

# EC

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

# GLOBAL REVIEW

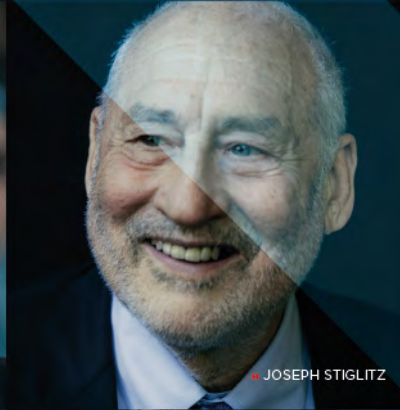
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## THEY CHANGED THE WORLD IN THE 5TH EDITION OF THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



» MARCELO REBELO DE SOUSA



» JOSEPH STIGLITZ



» MADELEINE ALBRIGHT



» NIGEL FARAGE



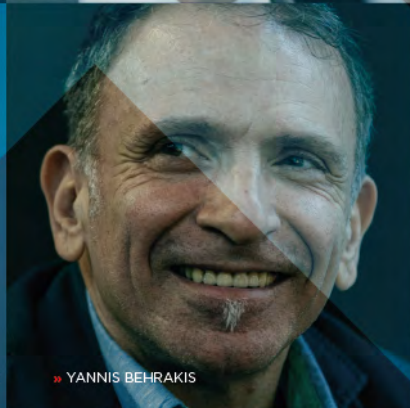
» FAREEDA KHALAF



» RAJENDRA PACHAURI



» ANJA RINGGREN LOVÉN



» YANNIS BEHRAKIS



» BALTASAR GARÇÓN



» KAREN ABUZAYD



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CASCAIS



## A GLOBAL REVIEW

This issue of our Global Review will be entirely dedicated to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Estoril Conferences as we take a look back at some of the special moments, talk with an attending student and a teacher and share images of the several exhibitions displayed during the three days of conferences. In this number, we will also be sharing the figures that prove the most successful edition of the Estoril Conferences yet.

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## EDITORIAL

» By Teresa Violante  
Chair of the Estoril Conferences

## GLOBAL MIGRATION: LEAVING HOME IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

This Global Review is a special one, focusing only on the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Estoril Conferences. We want to share with those who could not make it our best moments, the views of those who were present – be it speakers, teachers, students or general attendees – and everything related to the making-of of another great edition of the Conferences.

For my part, I will revisit the reasons that led to the choice of this edition's theme: Global Migration.

A lot has been going on in the world. World events that gradually threaten our hopes of a bright and peaceful future. We, at the Estoril Conferences, found a common issue with all that is happening today: migration. Migration contributed to the rise of populism. Armed conflicts around the world, economic struggles in poor countries, climate change – all these factors led to an increase of massive human movements all around the world.

But migration is fundamentally a human trend. It has always existed and it should firstly be faced as something natural rather than a burden. That is why our concept paper divided the main program and speakers in two fundamentally different – although related – blocs: one, related to migration as a human phenomenon, and the other comprising migration in times of crises.

On the first day of the Conferences we focused on the future and hosted our Youth Summit. Youngsters from all over the world came to listen to personalities such as Fareeda Khalaf or the Nobel Prize winner Rajendra Pachauri. I am very proud to say that youngsters also kept on coming during the two following days. And they were not mere passive participants. Youngsters from all over the world kept raising their hand so that they could ask questions to our speakers, and challenge them on their beliefs and opinions. And so Bernard Kouchner, Madeleine Albright and Nigel Farage, amongst others, had to face our young audience and address their concerns. This is something you do not see every day. If nothing else, giving this chance to a younger generation would alone have made this edition incredibly worth it.

Migration with(out) boundaries and migration in times of crises were the two other subjects discussed over the next two days. The content produced by the speakers was insightful and thought-provoking, and it was rewarding to see that the existing disagreements resulted in room for debate, proving that this was not just another one of those 'feel good' conversations where everyone limits themselves on agreeing that something is bad and should not be happening.

His Holiness Pope Francis also addressed the audience with a touching letter and, for the first time, the President of the Portuguese Republic made a public appearance on the Estoril Conferences stage.

The quality of the theme, the talks, the articles that were shared, the speakers, the activities during the conferences, such as the exhibitions and parallel events, led to the another successful edition of the Estoril Conferences, proving not only that migration is a pressing current priority but also that the world is eager to debate and discuss freely, no matter how difficult the subject may be. An open and free dialogue took place in Estoril and that, in itself, signals that agreements and consensus may be reached. It is now up to us to continue fostering the debate on this matter. For that, we hope to count with you.

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# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



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## CHANGE THE WORLD FROM ESTORIL

» By Carlos Carreiras  
Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais

Those who entered the Congress Center to attend the Estoril Conferences were confronted with an appeal in big letters: “Change the World.”

We live in a time of world crisis, a crisis of humanity. We desperately need to change. War, fanaticism and tyranny forced more than 65 million people to flee their homes.

It is the largest number of displaced people since World War II.

I want to talk to you about Mohamad Fatima. Mohamad, husband and father of three children, had a furniture factory. He designed and sold his own pieces in one of the most prosperous cities in Syria: Aleppo. The war broke out. And if all wars are brutal and insane, then the war in Aleppo has been the mother of all wars. Mohamad left everything behind to save his family. With Europe on the horizon, he and his wife and children, as well as his in-laws made their way to the infamous and damned Mediterranean; which is just not their final destination because the Greek coastguard rescues this family, who has spent hours adrift at sea. After a ten-month passage through a refugee camp, the Fatima family lives in Cascais today.

**AFTER A TEN-MONTH PASSAGE IN A REFUGEE CAMP, THE FATIMA FAMILY NOW LIVES IN CASCAIS.”**

Stories of conquest, and salvation, and attachment to life have faces and names. I told the story of Mohamad Fatima. But I could have told the story of Salah Kammashéh's, or that of Mariam Barghout or Majd Nassef. Refugees, migrants, call them what you wish, because they are men and women like us. In the name of their ability to resist, in the name of good versus evil, of freedom against tyranny, these people were with us at the Estoril Conferences. It is because of these people that we met in Estoril to discuss migration. And it is for them that we have to find concrete answers to the humanitarian emergency we are living. As Pope Francis rightly points out, protecting migrants is a “moral imperative.”

However, finding these answers has been a difficult and onerous process.

The virus of ignorance has spread within our societies. We live in a paradoxical age: we have never been so connected and simultaneously so alone. We relate to the world through a telephone or a computer. Machines replaced human relations. We have reduced the expression of feelings to ‘emojis’. Tragically, out of the context of social networks, relationships with others have lost value and meaning. It was not long before the other came to be seen as strange, the stranger as an intruder and the intruder as an enemy.

This process of personal alienation, accompanied by a serious financial crisis resulting in an even greater moral crisis, has led to a humanitarian catastrophe. That had a political consequence. It was not long before the opportunists exploited the imminent fear.

**IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE THE OPPORTUNISTS EXPLOITED THE IMMINENT FEAR.”**

Suddenly, in many places, fear gave way to intolerance, to hatred and to fanaticism. How did we decay so much in our human nature?

When did we let kindness and our values abandon us?

