive of Google the other day was talking about the way that politicians are not going to be able to lie in the future to their electorate because Google's artificial intelligence algorithm will work out what a politician said five years ago, and four years ago. You can put in a statement by Tony Blair and it can work out what is the probability he may not be telling the truth on this occasion based on historical data. I think that politicians have figured out how television works, they know how to manipulate television, they know how to come across with a smile on television, they know how to disobey on television, and they know how to manipulate our emotions on television. What they haven't figured out is the Internet. Look at the blogging phenomenon. You know that Steven Silverman, the politician who lost the County Executive primary race in the United States, he lost his seat because of the phenomenon of internet blogs and internet community chat rooms. This is a revolution, which is taking place, the grassroots activism is bubbling away and changing the way that the political landscape is defined for political parties and leaders in the future.

I have talked a bit about robotics, now nanotechnology. If I hold in my hand a small capsule full of water, in it I show you something like pepper, maybe a hundred pieces of little pepper inside, and then I tell you these are a hundred microchips. Some of these microchips can be injected into your bloodstream. And once they are injected they can measure your temperature, they can figure out that as a diabetic you are running low on sugar, and all of this work is underway. Nanotechnology is here with us. You may not be able to see the microchips but they are here. And tomorrow you think about nanotechnology driven robots in the hands of a terrorist. You've got nanobots that extremists are able to utilise, commandeer, for their purposes. Where does our civilisation, our sophisticated civilisation, stand with that kind of blended threat?

We haven't talked about genetics. Genetics is often touted as a saviour, because, when you plant a crop of wheat in a temperate environment, the type of weed killer, or the killer which is needed to deal with a particular pest, is inside the wheat. This has been genetically engineered into the wheat. But nobody knows what the human consequences are of eating that wheat. And the notion that the Federal Drugs Agency trial over five years to prove that that wheat is safe and is good enough to eat is not good enough. We may need to be able to spend a hundred years to be able to figure out what our next generation, and the generation after that is going to suffer as a result of the genetically modified food that is resistant to pests or has some other special resistance characteristics and may damage us in ways that we do not understand.

I think that as a society we are facing ethical dilemmas, emotional dilemmas, expertise dilemmas. We are using the lens of economics, narrowly defined. We are using the lens of GDP growth and Return on Investment (RoI), as our singular lens, which we have then shrunk further: to mean, economy means finance. No it doesn't. Economy means people, economy means societies, and economy means communities. We have to be able to forge and understand the alliances that exist in all of this.

Financial markets. Previously if you had a disaster in a part of the world, you could easily say that the financial markets are not going to globally go into some kind of a problem. But in today's environment, Asia's bonds purchase, the amount of bonds that China and Japan purchase from the United States dictates the value of the US dollar. Therefore the US dollar is not really beholden to the US Federal Reserve policy as much as it is beholden to what Japan and the government of China are going to do; or their surrogates their central banks. So I believe that we are dealing with an extremely runaway phenomenon in terms of the way financial markets are said to be in free will and yet we are dealing with instruments and financial vehicles that we are ill able to judge or understand.

I have talked about these ten global risks. Now I want to talk to you about optimism, love, doing things in a positive way and how all of this is going to come together. I do not genuinely believe that humanity is done. I do believe that humanity is resourceful, I believe in the power of collective wisdom, and I believe that the global economy will have to go towards a wisdom denominated economy. When we move towards a wisdom denominated economy we'll be able to think in terms of longevity and sustainability. When we think about longevity and sustainability and how our decisions are going to affect other nations, not just ourselves, then we are beginning to think in a holistic way. And holism is the mantra for the 21<sup>st</sup> century; being able to look beyond the individualised, compartmentalised notions of this world, which we share and inhabit together.

And I think that the reductionist view of science and the way that reductionism has been at the centre of minimising everything has got to be replaced with much more meaningful things like love, and much more meaningful things like passion, and much more meaningful things like the exchange of new ideas, doing things in different ways and innovation. And when we think in those ways, and when we act in those ways, then I believe that human kind is not only going to survive, it is going to thrive and it is going to have an even greater future than the civilisations that we have come to esteem over the last thousands of years.

