



**EFNI**

EUROPEAN FORUM  
FOR NEW IDEAS

# THE WORLD UPGRADED

VISION AND RESPONSIBILITY

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SOPOT, 26-28 SEPTEMBER 2018

NEW GLOBAL ORDER  
OR NEW GLOBAL MESS ?

RAPORT





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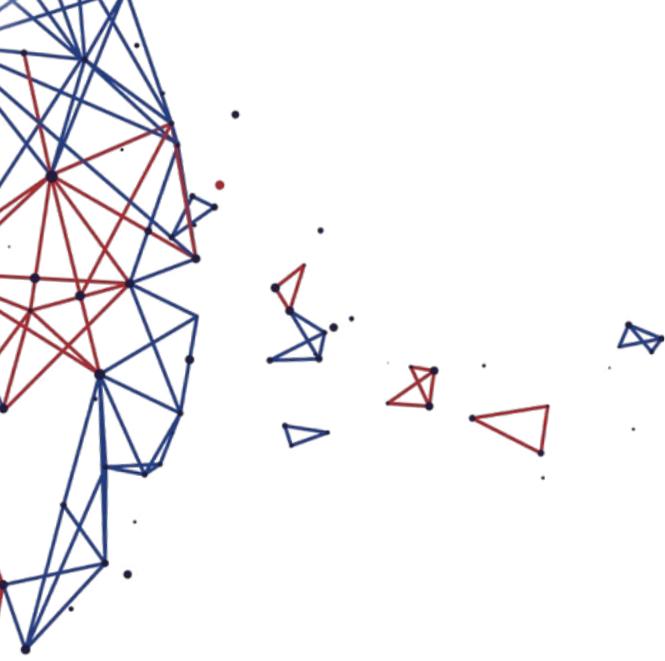


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## THE WORLD UPGRADED. VISION AND RESPONSIBILITY

NEW GLOBAL ORDER OR NEW GLOBAL MESS?

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**EFNI**  
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EUROPEAN FORUM  
FOR NEW IDEAS

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Dr Henryka Bochniarz

## NEW GLOBAL ORDER OR NEW GLOBAL MESS?

We tried to answer this question during the course of the three day 8th edition of the European Forum for New Ideas in Sopot. As you can easily guess, we were unable to find the answer. Yet one thing is certain: we have to get used to permanent change and to the chaos that accompanies it. Part of this chaos or, if you like, mess, is due to the pace of technological change. Part of it we owe to politicians who, in an effort to defend themselves against change, propose policies of isolation, nationalism, hostility and unlimited cooperation. They do not see these changes as a new opportunity for the world, they see only threats. No wonder, then, that the need to return to the fundamental values on which communities can be built, resounded so strongly at EFNI.

It was the central topic during the Prime Ministers' debate titled 'Facing the Great Disruption: Europe in Search of its Place'. Jerzy Buzek, former Polish Prime Minister, who moderated the discussion, asked about the values in the European Union. He pointed out that in recent years national interests had become more important than the European Community, and that international institutions had been growing weaker. This had caused the outbreak of two world wars several decades ago. Jyrki Katainen stressed his concern about the rule of law in the EU. 'Countries such as Romania, Poland and Hungary have an issue with this. In a liberal democracy, we cannot restrict the rights of minorities or destroy the independent media. Voices in many Western countries can already be heard saying that the countries where fundamental values are called into question should receive no financial support,' he stated. 'I hope that one day, Ukraine will become a member of the European Union,' said Ivanna Klymush-Tsintsadze, Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine. 'The war in my country is not only a war between Russia and Ukraine, it is a war with Europe. The European Union has no future if it fails to stand up for Ukraine's territorial integrity,' she added. Enrico Letta noted that technological change also presented a challenge to our democracies. The smartphone has revolutionized the world and accelerated the circulation of information. Everything is happening very rapidly nowadays. This drives fears and worries. The generational and geographical gaps are widening. Therefore, we must open up our democracies and old parties to modern technologies. Herman van Rompuy spoke about the fact that we are living in times when consumption, trade and money count in the lives of citizens more than values. We are witnessing a crisis of authenticity, because the proclaimed values are often contrary to the reality that surrounds us. Pat Cox had the same message at the end of EFNI: 'The European Union was created not to subjugate other states or to deprive them of their sovereignty. This is not a new version of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, and EU commissioners are not former Soviet party secretaries. The EU does not use tanks against its opponents. Its existence is based on the free will of free nations' - in the context of the events in Europe and in Poland, he called on business representatives to wake up, not to sleep through their future, to become involved in the transformation process before it is too late. He warned against nationalism, populism and protectionism. 'I am afraid of strong leaders and weak institutions. Do not allow xenophobic politicians to teach you patriotism,' he added.

A similar note echoed in the speeches of our prominent guests at EFNI: Luca Jahier, President of EESC, Pierre Gattaz, President of BusinessEurope, Maroš Šefčovič, European Commissioner for Energy Union, Elżbieta Bieńkowska, European Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, and Jan Dusik, Director of UNEP, Europe Office.

We should also remember the message of EFNI special guest Prof. Dani Rodrik, an outstanding economist from Harvard University, who warned that a further increase in inequality in the USA and Europe poses a threat to democratic countries. 'This is not only about differences in income, but also about the sense of social exclusion. For several years now, Poland has recorded high economic growth, but it has not closed the deepening gap between successful and poor, excluded people. This phenomenon is caused chiefly by technological change, which serves mainly educated people and not those lacking education; by globalization, which has brought gains to some countries and losses to many others, as well as by cultural divides in society,' said Dani Rodrik.