When did we cease to be horrified by the horror and accepted, without consequences, the use of violence by the state against its people?

How have we been passive with blatant violations of international law by some of the world powers? How have we been so conniving with the globalization of indifference to the point where we begin to prefer walls instead of bridges?

Maybe there's an answer; because the real problem of the world is not migration.

With these, mankind knew how to live for millennia. In fact, great civilizational landmarks, great advances of humanity, were the product of migration. And we, the Portuguese, have historically piloted the migration process and are still a migrant people today. The real problem of the world is neither political nor ideological or even religious - although behind them some of the causes of our ills are hidden.

The real problem of the world, in all its latitudes, is the timeless greed of a few who cause so much harm to so many. They rape and kill thousands, and they put millions to hunger, in the perpetual search for power. The real problem in the world is the disrespect for human dignity that fuels war. Humanity is mourning. I fight for all the lives that have been mowed down by the abject greed in our time.

But this is a mourning that has to be turned into a struggle. I know we are not alone in this fight. Pope Francis, who sent us a message urging

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us to “combine multiple initiatives of well-doing and individual goodwills to overcome the challenge of a globalization without marginalization, a globalization in solidarity,” was the first world leader to put migration on top of the agenda. Perhaps it is time for everyone, on a global scale, to force our governments to constitutionalize the Universal Charter of Human Rights. Perhaps even to make the Universal Charter of Human Rights the Constitution of each country.

This is one of the possible ways, as Pope Francis calls upon us, to “embrace the whole of humanity, guaranteeing the inalienable rights of all, especially the most unprotected.”

When he arrived in Portugal, Mohamad summarized his life plan in a phrase: “I just want to see my family happy.”

In Cascais, Mohamad has found peace, freedom and happiness. Changing the world is possible. And it's not even a utopia. It will be enough if each one of us makes a positive difference in the life of our fellow man, known or foreign.

**AND IT'S NOT EVEN A UTOPIA.”**

This article was published in Jornal i

# THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES, IN CASCAIS

» **By** Miguel Pinto Luz  
Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais

Last May we held in Estoril, Cascais, the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Estoril Conferences. For me, personally, it was a proud moment to be able to see how we have reached this level of quality and success, since we first implemented the Conferences in 2009.

**“... IT WAS A PROUD MOMENT TO SEE IT REACHED THIS LEVEL OF QUALITY AND SUCCESS...”**

Almost ten years ago, we wanted to bring to Portugal, to our town of Cascais, the most important discussions around the theme of globalization. We wanted to offer a stage that anyone could share on an equal ground, be it a student, a politician or a journalist. We wanted for the discussion to be serious and worthwhile.

Since then, I watched and was present in every single edition of the Estoril Conferences. I was one of the many witnesses of its evolution along the years, up to this point: in one single edition, we had five Nobel Prize laureates present, four of which discussing with each other ‘The Power of the Nobel Prizes’. How can one not be proud of such an achievement?

But in spite of all these more than acknowledged successes, perhaps there is one thing I am more proud of than the quality of the speakers and the content produced during the three days of the conferences, and that is the astonishing participation and will to dialogue of the many students present at the Estoril Conferences.

It is a fact that the first day, the Youth Summit, is a day entirely dedicated to the youth, but to watch future generations so engaged in a serious discussion about what is, in fact, our future together, fills me with immeasurable hope. Many youngsters kept coming during the next two days.

As I was being a part of the Conferences, with them, it was not only a matter of attending, seating and listening. No. It was so much more than that. Young people, I believe, made more questions to all speakers than all of the adults combined.

**“YOUNG PEOPLE, I BELIEVE, MADE MORE QUESTIONS TO ALL SPEAKERS THAN ALL OF THE ADULTS COMBINED.”**

And these were not simple questions. These were interesting questions demanding serious answers. And even in some cases, in the halls of the Congress Center or the backstage, we could see them still engaging with speakers, wanting to know more or, sometimes, discuss a little further the subject addressed on stage. We could see them during the breaks talking with each other about what they had just heard. To me, this was one of



the proudest moments, truly demonstrating the success of the Estoril Conferences, since its first edition.

All of the hard work that goes into planning something of this magnitude demands an interested public on the other side. That is what is most important: to be able to capture the attention of the public in order to create a meaningful dialogue.

**“ THAT IS WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT: TO BE ABLE TO CAPTURE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IN ORDER TO CREATE A MEANINGFUL DIALOGUE.”**

For that reason, one must thank all of those involved in preparing and attending the Estoril Conferences because one cannot exist without the other. It is my only hope that the Estoril Conferences continues to grow as they have so far, year after year, and I truly look forward to the next edition, ten years after the first one, to be even more successful than its 5<sup>th</sup> - that will now be the real challenge, but one we will surely be prepared for.

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# BORDERS: A WIDER CONCEPT IN AN AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

» **By** Arie M. Kacowicz,  
Department of International Relations, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Within the context of the recent 5<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Estoril Conferences (“Global Dialogue on Migration”) I participated in a Youth Summit Panel on “Border: A Wider Concept?” as moderator. We discussed with Pedro Calado and Jose Manuel Aragão from the Programa Escolhas different dimensions and definitions of the complex concept of borders including political, social, and psychological connotations.

What is the relevance of physical borders in an age of globalization? What do we mean by borders? There are about 220,000 km of borders and 193 countries in the world. Borders might be delimited by natural barriers (such as rivers or jungles or mountains), but they are first and foremost artificial, social and political constructions. International borders fulfill different functions, as follows:

**“ Borders might be delimited by natural barriers (such as rivers or jungles or mountains), but they are first and foremost artificial, social and political constructions.”**

First, in traditional terms, borders and boundaries have served as international barriers between states, by delimiting the contours of national sovereignties since the Westphalia Treaty of 1648 until the present. We live in a world where globalization has altered the political map, including new communications technology that facilitates the fast movement of ideas, information, people, and capital. Yet, this is not a borderless world. Borders still reflect the nature of power relations and the ability of national governments to determine, superimpose, and perpetuate existing lines of separation, or to remove them according to changing political circumstances.

Second, borders serve as a nexus or safe haven for illicit activities. In this case, borders might function as a “no-man’s land,” becoming what Thomas Risse and his collaborators consider an “area of limited statehood,” as a result of a nefarious combination of open borders, criminal activity, and even terrorism, with a limited exercise of sovereignty by the nation-state at the border.

Third, international borders have become international political-economic areas of transactions and economic flows that bring about divisible and mutual benefits. Thus, borders become arenas of cooperation and “mixed-motive” games, rather than zero-sum representations of barriers and tripwires.

Finally, in addition to the economic dimension, borders fulfill another important function as shapers of identity and the construction of strategic and political cultures at different levels: subnational, national, regional, and transnational. Currently, issues of identity and ethnicity present challenges to states, as national majorities, indigenous populations, and inhabitants



of borderlands debate issues of citizenship, migration, and even the legitimacy of existing borders. Much of the time people in the borderlands have more in common and have more relationships among them than with their fellow citizens from the main cities.

To sum up, an essential aspect of *international borders* is their double meaning as lines of separation and contact in space. State borders both separate and bring into contact different national, political, economic, and social systems that coexist either in situations of conflict and war, but also under different gradations of peace (from negative peace (the mere absence of war) to stable peace and to pluralistic security communities such as Europe, where under the Schengen convention there are no physical borders.