On that very positive note, I would like to say that my wife and I – Surinda and I – we feel particularly happy with the way that our own project to build a better world is coming alive. It is called *The Philanthropia* – *philos* for love, *anthropos* for human kind – and Philanthropia is setting up these five funds which are dedicated to clean energy and sustainable technology, then microfinance and water and eco-friendly infrastructure because we genuinely believe that unless we bring about a renaissance in modern capitalism through these types of innovative, ethical investment funds, we are not going to be able to deal with some of the dilemmas that human kind is facing today.

I would like to thank you for your patience and I hope that this has been a useful thought from little DK.

[ENDS]

## Addressing The Big-10 Global Risks through a Shared Sense of Community and Humanity's Common Future

**Evian Group XI Plenary Meeting, 13th-15th October, 2006**

**Montreux, Switzerland**

**London, UK** - 10 October 2006, 18:00 GMT - There are 10 big global risks that face the world, which demand innovation and shared action at national, regional and international level. They are climate chaos, radical poverty, organised crime, extremism, informatics, nanotechnology, robotics, genetics, artificial intelligence and financial systems. This will be the message of DK Matai, entrepreneur, philanthropist and pioneer, when he delivers the keynote address on the subject of 21st century global risk management on the opening day of the 2006 Evian Group Plenary Meeting in Montreux, Switzerland.

Some 90 participants from 33 countries, ranging from the poorest to the richest, comprising leaders from business, government, NGOs and academe, will be challenged by DK to play their part in coming up with ideas, strategies and innovations to address the complex global challenges facing the world today, whilst appreciating a shared sense of community and humanity's common future.

*"The Big-10 global risks and opportunities of the 21st century, depend on 'Disruptive Innovation' to address and to begin to resolve some of the seemingly intractable yet interlinked confrontations. As those inherent confrontations accelerate and feed off each other's momentum they possess the capability to damage and to disrupt the delicate global dynamic equilibrium," [DK Matai](#) will say. "Faced with this unpalatable prospect for humanity in the coming two decades or less, it is necessary to rethink strategically and come together in joint action, which is the main aim of the high-level global dialogue established by organisations such as The Evian Group, ATCA and The Philanthropia. We need to be moving towards a wisdom based global economy, where longevity and sustainability are at the top of the agenda."*

### **The Evian Group & IMD Lausanne, Switzerland: Prof Jean-Pierre Lehmann**

The Evian Group, founded in 1995, is an international coalition of corporate, government and opinion leaders, committed to fostering an open, inclusive, equitable and sustainable global market economy in a rules-based multilateral framework. The Evian Group has consistently stressed that it is inconceivable that a robust and sustainable global market can exist without being underpinned by a sense of global community. Creating a prosperous and inclusive global market and community requires good dosages of cooperation, goodwill, solidarity, intelligence, liberal economic agendas and global outlooks, all in a framework of enlightened self-interest.

*"At present, instead of cooperation, we see far more confrontation; instead of goodwill, we see far more mistrust; instead of solidarity there is more selfishness; instead of intelligence, we see intellectual confusion; liberal economic agendas are being challenged by economic nationalism; and global outlooks by rising populism virtually everywhere,"* said Prof Jean-Pierre Lehmann, Founder, The Evian Group; and Professor of International Political Economy at IMD, Lausanne, Switzerland. *"These trends need to be reversed."*

An important emphasis of the Evian Group meeting will be on the global risks that we face and how the level of awareness can be better raised. The 2006 Evian Group plenary meeting will be devoted to identifying the means for regenerating the momentum of globalisation. This means that action is required now to create new vehicles, new networks to identify and manage risk, and a new and far more engaged version of philanthropy. The following comments have been made in regard to this agenda:

**BP, Goldman Sachs International, Trilateral Commission, Royal Bank of Scotland, The Evian Group, World Economic Forum: Peter Sutherland**

*"A failure of the Doha Round will have a severely negative effect over time on global growth prospects. It would fuel protectionism and undermine the reality of a single global economy based upon rules. The WTO has been, and still remains, the essential mechanism to integrate diverse economies into a general system that is transparent and fair. In addition it is essential to the interests of the poorest countries who need the support of a multilateral system that is effective,"* said Peter Sutherland, Chairman, BP; Chairman, Goldman Sachs International; European Chairman, Trilateral Commission, Founding Director General, World Trade Organisation; Member of the Board of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group; Member of the Honorary Council, The Evian Group; and Foundation Board Member, World Economic Forum.