This was the context in which the debates at EFNI 2018 took place. They concerned dialogue and the pillar of social affairs, trade wars, the circular economy, artificial intelligence, the euro area, technological change in trade and medicine, succession in business, energy security, corporate responsibility for climate policy, a new division of the world, democracy, talents, the future of education, the power of China, demography, Brexit, space and the list goes on. Over 60 events – plenary sessions, panel discussions, counterpoints, night owl discussions or open meetings with the residents of Sopot – were attended by almost 1,400 guests, including nearly 200 panellists. The European Forum for New Ideas attracted more than 100 journalists from almost 40 editorial offices. More than 300 publications devoted to the event were released by the press, radio and television, as well as online. EFNI attendees shared their impressions 3500 thousand times on social media.

While it's difficult to sum it all up, there is a common denominator: we need to discuss, debate and seek common solutions. That is why the European Forum for New Ideas is so important.

I would like to thank all of the attendees, our institutional and business partners, the city of Sopot and the EFNI Programme Council. I would like to thank the representatives of the Polish government who participated in EFNI: Minister Teresa Czerwińska, Minister Jerzy Kwieciński, Deputy Minister Jerzy Haładyj, Deputy Minister Karol Okoński and Deputy Minister Tomasz Dąbrowski, as well as the President of the Polish Development Fund, Paweł Borys, and the President of the Polish Space Agency, Grzegorz Brona.

I hope that you will enjoy reading the report.



## EFNI OPENING GALA

### Hosts

- **Henryka Bochniarz**, Vice President of BusinessEurope, President of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan
- **Pierre Gattaz**, President of BusinessEurope
- **Jacek Karnowski**, Mayor of Sopot

### Special guest

- **Dani Rodrik**, Harvard University

This is the eighth time, that more than a thousand representatives from the worlds of business, economy, politics, academia and culture from Poland and abroad met in Sopot to discuss the future of Europe. This year's edition of the European Forum for New Ideas in Sopot was held under the title 'New Global Order or New Global Mess? The World Upgraded: Vision and Responsibility.'

'Today, the European Union is not only about the four freedoms, but also about common values. Treating it as an ATM does not satisfy us,' said Henryka Bochniarz, President of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan and Vice President of BusinessEurope, at the EFNI Opening Gala. At the same time, she announced that EFNI 2018 would involve not only discussing important topics and pressing issues, but also asking difficult questions and confronting one's views with those of others.

Welcoming the guests, the Mayor of Sopot, Jacek Karnowski, argued that the membership in the European Union has a very positive impact on Polish local governments. Pierre Gattaz, President of BusinessEurope, underlined that the European Union is at a crossroads. The cure for its problems is certainly not less Europe, but further integration. The coming years would show whether the EU could change, whether it could play a significant role in the world. Entrepreneurs should not be absent from the EU's transformation process. It would depend on their efforts whether the EU would grow stronger and more efficient. 'We must strengthen integration and the single market, and ensure fair competition,' he added.

A special guest at the Gala was Dani Rodrik, professor of the Ford Foundation in the field of international political economy at Harvard University. He reflected in his address on how to reconcile the latest trends in technology and globalization with social inclusion.

'Statistics show that social inequality has been growing in the USA since the early 1980s. The share of the most affluent people in the national income is growing, while that of the lowest earners is dropping. The increase in inequality in Europe has not been as great as across the ocean, because the weakest people have enjoyed better protection. This phenomenon has been caused by technological change, globalization and cultural divide. The consequence of increasing inequality is a lack of trust in the elite. The cure for the deepening the divide between the poor and the rich will include a change in economic policy, the creation of good jobs and a reduction in the importance of the financial sector,' said Dani Rodrik.



MORE AT:







## PRE-RELEASE SCREENING OF EWA EWART'S DOCUMENTARY „THE CURSE OF ABUNDANCE”

MORE AT:



Ewa Ewart's documentary *The Curse of Abundance* touches our conscience. It shows us why governments, businesspeople and citizens should take greater responsibility for our planet. The case of the small area of Yasuni in the Amazon Forest, in Ecuador, became a symbol of this need. The interests of the government, private campaigns and China, which is entering the South American markets, collide with people's rights to live in isolation, according to their own values, as well as with biodiversity and global climate change affecting humanity as a whole.





ROUND TABLE

MORE AT:

## ON THE EVE OF THE COP24 IN KATOWICE. ROUNDTABLE ON THE ROLE OF BUSINESS IN IMPLEMENTING COP RESOLUTIONS

Panellists

- **Leon de Graaf**, Adviser for Environmental and Climate Policy at the Department of Industrial Affairs, BusinessEurope
  - **Gabriela Lenartowicz**, Member of the Polish Parliament
  - **Bernd Dittmann**, Member of European Social and Economic Committee
  - **Bogusława Matuszewska**, CEO at Learning Systems Poland S.A.
  - **Jan Dusík**, Acting Director, Europe Office, United Nations Environment Programme
  - **Julia Patorska**, Sustainability Consulting Central Europe, Deloitte Polska
  - **Ewa Ewart**, Producer, Director and Journalist
  - **Paweł Wideł**, PSA/Opel Government Relations and Public Policy Director, President of the Polish Automotive Employers' Association
  - **Karolina Wadowska**, Member of the Board of the Upper Silesian-Zagłębie Metropolis
  - **Kamil Wyszkowski**, Representative/President of the Board, General Director of UN Global Compact Poland
  - **Maciej Krzyczkowski**, Public Affairs Coordinator, IKEA Retail
  - **Dominika Bettman**, CEO at Siemens Poland
- Moderated by**
- **Maria Andrzejewska**, Director of the UNEP/GRID-Warsaw
  - **Daria Kulczycka**, Director of the Department of Energy and Climate Change at the Polish Confederation Lewiatan

The discussion on the preparations for the Katowice climate summit focused on the issue of the joint involvement of all members of society in the fight against climate change. Limiting temperature increase requires changes in the way in which each social group functions – from individuals to governments, international organisations and, above all, business.

The panellists stressed that it is vital to respond to climate change promptly – not to delay the introduction of legal or technological solutions. Equally importantly, government administrations should give a clear signal for mobilization in this regard. This mobilization entails several absolutely essential elements: educating societies and raising public awareness, increasing conscientiousness of citizens and businesspeople, as well as promoting companies that are most committed to finding solutions to improve the climate.