Yet, the major point about borders, which was emphasized in the recent Estoril Conferences, is that they run across lands but through people.

**“ THE MAJOR POINT ABOUT BORDERS, WHICH WAS EMPHASIZED IN THE RECENT ESTORIL CONFERENCES, IS THAT THEY RUN ACROSS LANDS BUT THROUGH PEOPLE.”**

People cross borders as refugees (about 21 million of them) and as migrants (about 170 million). Thus, we live in a world where borders are still relevant, despite major transnational and global problems (such as climate change) that call for international cooperation beyond borders.

## TERRORISM, ESPIONAGE AND THE MEDIA : SNOWDEN AT EC 2017



» By Daniel Estudante Protásio  
Post-doctoral researcher, University  
of Lisbon

Inspired by Edward Snowden's live streaming at EC on May 30, I reflect on the historical and civilizational context in which this extraordinary figure of our time arises, as well as on his intervention.

Over the last one hundred years, activities as old as mankind, such as political and military terror and espionage, have become more sophisticated and taken on a global character, hand in hand with the widespread surge of the media broadcasting events and commercial products.

The First World War, followed by the Second World War, the Cold War and milestones such as the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the September 11 attacks in 2001, are shaping the history of the XXI century.

The decline of the Ottoman Empire, the division of the Middle East between France and Great Britain and these two World Powers' recurrent presence in that part of the world, together with the US (because of strategic oil reserves), played a very important role in a cultural context in which diplomacy, political relations and Western information services have developed in tune with local conflicts, especially after Israel became a political state (1948).

The Non-Aligned Movement, Pan-Arabism and wars raging against Israel for more than a quarter of a century hit the headlines almost every day, as the media cannot help but focus on the Middle East's varied forms of conflict and controversy.

The British (MI6) and American (OSS, later CIA) secret services kept alert, trying to remain in the know and on hand for as long as possible. But local human sources decreased in quantity and quality as a result of a series of scandals in the CIA, during the seventies and eighties, such as the Watergate scandal or the Iran-Contra Affair.

Severe cuts on human resources, many of which had been on the job for decades (1977) and internal restructuring caused CIA to decrease in operational results, as was evidenced in the Soviet-Afghan War (1989) and, above all, in the Al-Qaeda attacks in the following ten years - particularly in 2001.

Contemporary spies could not compare with Lawrence of Arabia, an experienced linguist fascinated by the world and culture of the Middle East. Last but not least, the story of the numerous attacks on American targets in the eighties (especially in Lebanon) and the causal sequence behind the so-called Hamburg Cell, prior to 9/11, remain to be thoroughly cleared up, as former CIA agent and now CNN observer, Robert Baer, claims in two of his books.

For all practical purposes, the loss in human lives, be they military, diplomatic or of secret agents in the area, due to extremely sophisticated lethal forms of terrorism in Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen and Lebanon, have led to the onset of the cyber age in espionage techniques.

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), i.e. intercepting signals, took on novel relevance. It is in this new era that Wikileaks, led by Julian Assange and, later, Edward Snowden became known.

Edward Snowden, regarded as a whistleblower, always took care not to let out any data that might compromise military, diplomatic or secret service action in any sort of way. On the other hand, he resorted to and trusted in

the media, i.e. accredited journalists, whom he passed vital information to in particular, adequate technical interpretation of NSA operations, a field most people have extreme difficulty in decoding, if not properly assisted by experts in the subject.

Luke Harding, a journalist at The Guardian, takes up in his book *The Snowden Files* a clarifying detailed analysis of the sort. The book is about the life of a man the author considers to be a hero, but whom he portrays essentially as a singular individual: a geek, a libertarian republican and an advocate for civil rights. Harding also describes the complex political reality of the British and American secret services, dwelling on how they have invaded the private lives of so many millions of citizens for the sake of fighting against terrorism.

In Panel "I, Snowden", TV journalist Clara de Sousa introduced him as «A fighter for freedom of speech, accused of espionage in his native country, an upholder of protection for journalists and freedom of the press». Then she introduced panel moderator Axel Bugge, head of the Reuters office in Portugal for 12 years (currently in Norway), after having worked as a foreign correspondent for that news agency in Denmark, the UK, Argentina and Brazil. As for Bugge, he defined Snowden as «a hero to some and a traitor to others», adding that «The biggest manhunt in history was launched (...) but the manhunt failed», which is typical of American espionage in locating either terrorists, either some whistleblowers.

As for Snowden's participation, he talked about the end of political exile due to modern technology, he praised investigative journalism and claimed that «journalism and whistleblowing are one and the same [issue]». He pinpointed massive signal intercepting in Canada, Australia and the US intending «Not to find terrorists, but rather to find the sources of journalists who have written stories that embarrassed governments». Strictly in the context of American democracy, he recalled that President Trump considers journalists to be «The enemy of the people» and stressed that «A quiet [silenced] society is not a democratic one».

The public attending Panel "I, Snowden" posed some very relevant questions, as was the case of a young American who brought up the subject of fake news or that of a Portuguese International Amnesty representative who praised Snowden for his courageous attitude, to which the latter replied by thanking every single NGO member: «Your work matters. Maybe it's the only work that matters.»

The following panel, moderated by Ricardo Costa (another TV journalist but also Director General at Impresa Publishing), was attended by Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzón, «head of Julian Assange's defence team» and the topic brought up for discussion was A Modern Defence to a Century Old Charge.

As no simultaneous translation from Spanish into Portuguese was available and Judge Gárzon spoke with a slur, Costa's role proved to be more difficult. The fact that Snowden ended up by not commenting on the Spanish Judge's words didn't make matters easier either.