**The British Institute of Energy Economics, The House of Lords, The Windsor Energy Group: The Lord Howell of Guildford**

*"It is good to see thoughts being re-focussed by this penetrating analysis of the crucial dilemmas of the 21st Century, not least the dilemma between the imperative of intimate global co-operation to meet new threats to humanity and the equal imperative of human freedom, individuality and identity,"* said The Lord Howell of Guildford from the Palace of Westminster, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, House of Lords; President, The British Institute of Energy Economics; and Chairman, The Windsor Energy Group. *"This is the difficult but necessary path along which wise minds must now lead us."*

**The Chopra Center, Alliance for a New Humanity: Dr Deepak Chopra**

*"Two words 'caring and creativity' hold the key to solving all problems facing humanity. A critical mass of caring people must harness their collective intelligence. We have the technology and the creativity to do this today. Do we have the caring?"* said, Dr Deepak Chopra from Los Angeles, as Co-Founder and Chairman of The Chopra Center for Wellbeing in Carlsbad, California, and New York City; and President of The Alliance for a New Humanity, based in San Juan, Puerto Rico.



**The Climate Group, HSBC Carbon Management Task Force: Dr Steve Howard**

*"We live in times of unparalleled risks and opportunities. As greenhouse gas concentrations climb the search for creative solutions offered by the Evian Group is to be welcomed -- there is nothing more important,"* said Dr Steve Howard, Chief Executive, The Climate Group and Founding Member, HSBC Carbon Management Task Force, based in England.

**Global Philanthropists Circle, The Synergos Institute, Temenos Academy, Special Olympics International: Kim Samuel-Johnson**

*"In the words of Albert Einstein: 'The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we used when we created them,'"* said Kim Samuel-Johnson, President of The Samuel Family Foundation in Toronto, Canada; Founding Member of The Global Philanthropists Circle in New York; Council Member of The Temenos Academy in England; and Director of The Special Olympics International in Washington DC. *"We must mesh our humanity and our scientific knowledge together with one resounding statement of global intent -- nothing less than to secure the future of our Planet and therein our own. The fullness of time is now."*

**Li & Fung Group & The Evian Group: Dr Victor Fung**

*"From an Asian perspective, I want to emphasise that there is no alternative to the preservation and strengthening of the multilateral system. All other solutions, including regional blocs and bilateral preferentialism, will inevitably generate fewer opportunities for business - especially for small and medium enterprises in the developing economies - less respect for rule of law in international trade and more trade friction, leading eventually to a significant decline in global economic growth,"* said Dr Victor Fung, Group Chairman, Li & Fung Group; and Co-Chairman, The Evian Group, based in Hong Kong.

**Nestlé, The Prudential, The Evian Group, WTO: Michael Garrett**

*"The business community has a fundamental role to play in mitigating the 21st century risks. But to assume this role, corporate leaders must adjust their mindsets to think genuinely more globally -- including not only different regions in the world, but different people, including the poor, in the different regions -- and more long term. Where do we want the planet to be in 10 years and where do I want my company to be in 10 years are highly inter-related questions. If within this mental framework, corporates can pursue the enlightened self-interest of both their shareholders and stakeholders, we should be OK; if not, we may be heading for deep trouble,"* said Michael Garrett, Former Executive Vice President for Asia, Africa, Oceania and the Middle East, Nestlé; Director, The Prudential; Co-Chairman, Co-Chairman, The Evian Group; Member, WTO Business Advisory Council convened by The Director-General.

**PriceWaterHouseCoopers, Evian Group China Advisory Board, American European Community Association (NL): Willem Bröcker**

*"Global business is at the heart of economic integration and is benefiting enormously from the inclusion of developing countries in a global system of production and markets. And yet business has been slow to engage in the debate on the liberalisation which is essential to sustained, long-term growth. If the current*

*fragmentation of trade agreements continues, the world's businesses will find their operating environments become more complex, increasing their costs and constraining investment, innovation and growth,"* said Willem Bröcker, Global Managing Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers; Deputy Chairman, The Evian Group; and The American European Community Association (NL). *"It is time for business to step up to its responsibility and engage with political leaders, the media and the general public in explaining the long term benefits for everyone, as producers and consumers, in a balanced, integrated, multilateral trading system."*