MORE AT:

ROUND TABLE

## UNIFIED UNION OR EUROPE OF NATIONS. HOW TO RECONCILE STATES, REFORM THE LABOUR MARKET AND REGAIN CITIZENS' TRUST? AMBASSADORS' ROUNDTABLE

**Panellists**

- **Pierre Lévy**, Ambassador of France to Poland
- **Ole Egberg Mikkelsen**, Ambassador of Denmark to Poland
- **Olav Myklebust**, Ambassador of Norway to Poland
- **Rolf Nikel**, Ambassador of Germany to Poland
- **Juha Ottman**, Ambassador of Finland to Poland
- **Marek Prawda**, Director of the Representation of the European Commission in Poland
- **Jason Rheinberg**, Deputy Head of Mission at the British Embassy Warsaw

**Moderated by**

- **Anna Radwan**, President of In.Europa

More so today than at any other time in the past, we need the EU as a stabilising force in an uncertain world – this opinion was frequently repeated in the course of the ambassadors' debate at EFNI.

Relevant and topical European policy issues were discussed at the roundtable. The panellists emphasised the significance of the values that underlie the European project, especially the rule of law, freedom and subsidiarity. At the same time, they drew attention to the crises that had weakened the Union in recent years and led to Brexit. The participants concurred that the UK's exit is a misfortune and that all that can be done now is to minimise the damage.

Moreover, the ambassadors agreed that the EU has difficulty in conveying how much it has achieved in the areas of energy and finance security as well as safety and well-being of citizens. Overcoming difficulties has overshadowed the successes and created space for Eurosceptic supporters of simple solutions. The roundtable concluded with an unequivocal recommendation that the EU should not unify everything, but rather manage diversity.

Knowledge partner





PANEL DISCUSSION

MORE AT:

## CENTRAL EUROPE 2025 – DISCUSSION ON SCENARIOS FOR THE REGION

**Panellists**

- **Joerg Forbrig**, Senior Fellow for CEE and Director for Belarus Democracy, German Marshall Fund of the U.S.
- **Wojciech Przybylski**, Editor-in-Chief of Visegrad Insight and Chairman of ResPublica Foundation

**Moderated by**

- **Marcin Bużański**, President of Global Leader.PL, Senior Advisor for Warsaw Security Forum

The participants of the debate discussed and presented a new report by Visegrad Insight and the German Marshall Fund on scenarios for Central Europe in 2025. Five potential alternative visions of the region's future were revealed in the course of the discussion. Each of the analysed theories was based on the impact of economic, socio-political, security-related and technological trends.

The discussed scenarios included various visions, from a security crisis in the region, through various degrees of Central European countries' integration with the European Union, to generational changes and technological revolutions. A broad debate on the scenarios and their conclusions was announced in the course of the panel, not only in the four countries of the Visegrad Group, but also in key world capitals (Berlin, Paris, Washington). Recommendations for both governments and the non-governmental and private sectors inferred from the scenarios were analysed, as well.

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DĄJĘ DO MYŚLENIA



Thursday, 27 September 2018



PLENARY SESSION

**EUROZONE: IN BETTER SHAPE NOW AND STILL ATTRACTIVE?**

MORE AT:

Panellists

- **Wojciech Kostrzewa**, Polish Business Roundtable, Chairman Division Central Europe Stadler Rail, CEO ITI Group Poland
- **Thomas Mayer**, Chief Economist of Deutsche Bank 2010–2012
- **Carlos E. Piñerúa**, World Bank Country Manager for Poland and the Baltic States
- **Dariusz Rosati**, Member of the European Parliament

Moderated by

- **Janusz Jankowiak**, Chief Economist, Polish Business Roundtable

The single currency is a much better guarantee of security for EU economies in case of future financial crises. The economic problems in the euro area, illustrated by the crises in the countries of the South, are caused mainly by the irresponsible economic policies of their governments rather than by their entry into the eurozone. That is why the adoption of the common currency will be beneficial for Poland, and the only question that arises is not if, but when the EU currency should be adopted. Intensified integration within the euro area itself also seems inevitable. As a result, the position of the countries that will remain outside the zone will diminish. The current threats to the euro area are primarily of a political rather than economic nature. Experts point out that a high risk is posed by the situation in Italy. In addition, they stress that a decade has already passed since the financial crisis and the subsequent crisis in the euro area, and that we would be facing an economic slowdown or recession sooner rather than later.



**OPINIE SĄ ZWIERCIADŁEM FAKTÓW**

ŹRÓDŁO: IMM, 2017 R.

**FAKTY  
OPINIE**



**RZECZPOSPOLITA**

**NAJBARDZIEJ OPINIOTWÓRCZA**



PANEL DISCUSSION

MORE AT:

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – UNCONTROLLED FREEDOM OR CONTROLLED ORDER OF DEVELOPMENT?

**Panellists**

- **Michał Boni**, Member of the European Parliament
- **Włodzisław Duch**, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science
- **Mariusz Gaca**, Vice President of the Management Board for the Consumer Market at Orange
- **Aleksandra Musielak**, Expert in the Legal Department of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan
- **Witold Kołodziejcki**, Secretary of State, Ministry of Digital Affairs
- **Paweł Świeboda**, Deputy Head of the European Political Strategy Centre, EPSC

**Moderated by**

- **Konrad Sadurski**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Forbes Poland

Could this discussion be held without humans? After all, there are algorithms whose purpose is to debate. This debate, however, was still held by people, who took stock of the knowledge on artificial intelligence and its perception among citizens, businesspeople and politicians. For the former, the chief point of reference is popular culture, which creates – often dystopian – images of AI. For entrepreneurs, artificial intelligence is a tool that can be used in running a business; it is currently available and developed primarily by the major companies. Politicians, in turn, must ensure that the use of AI is safe for citizens and does not violate their rights. Moreover, they should make sure to create opportunities for companies in global competition, where AI is becoming a vital element. Another looming challenge is to alleviate fears related to the dehumanization of artificial intelligence, as it can serve not only the development of business, but also progress in science and medicine in the broad sense of the term.