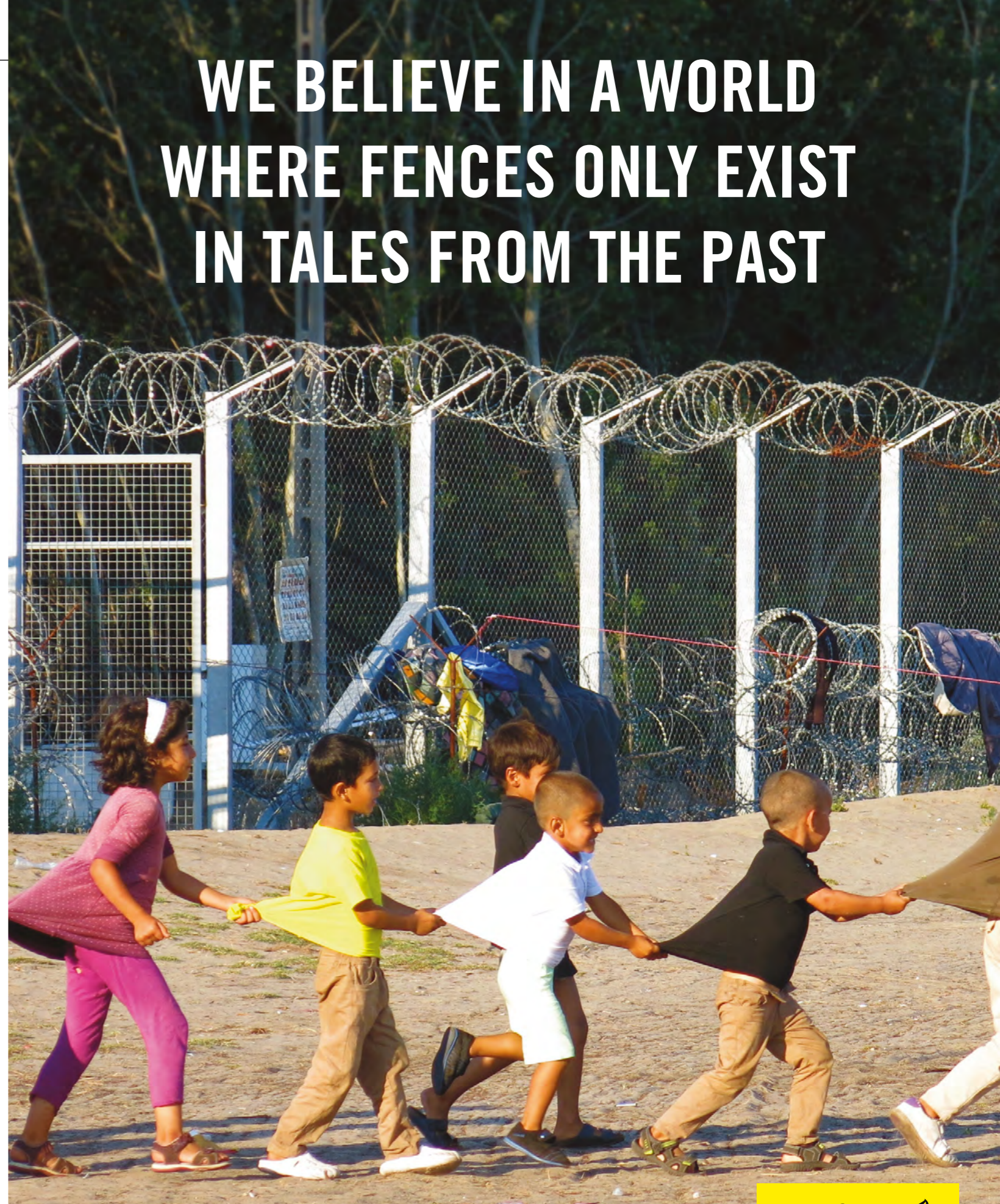
Both Bugge and Costa appeared to be uncomfortable, showing signs of not being very familiar with Snowden's life story, since the questions they asked him were far from being original, having already been addressed by Harding's book and in Oliver Stone's picture: was there any other material Snowden might care to reveal; how could he defend himself from criminal charges in the United States in view of 1917 Espionage Act; and also «Are these [mass surveillance] programs saving lives?» Snowden's reply hit the nail on the head:

«There's no evidence of that, on the contrary: «traditional means of investigation were able to duplicate the same finds [...] very shortly thereafter. [...] Mass surveillance is effective for many things [...] but it does not save lives».

To sum up, ample opportunity was provided to approach matters of both local relevance and global influence, starting from the inseparable issues of terrorism, espionage and the media. Other approaches and other speakers might have been invited to interchange with Snowden; for that matter, that can be said, *mutatis mutandis*, about any other participant or topic up for discussion at any similar conferences around the world.

( Used sources are available to those interested )  
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# WE BELIEVE IN A WORLD WHERE FENCES ONLY EXIST IN TALES FROM THE PAST

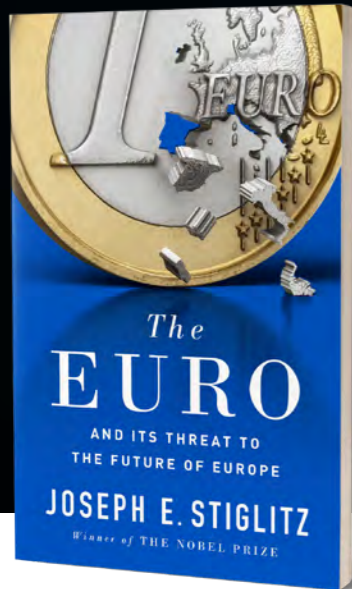


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# ESTORIL CONFERENCES DISTINGUISHED BOOK PRIZE



# ESTORIL LOCAL ANSWERS AWARD

Every two years, the Estoril Conferences distinguishes a major piece of written work that has contributed with new analysis and original thought about the issues inherent to globalization, helping the world better understand its global relevant risks and collective action problems.

On the 2017 edition, the jury, composed by representatives from all the Academic Partners of the Estoril Conferences, has chosen 'The Euro and its Threat to the Future of Europe' by the winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics, Joseph Stiglitz.

**THE EURO, »** By Joseph Stiglitz

"In 2010, the 2008 global financial crisis morphed into the 'eurocrisis'. It has not abated. The 19 countries of the Eurozone have been rocked by economic stagnation and debt crises. Some of them have been in depression for years while the governing powers of the Eurozone have careened from emergency to emergency, most notably in Greece. Hailed by its architects as a lever that would bring Europe together and promote prosperity, the common currency has actually done the opposite.

In *The Euro*, Nobel prize-winning economist and bestselling author Joseph E. Stiglitz dismantles the prevailing consensus around what ails Europe, demolishing the champions of austerity while offering a series of plans that can rescue the continent from further devastation. As Stiglitz persuasively argues, Europe's stagnation and bleak outlook are a direct result of the euro's flawed birth, and since then economic integration has outpaced political integration, making its problems worse. Stiglitz shows

how the current structure actively promotes divergence rather than convergence. He lays bare the European Central Bank's misguided inflation-only mandate, and explains how Eurozone policies, especially towards the crisis countries, have further exposed the zone's flawed design.

The question then is: can the euro be saved? Stiglitz outlines three possible ways forward: fundamental reforms in the structure of the Eurozone and the policies imposed on the member countries; a well-managed end to the single currency 'euro' experiment; or a bold, new system dubbed the 'flexible euro'. Any of them would require far greater political will and cooperation than the leaders of the Eurozone have so far managed to find; but the alternative is disorderly breakup and an even worse political crisis than the continent has suffered so far.

This important book, by one of the world's leading economists, addresses the eurocrisis on a bigger intellectual scale than any predecessor." (454 pg.)