### **The Shirley Foundation, Xansa, Autism Speaks: Dame Stephanie Shirley**

*"Small may be beautiful but large is necessary to resolve many 21st century problems. Executives and philanthropists alike have to work cooperatively rather than competitively. Best wishes for this important meeting,"* said Dame Stephanie Shirley, Founder and President, The Shirley Foundation; Life President Xansa plc; Chair of UK Trustees, Autism Speaks. The Shirley Foundation is one of the top 50 grant-giving foundations in the UK. Autism Speaks, the charity was co-founded by Suzanne and Bob Wright in February 2005 in response to the diagnosis of their grandson. Bob Wright is chairman and CEO of NBC Universal and is Vice-Chairman and Executive Officer of General Electric.

### **Tomorrow's Company: Mark Goyder**

In parallel, a group of leaders of more than ten global businesses are meeting in London this week for the latest stage of the inquiry into the role of Tomorrow's Global Company which is being undertaken by the UK based business think-tank: Tomorrow's Company. Mark Goyder, Director of Tomorrow's Company, said *"We share DK Matai's sober assessment of the threats now facing global society. Like him, we envisage new forms of co-operation across boundaries. Our contribution is to engage business leaders in rethinking the role of the global company, which has the potential to be a major force for good, and we are delighted that DK has agreed to become a special advisor to our project."*

### **The Trilateral Commission and Almatix: Hervé de Carmoy**

*"Granted, we have a common diagnosis of the ten challenges facing the globe. However, are we sharing the essential? We share the same values with individual freedom and responsibility at the heart of our societies. But henceforth priorities shift. We must focus on the critical path that will translate vision and values into global action. How can great democracies, the USA, Europe, Japan and India generate the political momentum for concerted implementation?"* said Hervé de Carmoy, Vice-Chairman Europe, The Trilateral Commission; and Chairman, Almatix -- a majority-owned DK company by Rhone Group -- based in Paris, France.

### **The Trilateral Group, Institute for Applied Science, Oxford Analytica: John Wood**

*"Humankind occupies a unique and privileged place in the world system. We are not only the object of increasing change and uncertainty, but also the witting and unwitting agents of both. This gives the human enterprise extraordinary potential powers actively to effect our own evolution, physical and societal, but also grave responsibilities to direct it wisely, positively and benevolently. In order to do this we owe ourselves a summing up of the problems we confront, the mistakes we have*

*made, and the opportunities we have to embrace the instruments we have created to deal with them, in ways which release and reinforce the human spirit,"* said John Wood, Chairman, The Trilateral Group; Chairman, The Institute for Applied Science based in Moscow, London and Washington DC; and Oxford Analytica.

Wolfsberg (UBS), The Trinity Forum, The Euro-India Center, Institute for Business Relations: Prof Prabhu Gupta

*"There is, as yet, no agreement about the causes of these world problems, and no agreement about the relevant solutions. However, this is mainly because reasonably accurate analyses and more or less practical solutions are systematically sidelined by our mass media as well as by vested interests, including political parties and academia,"* said Prof Prabhu Gupta, Executive Director, Wolfsberg, Switzerland; Trustee, The Trinity Forum in USA; Board Member of The Euro-India Center, France; and Member, International Advisory Panel, Institute for Business Relations. *"I hope that DK's outstanding address will lead to long-overdue debate regarding both analyses and possible solutions."*

### **World Trade View, Malmgren Global: Dr Harald Malmgren**

*"National governments inherently make decisions slowly, but the forces of technological innovation are accelerating, bringing profound changes throughout the world in every sphere of human endeavour. Pressed by populism and nationalism, governments vainly attempt to shield their peoples from these new forces by controlling borders and negotiating with other governments.. Reconciliation of national laws, regulations and social policies through traditional, time consuming negotiations among governments nowadays invariably produces agreements that are obsolete by the time they are affirmed,"* said Dr Harald Malmgren, a Washington DC based world trade expert who has served under four US Presidents, and Chief Executive, Malmgren Global. *"Unilateral force or military confrontation no longer offers timely or durable alternatives to negotiation. DK Matai's efforts to encourage thinking outside the box, to devise new means of moderating conflicts among nations and among peoples, pose an historic challenge to leaders in every field, from public governance to business, science, and even education."*