Partner





Thursday, 27 September 2018

PANEL DISCUSSION

## CLIENT – TECHNOLOGY – MARKET, OR HOW THE TRADE MARKET WILL CHANGE

MORE AT:



Panelists

- **Renata Juszkiewicz**, President of the Polish Organisation of Trade and Distribution
- **Barbara Żbik**, Chief Marketing Officer at indaHash
- **Michał Przybysz**, Customer Experience, Digital & E-commerce Director at IKEA

Moderated by

- **Andrzej Bobiński**, Director for New Projects, Polityka Insight

The retail sector keeps adapting to altering consumer habits. The generation of digital nomads, whose significance on the market is rising, is beginning to transform it according to its online preferences. The most essential things for this group are convenience and experiences related to the purchasing process – hence the emphasis on video and voice communication and on process speed. That is why many new points of contact between vendors and customers appear, such as showrooms, beacons and virtual and augmented reality applications.

The sales process has been extended and does not end with the transaction itself. Companies that follow the latest trends contact customers to make sure that their experiences are positive and to prevent post-purchase dissonance. Such interactions create new ecosystems around brands, where customers share their experiences and at the same time affect brand authenticity.

Partners





Thursday, 27 September 2018



PANEL DISCUSSION

MORE AT:

## WOMEN AS THE FUTURE OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY – INNOVATION, DIVERSITY AND LEADERSHIP

**Panellists**

- **Dominika Bettman**, CEO at Siemens Poland
- **Małgorzata Fuszara**, Sociologist, former Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment
- **Ingebjørg Harto**, Norwegian Employer Organisation, NHO
- **Joanna Mosiej-Sitek**, Publisher of Wysokie Obcasy, Wysokie Obcasy Extra and Gazeta Wyborcza
- **Tess Mateo**, Senior Advisor at AQUAL Capital

**Moderated by**

- **Dorota Warakomska**, Journalist, Feature Writer, President of the Congress of Women

The debate on women, their role and professional future coincides with the 100th anniversary of women's voting rights. The participants of the debate agree that, despite the numerous positive developments over the last century, we still have a lot of work towards equal opportunities and gender equality. Despite the growing number of female students (who constitute the majority in Poland), the presence of women in senior positions, both in politics and in business, remains relatively low (24% in Poland in 2018).

According to the panellists, a real elimination of inequality can be achieved through incentives for women to enter the labour market, changes in leadership, including conscious transformational leadership that would address others, not itself, and recognition of the talents and needs of employees. With this in mind, it is worth to follow the example of Norway, where, thanks to favourable conditions, women's economic activity makes up for 76% of all commercial activity in the country. It is emphasised that such a high share of female activity definitely brings positive economic effects and has a direct impact on how the economy functions.

Knowledge partner



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Thursday, 27 September 2018



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PANEL DISCUSSION

**POLISH LOBBYING IN BRUSSELS – HOW TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN NEW AND OLD EU MEMBER STATES?**

**Panellists**

- **Andrzej Tomasz Celiński**, Member of Cabinet of the European Commissioner for the Internal Market Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
- **Kinga Grafa**, Director of Polish Confederation Lewiatan Brussels Office
- **Beata Krawiec**, Assistant to a Member of the European Parliament
- **Grzegorz Radziejewski**, Member of the Cabinet of Jyrki Katainen, Vice President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Employment, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness

**Moderated by**

- **Małgorzata Mołęda-Zdziech**, Director of Polish Science Contact Agency

Polish companies are not satisfied with the help provided by government administration in promoting their interests in Brussels. They feel discriminated against, which in turn reduces their development opportunities. Indeed, the Brussels perspective focuses on meeting the expectations of the local lobby. To be effective in Brussels, you need to understand its specificity and to have a network of your own contacts, which are often more important than the formal ones. Unequal treatment results from the reduced ability of Polish business organizations to promote their interests and from the underestimation of informal networks. It is therefore advisable to identify the means of influence and to follow the desired course. That said, it is crucial to join coalitions of other organizations who share similar interests and to focus on cooperation. Furthermore, Polish companies have to spend more money on participation in industry organizations and act on the conviction that effective lobbying starts at the very beginning of the legislative process.

## KEYNOTE SPEECHES

MORE AT:



Keynote speeches by EFNI special guests were devoted to the most important global megatrends and their impact on business, culture and society. There were also discussions of the working Europe, sustainable development and low-carbon policy in the context of challenges and opportunities for companies.



**Jyrki Katainen** stressed that artificial intelligence would have an immense impact on our future. AI would, on the one hand, create a range of new jobs and, on the other hand, lead to the collapse of many professions. The European Commission desires to promote sustainable development based on artificial intelligence and at the same time ensure that citizens are able to adapt to the change. Otherwise the people would not support the transformation. This is where we need education, which should be one of the EU's priorities and which has to come to our aid.



**Luca Jahier** emphasized that change often arouses fears. At the same time, we lack the courage to act for sustainable development. Europe should be at the forefront of various transformations, including those involving technology, climate and society, with a view to combating inequality and ensuring the social security of citizens.



**Jan Dusik** argued that governments could not stand in the way of economic modernization. If they are willing to cooperate, even difficult issues concerning environmental protection or climate protection can be solved successfully. Businesses, in turn, need stable rules and predictable legislation in order to invest in new technologies.