## CAN THE EURO BE SAVED ?

**Stiglitz outlines three possible ways forward: fundamental reforms in the structure of the Eurozone and the policies imposed on the member countries; a well-managed end to the single currency 'euro' experiment; or a bold, new system dubbed the 'flexible euro'.**



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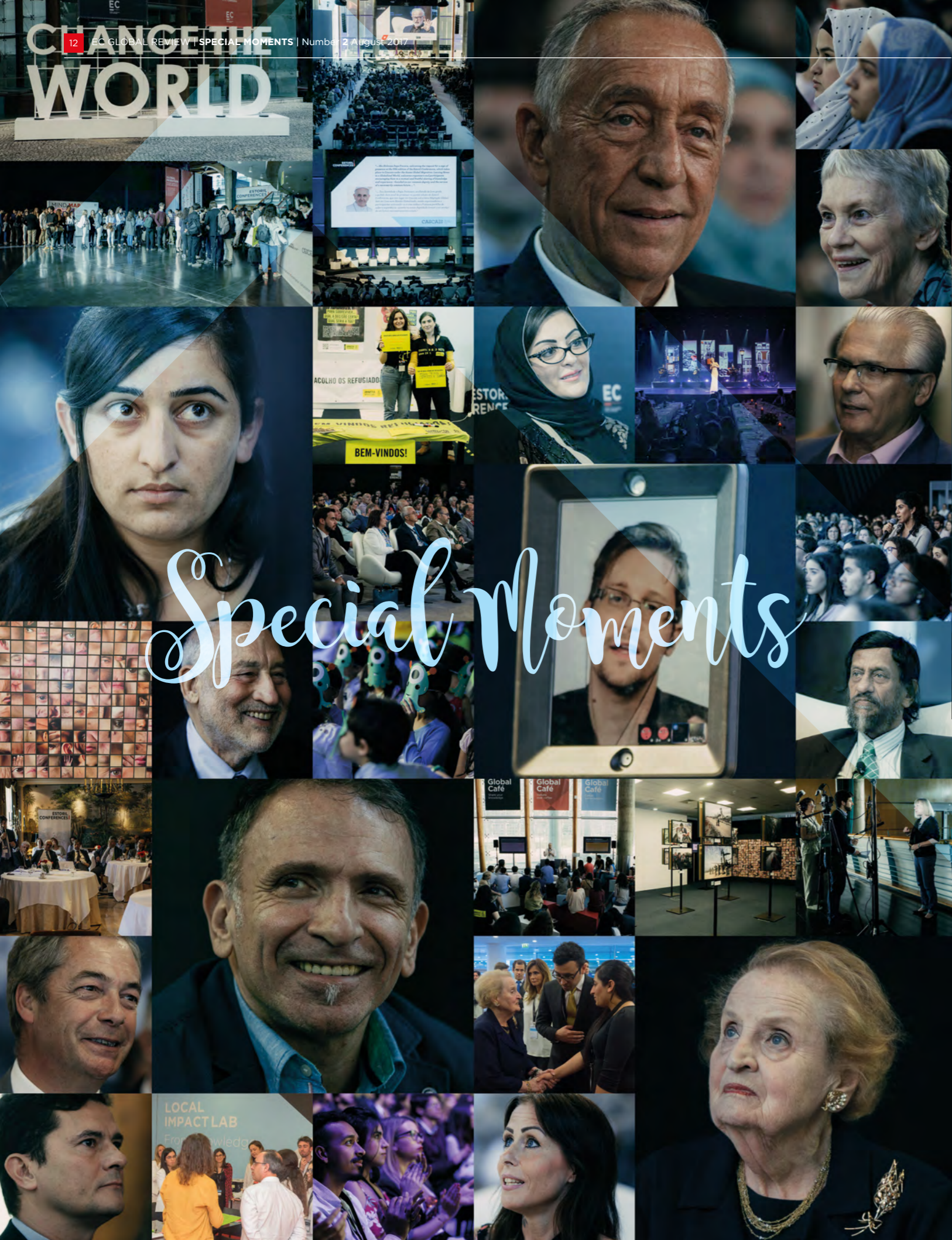
The Estoril Local Answers Award is an award attributed to a project, initiative, practice or solution that helps raise awareness and solve global challenges at the local level.

After much consideration, the Jury of the Estoril Local Answers Award chose the Re-food 4 Good Institution - with the project: The Re-food Movement / Cascais Center.

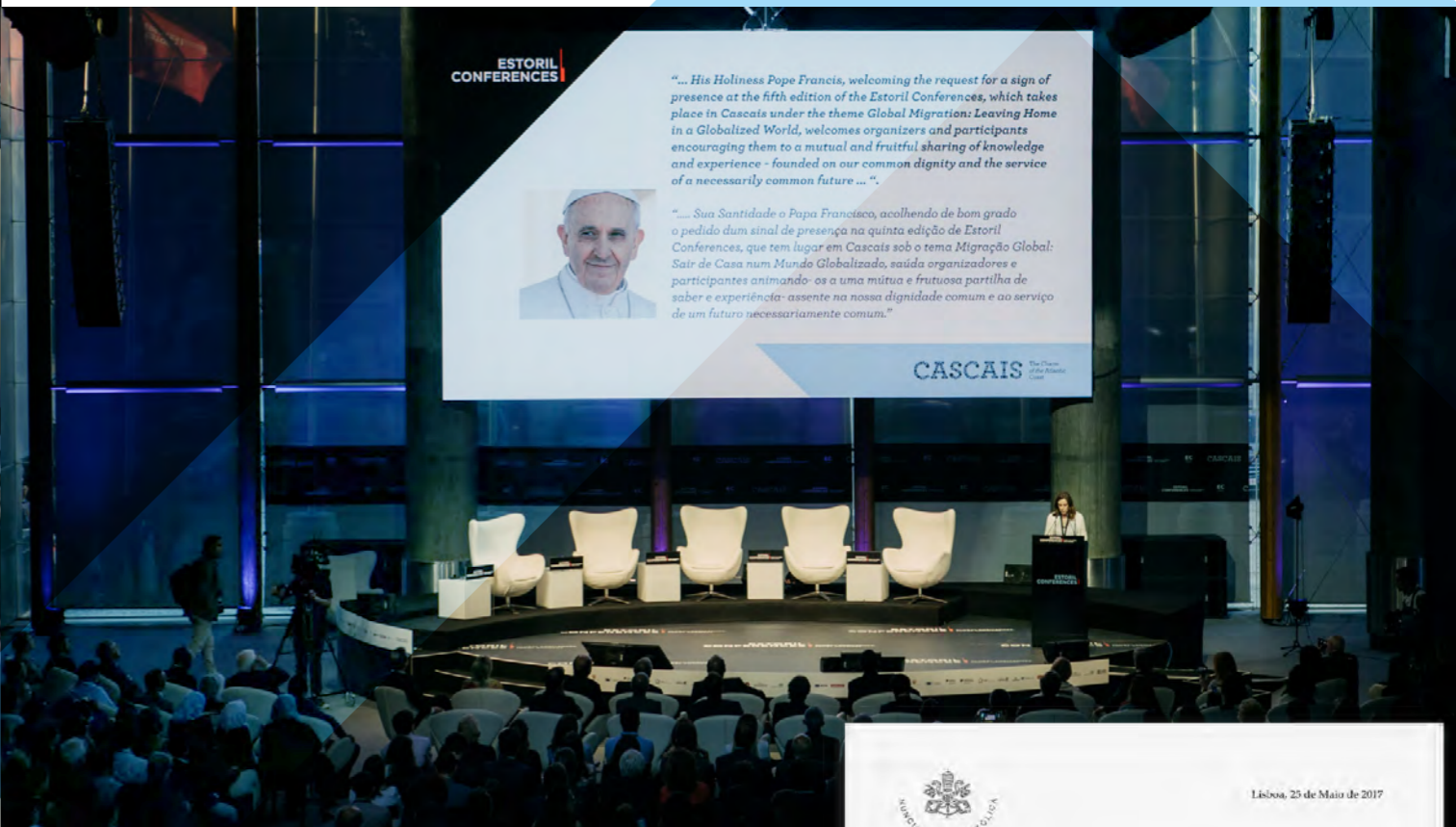
Re-food is a Not-for-profit Social Solidarity Association, whose objective is to contribute to the solution to the problem of food insecurity of less-advantaged families.