**[ENDS]**

The Evian Group, founded in 1995, is an international coalition of corporate, government and opinion leaders, committed to fostering an open, inclusive, equitable and sustainable global market economy in a rules-based multilateral framework. The Evian Group advocates trade liberalisation to achieve growth and sustain the momentum of globalisation. The Evian Group believes that international trade and investment has the great potential of uniting people through greater mutual understanding and common interest across countries, continents, cultures, and generations, rather than dividing them. The Evian Group has been described as a "birthplace of ideas" and in its diverse activities draws on the collective wisdom and experience of its members, Brains Trust, and associates, to provide greater knowledge, vision and direction in meeting the economic and social challenges of the 21st century. The Evian Group has also been described as a "bridge between North and South"; in its diverse activities it seeks to reduce the "trust deficit" that has been an increasingly prominent feature of the early 21st century between "developed" and "developing" countries. Greater transparency in trade can foster better understanding and more dynamic relations. The Evian Group is strongly engaged in working with the next generation of leaders and with youth, convinced that if youth does not have hope in the 21st century, there will be no hope for the 21st century. The Evian Group believes that every positive contribution, no matter how modest, counts. It also adheres strongly to the words of Edmund Burke: "All that is needed for evil to happen is for good men to do nothing".

The Evian Group, although global in its outlook and outreach, has focused on four key regions: Europe, the Arab Region, Greater China and South Asia. All four have played a major role in the development of global trade and world civilisation. The four regions are vital to the establishment of the 21st century global community, without which the global market cannot be sustained. The Evian Group is committed not only to establish a constructive and strong presence in the four regions, but also to act as a bridge between them. The Evian Group adheres to the view that poverty, inequality, injustice and intolerance are the key moral issues of the 21st century, as slavery was in the 19th and fascism in the 20th. It believes that a market economy, founded on responsible capitalism, combining the critical role of government in providing public goods, a strong ethical base of good governance, and free enterprise are the best means for generating growth, employment, empowerment and enrichment in terms of both wealth and welfare.

DK Matai has co-founded three organisations which are designed to assist in the global transformation necessary to address The Big-10 Global Risks:

*The Philanthropia* - Trinity Club, Syndicates and Ethical Investment Funds - was founded in 2005 by DK Matai and family. It brings together over 1,000 leading individual and private philanthropists, family offices, foundations, private banks, non-governmental organisations and specialist advisors to resolve complex global challenges such as countering climate chaos, reducing radical poverty and developing global leadership for the younger generation through the appliance of science and technology, leveraging acumen and finance, as well as encouraging collaboration with a strong commitment to ethics. Philanthropia emphasises multi-faith spiritual values: introspection, healthy living and ecology. The Philanthropia is most concerned about fiduciary responsibility as it affects the family's wealth, children and future generations. A set of ethical investment funds focussed on clean energy, sustainable technologies, micro-finance, water and eco-friendly infrastructure is being set-up with major philanthropists and their foundations out of Luxembourg and Switzerland.

ATCA (The Asymmetric Threats Contingency Alliance) is a philanthropic expert initiative founded in 2001 to understand and to address complex global challenges through collective Socratic dialogue and joint executive action to build a wisdom based economy. Adhering to the doctrine of non-violence, ATCA addresses complex global challenges. Present membership of ATCA is by invitation only and has over 5,000 distinguished members from over 100 countries: including several from the House of Lords, House of Commons, EU Parliament, US Congress & Senate, G10's Senior Government officials and over 1,500 CEOs from financial institutions, scientific corporates and voluntary organisations as well as over 750 Professors from academic centres of excellence worldwide.

**mi2g** is The Queen's Award - for Enterprise in Innovation - winning global risk management business, founded in 1995, which in turn has led to the development of next generation banking solutions. D2-Banking represents a new paradigm in holistic wealth management, founded in the belief that in the fast changing kaleidoscope of digital standards and equipment, the preservation of individual knowledge, information and data wealth is critical for families now and for generations to come. mi2g is at the leading edge of building secure on-line banking, broking and trading architectures. The principal applications of **mi2g** technology and the **mi2g** Intelligence Unit are: 1. D2-Banking; 2. Digital Risk Management; and 3. Bespoke Security Architecture. For more information about mi2g, please visit: [www.mi2g.net](http://www.mi2g.net)