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PLENARY SESSION

## FACING THE GREAT DISRUPTION: EUROPE IN SEARCH ITS PLACE

**Panellists**

- **Jyrki Katainen**, former Prime Minister of Finland, Vice President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Employment, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness
- **Ivanna Klymush-Tsintsadze**, Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration
- **Enrico Letta**, former Prime Minister of Italy
- **Herman Van Rompuy**, former Prime Minister of Belgium, former President of the European Council

**Introductory questions**

- **Magdalena Środa**, Associate Professor, Institute of Philosophy, University of Warsaw

**Moderated by**

- **Jerzy Buzek**, former Prime Minister of Poland, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Will the new order be based on values and ideas, or mainly on interests and perception of popular moods? Does the European project need to change? Will the EU continue to inspire its citizens? – these are the questions that the prime ministers sought to answer during the plenary session.

Jerzy Buzek pointed out that the national interest had become more important than the European Community in recent years, and that international institutions have been growing weaker. This had caused the outbreak of two world wars several decades ago. Jyrki Katainen, on the other hand, argued that the European Union is based on values such as the rule of law, democracy and human dignity. The EU is not just a single market, a machine for making money.

– ‘I am concerned about the rule of law in the EU. ‘Countries such as Romania, Poland and Hungary have an issue with this. In a liberal democracy, we cannot restrict the rights of minorities or destroy the independent media. Voices in many Western countries can already be heard that the countries where fundamental values are called into question should receive no financial support,’ he stated.

– ‘I hope that one day Ukraine will become a member of the European Union,’ – stated Ivanna Klymush-Tsintsadze. ‘I have the impression that the Europeans have forgotten what was at the root of the EU’s establishment, what previous generations were fighting for. They take democracy and human rights for granted these days. They forget that a war is being fought in Europe, on the outskirts of the EU. There are people dying every single day in Donbass.

– The war in my country is not only a war between Russia and Ukraine, it is a war with Europe. The European Union has no future if it fails to stand up for Ukraine’s territorial integrity,’ she added.

Enrico Letta noted that technological change, which affects the way we communicate or consume, is another challenge that the European democracies are facing. The smartphone has revolutionized the world and accelerated the circulation of information. Everything is happening very rapidly nowadays. We have seen an acceleration over the last few years that has fuelled fears and concerns. The generational and geographical gaps are widening. Therefore, we must open up our democracies and old parties to modern technologies.

Herman van Rompuy spoke with mixed feelings about the fact that we are living in times when consumption, trade and money count more in the lives of citizens than values. ‘We are witnessing a crisis of authenticity because the proclaimed values are often contrary to the reality that surrounds us. Our actions do not correspond to everyday practice. That is why we must act in accordance with the values that we proclaim. The worst enemy of values is fear. Therefore, we must grow better at protecting people from threats and fears. Then, there will be a chance that they will support open economies,’ he emphasised.



Thursday, 27 September 2018

MORE AT:





Thursday, 27 September 2018



Jyrki Katainen

PRZYSZŁOŚĆ  
EUROPY  
W TECHNOLOGIACH  
I WYKONANIU

# CITIZENS' DIALOGUE THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

## DIALOG OBYWATELSKI PRZYSZŁOŚCI EUROPY

Thursday, 27 September 2018



MORE AT:

## CITIZENS' DIALOGUE ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

### Panellists

- **Jyrki Katainen**, Vice President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Employment, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness

### Moderated by

- **Wawrzyniec Smoczyński**, Managing Director of Polityka Insight

Jyrki Katainen argued that the European Union is not only an institution, but, above all, a community relying on values. During the discussion, he did his best to meet the expectations and use a more comprehensible language when speaking on European matters. He explained that the municipalities and regions, and not the member states' central authorities, play the role of leaders in implementing EU programmes.

While expressing his understanding for the problem of the EU's democratic deficit, the Vice President of the EC explained why the Commissioners should not be directly elected by the citizens. He believes that the European Parliament's approval of the Commissioners is a crucial and sufficient factor of their democratic legitimacy. If they were chosen in general elections, they could make decisions guided by the interest of their country of origin.

The next elections to the European Parliament will be a test for Europeans, he argued. We will see what values they truly support. Do they still believe in human rights, the rule of law and integration, or does the majority follow other values?



Partner





## PANEL DISCUSSION

## WISE TALENT MANAGEMENT. COMPETITIVENESS OF REGIONS AND MIGRATION POLICY

MORE AT:



## Panellists

- **Wiesław Byczkowski**, Deputy Marshal of Pomorskie Voivodeship
- **Tomasz Drapiński**, Director TTS Client Operations Head Treasury and Trade Services Poland
- **Jacek Męcina**, Advisor to the Board of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan
- **Andrii Romanchuk**, Coordinator of Polish League of Ukrainian Students, Head of Warsaw office of the EUCON Legal Group
- **Anna Wicha**, Country Manager at Adecco Poland

## Moderated by

- **Patryk Stownik**, Journalist, Dziennik Gazeta Prawna

Globalization, rapid technological progress and the growing demographic crisis, are the reasons why the war for talent, the fight for the acquisition and retention of skilled workers, is intensifying.

The panel discussion focused on the key challenges faced by countries, regions and cities in attracting, developing and retaining talent. The panellists acknowledged the need to find solutions to strengthen the skills and conditions for seeking talent, but also to develop and retain talent in the country, which is crucial for the development of our economy and labour market. One way to achieve this goal is to create a business-friendly environment and to promote diversity in our workplaces by promoting an inclusive culture, openness and intercultural exchange between countries, investing in skills and competences and supporting close cooperation between employees, employers and educational institutions.

This diagnosis was confirmed by the participants through a declaration which they drew up and adopted. Its purpose is to spur a substantive discussion and to support the development of adequate solutions.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT  
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PANEL DISCUSSION

**MOBILITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

MORE AT:

**Panellists**

- **Krystyna Boczkowska**, Chair of the Board, Robert Bosch, Poland
- **Katarzyna Byczkowska**, President of the Board, BASF Poland
- **Mariusz Golec**, President of the Board, Wielton
- **Marcin Korolec**, CEO, Electric Vehicles Promotion Foundation, former Minister of the Environment
- **Monika Wilk**, CEO of KN GAP

**Moderated by**

- **Paweł Wideł**, PSA/Opel Government Relations and Public Policy Director, President of Polish Automotive Employers' Association

The fourth industrial revolution is forcing manufacturing companies to adapt rapidly to technological change, which puts pressure on the education system to specify the key competences for the further development of the economy. Intelligent and flexible production is the domain of the automotive sector, but the industry has to adapt to the requirements of the revolution. That is why the panellists considered what its future could look like.