# CHANGE THE WORLD



## A LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE POPE FRANCIS



His Holiness Pope Francis, welcoming the request for a sign of presence at the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Estoril Conferences, which takes place in Cascais under the theme *Global Migration: Leaving Home in a Globalized World*, cherishes organizers and participants, encouraging them to a mutual and fruitful sharing of knowledge and experience – founded on common dignity and to the service of a necessarily common future. Ultimately, fomenting the conjugation of multiple charity initiatives and individual good wills all over in order to win the challenge of globalization without marginalization: a globalization of solidarity. It demands a universalist vision of the common good that broadens our gaze to embrace the needs of the entire human family. The migratory phenomenon itself tests our capacity to give space to ways in which people are welcomed in solidarity and intelligent hospitality which, taking into account the equal dignity of each person and the duty of solidarity to the most vulnerable recognizes the fundamental rights of each migrant.

Welcoming the initiative, His Holiness wishes you plentiful success, imploring the abundance of God’s blessings upon participants.

Pietro Cardeal Parolin  
State Secretary to His Holiness



# THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC

**Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa**

After four editions of the Estoril Conferences, we pride ourselves with having welcomed the President of the Portuguese Republic. Over the course of the years, several were the Presidents and former Heads of State that have made their appearance, which we take great pleasure in. On stage, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa stressed the grandiosity of Portugal in History as a geographical platform that joins cultures, civilizations, oceans and movements, as it has done so in the past. Furthermore, it was underlined the fact that Portugal defended a common policy on migration at the European Union, insisting on policies based on cooperation, economic, cultural and social development in societies that produce migrants, suggesting we should go up to the roots and causes of migration.

The President concluded by congratulating the Estoril Conferences initiative, which discussed a topic that challenges us as people and joins us in a universal goal.

**“This is a battle of all of us.”**



# AN EMOTIONAL STORY

**Fareeda Khalaf**

**“MANY OF YOU ARE HERE TODAY TO TALK ABOUT YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS, ASPIRATIONS AND HOW YOUNG PEOPLE CAN MAKE VALUABLE CHANGES IN THE WORLD.**

**BUT I APOLOGIZE I CANNOT TALK ABOUT SUCH TOPICS. I WILL TALK ABOUT THE OBSTACLES THAT YOUNG PEOPLE FACE, HAVING THEIR DREAMS DESTROYED, AS HAPPENED TO ME.”**



Fareeda Khalaf, *the girl who beat ISIS*, gave one of the most emotional speeches during all of the Estoril Conferences, when she shared with the audience her personal experience of having been captured by ISIS soldiers when they surrounded her Yazidi village. With vivid details of the atrocities she witnessed in the sexual slave markets in Raqqa, Fareeda Khalaf said that her history is the history of thousands of Yazidi women and girls in northern Iraq still being held in captivity.





## ONE OF THE MOST WANTED MEN IN THE WORLD

**Edward Snowden**

Edward Snowden, refugee in Russia and former CIA and NSA contractor, talked about his exile and the atmosphere of fear used against citizens to make them surrender, and abandon their political interests. Snowden argued that principles and values are being sacrificed for a new kind of balance of powers, based on the misuse of information. Snowden also said that there are laws prohibiting personal conversations from being recorded without authorization, but the truth is legality is completely different from morality, and national security arguments are used for passing over the morality defence.

“The law does not defend us, we defend the law.”



## CHALLENGES TO OPEN DEMOCRACIES

“We should be always prepared, even if we have to use weapons, to defend Democracy.”

**Madeleine Albright**

As one of the most insightful conferences, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright noted that the issues discussed at the Estoril Conferences were all related to Democracy, which she considered to be under an existential threat. She considered migration to be a security issue, one to be solved by addressing our principles and defending our values. In an hour of speech and conversation, Madam Albright addressed the past, when America and Europe developed together an agenda of democratic issues; she regarded technology as a way to have more access to information underlining, however, that this information could either be good or bad information and one should be careful; defended the exchange of intelligence between nations concerning terrorism; argued that the world desperately needed leaders whom could establish confidence around the world; she remembered Nelson Mandela and urged the youth not to be afraid of speaking up when it matters most. Madeleine Albright concluded by saying that trust in Democracy is the first step to solve global challenges and defended the reinforcement of democratic institutions.



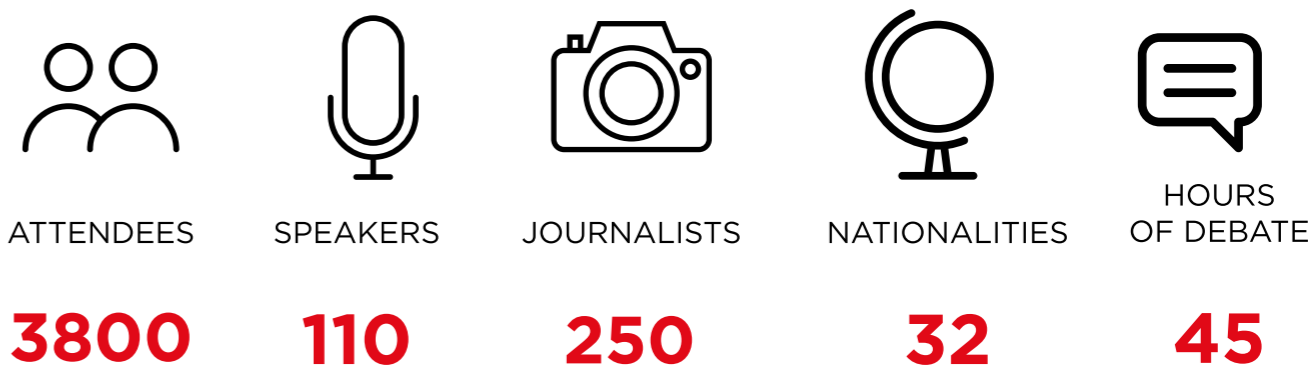
## PATHS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR

**Yannis Behrakis**

Paths of Hope and Despair brought to the stage the Greek photojournalist Yannis Behrakis. In a very dynamic special keynote address, he spoke about the inspirations that first led him to his profession, like the moon landing or the example of real life explorers. Yannis Behrakis shared his experience covering the recent refugee crisis in the Mediterranean, especially in his home country of Greece. Behrakis found in photojournalism his weapon to change the world by being the eyes of the world in global crisis situations and the voice of the victims so that nobody in the world could say “I didn’t know”. He then illustrated the power of photojournalism in shaping mentalities about global crisis with two slideshows of his own photos, the first one from the various conflicts and conflict regions he covered in the past decades and the second specifically about his coverage of the Mediterranean refugee crisis.

“Nobody in the world can say ‘I didn’t know’.”

## ESTORIL CONFERENCES 2017 IN FIGURES



The 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Estoril Conferences was the most impressive thus far in terms of figures. Not only have we counted with the presence of His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic and welcomed the message from His Holiness Pope Francis, we also had almost four thousand people during the three days of conferences and about 250 journalists from all over the world. Overall, we hosted more than 40 hours of debate amongst our 110 speakers.