The extremely swift pace of technological development is a major challenge for companies who wish to maintain their position and strengthen their competitive advantage. This is clearly visible in the automotive industry, but also in all technological and industrial sectors. The implementation of new technologies is strongly and multilaterally linked to the revolution in the mobility of societies. The necessary large scale R&D investments require system solutions. There is a need for both cooperation with foreign partners and for a reform of the education system, for a new type of knowledge management and for changes in the awareness of employees.



Institutional Partner





Thursday, 27 September 2018



MORE AT:

PANEL DISCUSSION

## THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL MODEL – CAN WE AFFORD TO MAINTAIN IT IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD?

**Panellists**

- **Markus Beyrer**, Director General of BusinessEurope
- **Katarzyna Gardapkhadze**, First Deputy Director of OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
- **Dorota Gardias**, Chairwoman of the Trade Unions Forum
- **Hans-Peter Klös**, Head of the Research Division, Cologne Institute of Economic Research
- **Maciej Witucki**, President of the Management Board, Work Service S.A.

**Introductory and closing remarks**

- **Jacek Krawczyk**, resident of the Employers' Group of the European Economic and Social Committee

**Moderated by**

- **Maciej Zakrocki**, TOK FM

The basic thesis inferred from the discussion is the need for immediate and substantial investment in education, which will allow staff to adapt to changes in the labour market. There are, however, differences of opinion among businesspeople and trade unionists, particularly with regard to wage equality in Europe, working time and retirement age.

Another subject was how to adjust the European social model to the challenges of global competitiveness. The panellists emphasised that the adaptation needs to be in line with the changes in the labour market. It would be necessary to create conditions for innovation, but also to compete with China or the USA. At the same time, it was stressed that the European social model is a great achievement. According to the panellists, its foundations should remain unaltered.

The panellists concluded that there is a pressing need to spend more tax resources on education and employment, rather than on social benefits, and to address the problem of Europe's ageing population and migration issues.

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PANEL DISCUSSION

MORE AT:

## WILL THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRENGTHEN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

**Panellists**

- **Dominika Bettman**, CEO at Siemens Poland
- **Jacek Siwiński**, President of the Board of VELUX Polska
- **Małgorzata Wadzińska**, Associate Director, Global Government Relations & Public Policy, Procter and Gamble Poland
- **Fabian Zuleeg**, Chief Executive and Chief Economist of the European Policy Centre, EPC

**Moderated by**

- **Dariusz Prosiecki**, Journalist, TVN24

The panellists discussed the challenges faced by European industry in the course of its transition to new digital technologies.

Revolution 4.0 takes us one step further than automation – it entails autonomous systems that work together and make independent decisions. Their level of autonomy is constantly increasing, pushing people out of the simplest jobs, both manual and non-manual. Companies are facing a huge shortage of highly qualified staff and at the same time have to cope with people losing their jobs due to digital exclusion.

Maintaining competitiveness under such conditions requires developing an industrial policy, particularly at the European level, in order to seize the opportunities offered by the single market. The national level, albeit a key element in responding to the needs of industry (for example in terms of education or cyber security), is insufficient due to the scale of the competitors' actions. It is also necessary to involve minor companies in this evolution, which many wrongly often think that the problem concerns only large corporations. It is therefore vital that Central and Eastern European businesses learn to make better use of the financial resources available, among others, under the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, which was designed to invest in innovation and the skills of employees who need to acquire new competences necessary to meet the requirements of Industry 4.0. The train is on the move, and the survival and success of companies in the EU depends on whether they hop on it fast enough.



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Thursday, 27 September 2018

PANEL DISCUSSION

**POLISH PROGRESS MAKERS – HOW WILL POLES MOVE THE WORLD FORWARD IN THE 21ST CENTURY?**

MORE AT:



Panelists

- **Jacek Jemielity**, Professor at the Centre of New Technologies, University of Warsaw
- **Noemi Malska**, Hyperion Alfa
- **Małgorzata Mołęda-Zdziech**, Director of Polish Science Contact Agency
- **Artur Kupczunas**, Vice President and CFO at Saule Technologies

Moderated by

- **Sławomir S. Sikora**, CEO at Citi Handlowy

The participants of the session focused primarily on the education of future generations. They endeavoured to find a solution to the problem of acceptance of mediocrity. It is growing ever more common in Poland, despite the increasing number of higher education institutions. It is therefore essential to break free from mediocrity and build real success.

In science as well as in other areas, success is not built individually, but the product of teamwork. We need to identify pioneers and leaders, because someone has to take the risk and consider where we want to be in 20 years' time, often taking into account that it might be necessary to plunge into the deep end. You have to forget about short-sighted thinking in management, decide to leave the comfort zone and look for the best and most creative people.

Openness and interpersonal communication, as well as strategic thinking on issues of international expansion, play a key role in management. It is fundamental to recognise the need for a specific specialization of each employee. For example, project managers should be trained to take care of all formalities, so that scientists can simply engage in research.



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MORE AT:

PANEL DISCUSSION

## THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY. IS THIS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR THE PLASTIC ERA?