# ART EXHIBITIONS

In this 5<sup>th</sup> edition, there was more to the Estoril Conferences than speakers. We wanted to give a different point of view of the main theme surrounding migration and so we held different exhibitions and activities.

Yannis Behrakis, the Greek photojournalist from Reuters, showed dozens of his internationally renowned photographs. Médecins sans Frontières brought us objects found on the Mediterranean beaches and photographs of refugees' bedrooms in camps. Another exhibition was created by CERCICA, with the help of Portuguese artists Filipe Romão and Daniela Gomes, focusing on augmented pictures of the human body from refugees interviewed for the exhibition. The Estoril Conferences, in collaboration with D. Luis Foundation, had its own exhibition to display, sharing with the audience, among other things, the flag of the 'Refugee Nation'.

**Photo 1 :** Kosovar refugee looks through bullet ridden bus May 1998 in Kosovo. Yannis Behrakis

**Photo 2 :** As the sun rises a dinghy overcrowded with Syrian refugees drifts in the Aegean sea between Turkey and Greece after its motor broke down while traveling from the Turkish coast to the Greek island of Kos, August 11, 2015. A Greek coast guard responded to distress signals and arrived at the scene to help. REUTERS/Yannis Behrakis

**Photo 3 :** A Syrian refugee girl cries as she walks through a rainstorm towards Greece's border with FYRO Macedonia after she briefly lost her family September 10, 2015. REUTERS/Yannis Behrakis

**Photo 4 :** Thousands of Bangladeshi workers carry their belongings as they walk away from the border area where they have been stranded for more than 4 days after crossing into Tunisia fleeing violence in Libya at the border crossing of Ras Jdir March 4, 2011. The Bangladeshis walked for about 10 kilometres to reach a refugee camp set by UNHCR. REUTERS/Yannis Behrakis

**Photo 5 :** An Afghan migrant jumps off an overcrowded raft onto a beach at the Greek island of Lesbos October 19, 2015 after crossing from the Turkish coast. REUTERS/Yannis Behrakis



Médecins sans Frontières



1



2



3



4



5



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Yannis Behrakis

# 'PATHS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR'

REVISITED

SEPT 8<sup>TH</sup> | OCT 15<sup>TH</sup> 2017  
Cascais Cultural Centre  
Free admission

# YOUTH EC

## THE YOUTH SUMMIT

As with every edition, the Estoril Conferences began the discussion by including the future generations. We believe that any solution to today's problems will be found by them, as underlined by European Commissioner for Research and Innovation, Carlos Moedas, during the opening speech of the Youth Summit.

During the first day of the Estoril Conferences, the audience was comprised by more than 800 students and youngsters from all over the world and it was a pleasure to see that some of the students kept coming during the next two days of Conferences. **Youngsters showed they are also an interested party in the future of the world and were able to engage with each and every speaker, asking relevant and interesting questions.**



### INTERVIEW

» Manuel Matos dos Santos  
Youth Ambassador, Masters Degree in International Development and Cooperation, ISEG, Lisbon



I can say that by participating in the Youth Summit, I was an integral part of the best International Relations event in the country."

#### TO WHAT EXTENT IS THE YOUTH SUMMIT A LOCAL ANSWER TO A GLOBAL CHALLENGE?

The Youth Summit, given the great interest of the themes involved, allows us to have a very concrete image of the problems that affect today's world, providing answers and solutions so that we can all live in a freer and more peaceful world. With a wide range of opinions, the Youth Summit seeks to find the best possible response to the problems that affect us globally through its invited speakers. We end up receiving several ideas so that, ultimately, we can, after reflecting on everything that has been discussed, decide the best possible way to address it. The answer is therefore given at the local level so that we can put it into practice, together and over time, at the global level.

#### WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A PART OF A DAY THAT SYMBOLIZES THE AGGREGATION OF THE EXPECTATIONS AND DREAMS OF HUNDREDS OF YOUNGSTERS WHO HOPE TO CHANGE THE WORLD?

Today, after having experienced it, I can say that by participating in the Youth Summit, I was an integral part of the best International Relations event in the country. It is an open forum, happening in a very young and inviting environment, in which we discussed the global reality that ultimately affects or has consequences in our life at the local level. For more than 1000 young people who seek to understand or even be a part of the decisions of today's world to be able to change it or improve in the future, I think this was the best possible event; and as for us, we are fortunate that the Youth Summit takes place in our country, in Portugal.

#### HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE PART OF AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT THAT BRINGS TOGETHER THE GREATEST PERSONALITIES?

It is through listening that we get to learn, and that is why it is an indescribable honor to be so close to such distinguished world personalities that have so much to share with us, that make us think and reflect on their stories, experiences and opinions. In addition, we have the opportunity to interact with them, asking questions, something that would hardly happen otherwise. It is, in fact, an enormous opportunity that I had in my life, very stimulating and that I strongly advise to all young people out there.

#### WHAT DID YOU FEEL WHEN ENTERING ECC ON THE MORNING OF THE 29<sup>TH</sup>?

I felt tremendous agitation and anxiety with the opportunity that was there lurking in. The fact that I could hear, right in front of me, personalities that had such a preponderant and decisive impact in the world, each in a different sphere or political theater, made me feel that the crowd was becoming, little by little, quite interested and enthusiastic, in the debate on the world reality of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### WHY DO YOU THINK THERE WAS A LOT OF FEEDBACK FROM THE SPEAKERS IN RELATION TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE? DID YOU FEEL THAT THE SPEAKERS TOOK YOUNG PEOPLE SERIOUSLY AND TREATED THEM AS THE ENGINE OF CHANGE?

Above all, I would say speakers have been present at the Youth Summit for and because of young people, believing beyond any doubt that we are the future and the driving force for the development and progress of the world of tomorrow. It was precisely for this reason that they sought to convey the best of their knowledge and experience, pointing out the negative aspects that led to crisis situations, so that we are prepared to solve and maintain, in the best possible way the heritage that generations before us left behind.

#### IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ROLE SHOULD YOUTH PLAY IN THE CURRENT REFUGEE CRISIS AND THE CONSEQUENT INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES INTO HOST COUNTRIES?

As it was widely conveyed at the Youth Summit of the last Estoril Conferences, if we start working and making ourselves better at the local level, be it at our schools, at work, at home or within our group of friends, we will always be speaking up for and promoting the good, in order to reach other latitudes. I therefore believe it is important to raise awareness to young people to the themes discussed at the Youth Summit, so that we are increasingly prepared to face the challenges ahead in our lives. That said, if we look at crises such as the situation of refugees and their consequent integration into the host countries, we will be much better able to assess the situation of these refugees and to know how to receive them in the best way possible. We, young people, must be, above all, attentive to what goes on outside our doors so that we can decide what to do in here. It is precisely for this reason that I place so much importance on the Youth Summit event.