Introductory Speech

- **Jyrki Katainen**, Vice President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Employment, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness

Panellists

- **Katarzyna Dulko-Gaszyna**, Sustainability Manager at IKEA Retail Poland
- **Jan Dusik**, Acting Director, Europe Office, UNEP
- **Tadeusz Nowicki**, President of the Management Board of Ergis Polska
- **Grzegorz Radziejewski**, Member of the Cabinet of Jyrki Katainen, Vice President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Employment, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness
- **Marzena Sobczak**, Director of the Department of Environment and Agriculture of the Marshal's Office of the Pomorskie Voivodeship
- **Sławomir Mazurek**, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of the Environment

Moderated by

- **Joanna Popielawska**, Senior Analyst for European Affairs, Polityka Insight

It is difficult to imagine a world without plastic. The material will certainly exist in the future, but it is important to improve the management of its circulation, from production to recycling. The issue of plastic is one of the most frequently discussed aspects of the circular economy. This is not just about environmental protection, but about the entire economic model, which can maximize the added value.

The recovery of plastic is no easy process, as it requires cooperation between a number of actors: producers – at each stage of the production chain – who manufacture products that are easy and cost-effective to process, citizens who sort waste for recycling, and politicians who create appropriate conditions and incentives.

The European Union is leading the circular economy. Still, there is much more it should do in this area. If the EU is the first to introduce relevant regulations, they may become binding worldwide and others will have to adapt to them.

Partners



Thursday, 27 September 2018



MORE AT:

PANEL DISCUSSION

## THE WAY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. LEADERSHIP AND CO-CREATION

**Panellists**

- **Adam Ambrozik**, Corporate Affairs Manager, VELUX Poland
- **Tess Mateo**, Senior Advisor at AQAL Capital
- **Ewa Mikos**, Business Development Director at Siemens Poland
- **Anna Miler**, Start-up Development Specialist at Gdańsk Entrepreneurship Incubator STARTER
- **Adam Mikołajczyk**, Director of the Department of Economic Development of the Marshal's Office of the Pomorskie Voivodeship
- **Paulina Wilk**, Author, Journalist

**Moderated by**

- **Katarzyna Młynek**, Program Director of the THINKTANK Institute

The panellists discussed the process of co-creation, which is mutual learning from one another, supporting creativity and sharing knowledge. In this process, not only companies, but also social and local government institutions cooperate with future users, designing solutions, products and services tailored to the expectations of both parties. Customers receive a product that is of interest to them, but also gain satisfaction from co-creating new solutions that correspond to their real needs.

The panellists emphasized that this idea should be followed in the company from the beginning: the business should develop a relationship with the customer and gradually approach the final, mutually satisfactory solution, which perhaps could not have appeared as the result of the work of a fixed team of staff.

It was pointed out that co-creation is a competence of the future, and that it is necessary to use it from the perspective of urban development or local government activities.

Thanks to the co-creation strategy, which entails dialogue with the recipient and exchange of experience, we have a real opportunity to co-create a reality tailored to our needs, expectations and dreams.



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- Opera Leśna, ERGO ARENA, zabytkowy Hipodrom, namiot na sopockiej plaży – konferencja w nietypowym miejscu to nasza specjalność



MORE AT:

ROUND TABLE

## NEXTGEN: FAMILY BUSINESS ROUND TABLE ON SUCCESSION

**Introductory remarks**

- **Henryk Orfinger**, President of the Board of Dr Irena Eris

**Panellists**

- **Katarzyna Gierczak-Grupińska**, President of the Family Business Foundation
- **Mariusz Haładaj**, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology
- **Tomasz Husak**, Head of Cabinet of the European Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
- **Adrianna Lewandowska**, President of the Institute of Family Business
- **Luiza Modzelewska**, Deputy Director of the Department of Improvement of Economic Regulations in the Ministry of Enterprise and Technology
- **Henryk Orfinger**, President of the Board of Dr Irena Eris
- **Radosław Ostrowski**, Axelo, Managing Partner, Attorney
- **Ewa Sobkiewicz**, Chair of the Management Board of the Family Businesses Initiative
- **Roland Szymański**, Co-owner of LARS, Board Member of Family Business Poland and FBN International NxG Leader Team
- **Paweł Tomczykowski**, Managing Partner, Ożóg Tomczykowski Law Firm

**Moderated by**

- **Paweł Zielewski**, Editor-in-Chief, Forbes Polska

Family businesses are vital for the economy because of their size and the fact that they generate most of the GDP. Moreover, their capital is local in nature and they do not tend to relocate, which also guarantees stability – in terms of both employment and the state’s tax income.

However, family businesses encounter the universal problem of succession. It is estimated that around 150,000 companies disappear every year in the EU due to failed succession, which results in the loss of more than 500,000 jobs. This is essential in so far as the majority of Polish private companies were established at the beginning of the nineties – a wave of succession is imminent. The first legal tools to facilitate this process are emerging, but the main barrier is the lack of knowledge and experience among entrepreneurs.

The government recognises the importance of this part of the economy, as well, and is working on appropriate solutions, such as the Succession Act or the project of family foundations, which could ensure the integrity of family businesses in the event of problems with succession.



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MORE AT:

## NORWEGIAN NETWORKING EVENING

### Guest of Honour

- **Olav Myklebust**, Ambassador of Norway to Poland

As is customary, the second day of the European Forum for New Ideas featured a networking evening, which was hosted by Norway. The Norwegian Networking Evening was an excellent opportunity not only to meet and hold discussions in an informal atmosphere, but also to make new acquaintances. The New Ideas Pavilion and the lovely Sopot beach in their evening beauty, provided an extraordinary ambience for a meeting of business leaders as well as representatives of politics and science, who had the opportunity to continue the discussions started during the panels.

Olav Myklebust, Ambassador of Norway to Poland, who was present at the meeting, said that the cooperation between Poland and Norway was very successful: nearly 100,000 Poles live in Norway, business is flourishing, foreign trade turnover is increasing, more than 300 Norwegian companies have invested in Poland, and Norwegian funds are having a positive effect on Poland's economy.

Dinner attendees could taste Norwegian specialities and learn the secrets of preparing original dishes. The evening also featured a performance by Norwegian band Felix Peikli & Joe Doubleday's Showtime Band.