#### CHANGING THE WORLD: IS IT RESERVED FOR SOME OR WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL?

Changing the world is within the reach of each and every one of us. We will always be helping, even on the smallest possible scales; even if it is just nurturing an abandoned and sick cat, for instance. What is most important is that each of us, within our capabilities and possibilities, is willing to help and support those who need it the most, because one day we may be the ones in need of help. If we are informed about what is happening in the world we inhabit, both outside and within doors, we will be much better able to have a say, either locally or globally. Basically, if we practice the values of altruism, cooperation, sensitivity and respect in our community, I think we will end up pushing them out until they become universal and global. This is where my hope is based, and the Youth Summit represents, in my opinion, the best possible galvanizing engine for the development and prosperity we want to see in our home: the world.



## EC JUNIOR

The Estoril Conferences have always believed that the future lays in the hands of our youth. On this edition, we went a step further, by creating a junior version of the conferences, especially dedicated to children. On June 1st, two schools from the Cascais Municipality went up on the main stage of the Estoril Conferences in order to explain to an imagined race of aliens 'where do we come from'.



### INTERVIEW

» Célia Antunes  
Teacher, Basic Education Level, Raúl Lino Elementary School, Cascais



“whenever we truly observe and feel the other, we realize that we are global and globalizing beings.”

#### HOW WAS THE REACTION OF CHILDREN TO THE EDUCATION KIT “VOU ALI E JÁ VENHO - SOBRE MIGRAÇÕES E COMICHÕES”? WHAT ABOUT THE PARENTS’?

Students reacted in an extremely positive way. The educational kit, prepared by an incredible team, was able to easily involve students and families in the topics addressed at the Conferences. The activities and materials were very much appealing and motivating. The participation of both students and families exceeded expectations.

More precisely, families were very attentive to what was going on inside the classroom. When it came to discover the family origins, families were very much engaged. I remember one mother telling me that they even contacted a long-distance relative over Skype in order to have a clearer picture of their family history! More than an educational topic, this became an emotional experience. I was also told that one of my students' younger brother took the topic to his classroom and they had the opportunity to discuss it there. This means that this initiative, though not deliberately, actually spread amongst schools of the Municipality. Finally, the feedback on part of the students was also very positive. They adored the characters in the story, and were always looking forward to the appearance of the next one.

#### WHAT WAS IT LIKE WORKING THIS TOPIC OVER TWO MONTHS IN YOUR CLASSES? DO YOU REMEMBER ANY ‘DISCOVERY OF ORIGINS’ PARTICULARLY INTERESTING?

Time flew by! I did not realize it had been two months. Each session was experienced in a very intense and meaningful way. The various tasks were carried out in an energetic environment, since many of them required diverse performances, both from the students and families themselves. All the discoveries were interesting, but the activity performed with two particular classes, 4º B and 4º C, on the discovery of the other was very emotional for all. Students of the two classes got together and were mixed. In a circle, each one of them got the opportunity to tell out loud a particular trait or characteristic they had, those that shared it took a step forward. At the beginning, students were mentioning obvious traits, physical and whatsoever. As time passed, they started to make a reference to more elaborated features they found in themselves. In the end, we could hear the attributes that each and every one of us shares: “I am a human being”; “I am a world citizen”; “I want to have a bright future”. Everyone took a step forward! Even teachers! The dynamic, playful game deepened ties among students! They had never thought of each other that way. That afternoon everyone grew richer as individuals!



#### WHAT IMPACT DO YOU THINK THIS PROJECT HAD ON CHILDREN? WHAT DO YOU THINK OF ITS EXTENSION TO THE OTHER SCHOOLS IN CASCAIS?

The impact was very positive. The topic of migration allowed the development of domains of citizenship advocated for in the “New profile of the student”, a document recently published by the Ministry of Education, and clearly meets the educational guidelines of OECD. By looking at the other, I build my future on a humanistic and egalitarian basis. Extension to other schools would clearly be justified by these arguments. I could not advise the extension of this initiative to other schools more. For instance, when we had the chance to meet with the classes from the other school - Escola da Malangatana - to share results and work we had done in the course of this project, we saw that children themselves reached a beautiful conclusion: Despite their differences, and particular traits, they were all, and above all, the same. Therefore, there is not much more than I can say apart from mentioning how incredible and enriching this experience was: for children, for families and for me.



**WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES THAT PROJECTS LIKE THIS – BASED ON THE IDEA OF INTEGRATION, MULTICULTURALISM AND SHARING – CAN BRING TO STUDENTS, PARENTS AND TEACHERS? HOW RELEVANT IS THE DEBATE ON THE ISSUE OF MIGRATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY?**

Whenever we make ourselves available to look around us, whenever we truly observe and feel the other, we realize that we are global and globalizing beings. More than a debate in schools, this theme must be approached universally. Our day-to-day can benefit the other when we construct it collectively. To question the origin of each and all of us is to strengthen principles and foundations, that may be somewhat weakened. Thus, the theme is necessary and urgent in all contexts, be it educational, cultural, economic or social.

**TO QUESTION THE ORIGIN OF EACH AND ALL OF US IS TO STRENGTHEN PRINCIPLES AND FOUNDATIONS, THAT MAY BE SOMEWHAT WEAKENED. THUS, THE THEME IS NECESSARY AND URGENT IN ALL CONTEXTS, BE IT EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL.**



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▶ MIGUEL PINTO LUZ



▶ TERESA VIOLANTE



▶ JOSÉ MANUEL ARAGÃO



▶ CARLOS ALEXANDRE

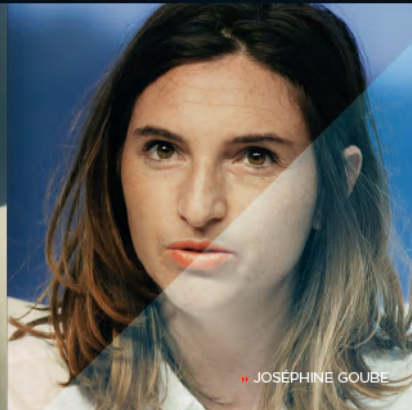


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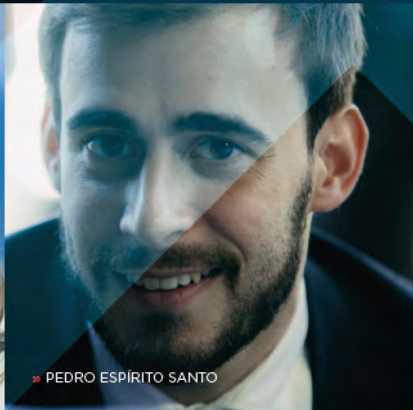
**SAVE THE DATE 6 . 7 . 8 MAY 2019**



▶ JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA



▶ JOSÉPHINE GOUBE



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▶ CARLOS MOEDAS



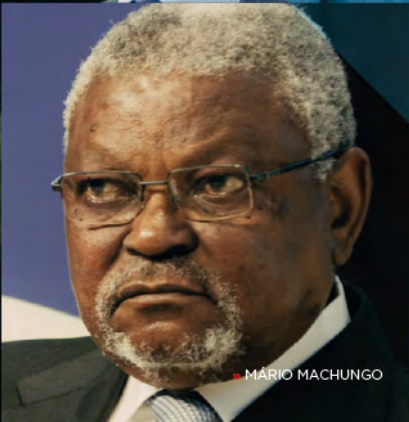
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