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Friday, 28 September 2018

PANEL DISCUSSION

## TRADE WARS IN THE 21ST CENTURY. WINNERS AND LOSERS

MORE AT:

**Panellists**

- **Andrzej Lubowski**, Economist, Writer and Commentator
- **Sean McGuire**, CBI Director for Brussels
- **Olaf Osica**, Director of Foreign Markets project, PTWP S.A.
- **Luisa Santos**, Director of International Relations, BusinessEurope
- **Aneta Piątkowska**, Director of the Department of Economic Analysis in the Ministry of Enterprise and Technology

**Moderated by**

- **Piotr Arak**, Deputy Director of the Polish Economic Institute

The protectionism of the 21st century, the effects of the renegotiation of trade agreements, the introduction of new tariffs – are we facing the end of the WTO? This was one of the questions that the experts present at the panel tried to answer.

The panellists agreed that the outcome of trade wars could not be accurately predicted, but that it would be negative for all. It was stressed that an increase in tariffs could prove to be a major factor leading to the most serious trade war since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The economic losses will be felt not only in the US, but also beyond its borders, including in the EU and Poland. This may happen because one of the crucial issues of the American economy is export, which would diminish as a result of trade wars.

The panellists pointed out that trade wars are a symptom of more complex problems, from the growing geopolitical position of China to the dynamically changing nature of the economy (e.g. digitization or artificial intelligence). Protectionism within the European Union and Germany's trade imbalance are also significant factors. Moreover, the participants pointed out the need for an adjustment of the international system based on the WTO. Protectionism results from the political, rather than from the economic situation, and is caused by growing dissatisfaction in various countries with the fact that not everyone benefits equally from globalization.





Friday, 28 September 2018



PANEL DISCUSSION

**SPACE 4.0: HOW TO LAUNCH BUSINESSES INTO ORBIT?**

MORE AT:

**Panellists**

- **Grzegorz Brona**, President of the Polish Space Agency
- **Tomasz Husak**, Head of Cabinet of the European Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
- **Krzysztof Jędrzejak**, Exorion Foundation
- **Krzysztof Kanawka**, Kosmonauta.net, Blue Dot Solutions, Space3ac
- **Inna Uwarowa**, PW-Sat2 Project Coordinator, Warsaw University of Technology

**Moderated by**

- **Paweł Ziemnicki**, Editor-in-Chief, Space24.pl

The participants of the panel devoted to the EU's space policy tried to answer how Polish companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, can fit into the global trends of the space market.

It was pointed out that Poland is a relatively new player and achieving the ambitious goal which consists of obtaining a 3% share of the European space market requires the involvement of the state, through the national Space Programme.

The European Space Agency is already at the end of the protective period and Polish companies will have to compete with European businesses on equal terms, which, given the difference in experience and capital, will be a challenge. It is therefore necessary to invest in the education of personnel capable of ensuring the development of the Polish space industry.

Due to high capital barriers in terms of upstream (equipment sent into space) and midstream (ground equipment), Polish companies can take up a strong position in the downstream industry, which involves collecting and processing satellite data and creating products based on them. Another opportunity is developing technologies in prospective niches in which national players are beginning to specialize. Examples of such areas are robotics, optoelectronics, microsatellite systems and the integration of small satellites or suborbital rockets.



Partner



Friday, 28 September 2018



PANEL DISCUSSION

**THE IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES ON SOCIAL EQUITY**

MORE AT:

**Panellists**

- **Marcin Bruszewski**, Co-founder of Social Wolves/Zwolnieni z Teorii
- **Karol Okoński**, Secretary of State, Ministry of Digital Affairs
- **Marta Poślad**, Head of CEE Public Policy Google
- **Sylwia Spurek**, Deputy Ombudsperson responsible for equal treatment issues

**Moderated by**

- **Łukasz Mężyk**, Editor at 300Polityka

The panellists discussed the increasingly worrying social phenomenon of inequality, which is rooted not only in the economy, but also in new technologies. The Internet, applications and algorithms, can on the one hand help overcome inequality and fight against stereotypes, but on the other hand – also cause them.

The Internet makes people aware of how much discrimination still exists in societies, as evidenced by the numerous statements on social media and forums. At the same time, it helps combat it through various social campaigns and facilitates mis-treated people coming together and organizing themselves.

It was emphasized during the discussion that when programs are designed and algorithms created, it is important that they take into account equal treatment. An example can be the use of artificial intelligence in the recruitment process.

Moreover, the panellists acknowledged the need to focus on education in order to exploit the potential of people, especially young people, and the need to create a level playing field by means of creating appropriate infrastructure, such as providing high-speed Internet in every school.



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PANEL DISCUSSION

MORE AT:

## SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL ORDER? BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY IN ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**Panellists**

- **Dominika Bettman**, CEO at Siemens Poland
- **Brendan Burns**, Employers Group of the European Economic and Social Committee
- **Renata Bielak**, Director of the Department of Statistical Studies, Central Statistical Office
- **Katarzyna Dulko-Gaszyna**, Sustainability Manager at IKEA Retail Poland

**Moderated by**

- **Magdalena Krukowska**, Forbes

The participants of the morning panel discussion on sustainable development and corporate responsibility, presented a very uniform vision and unanimously pointed out that companies are taking over responsibility for what is happening in the world. Representatives of both multinational corporations and predominantly local companies, explained that companies not only are responsible for their products or actions, but that their offer should also contribute to the reduction of inequalities, unemployment and hunger, as well as to the development of education and greater environmental awareness.

In addition, the panel featured a presentation of a publication by the Responsible Business Forum devoted to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN. 17 articles and interviews with experts from various fields discuss the greatest challenges that Poland has to face in order to effectively implement the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. Moreover, the publication shows the role of the private sector, which can contribute to strengthening this process through socially and environmentally responsible activities. At the same time, the authors emphasize the need for synergy in these activities, whose effectiveness depends on each individual, as each of us, at every level – that of the employee and that of the employer – has an impact on sustainable development and must be aware of their decisions.

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#### POWER SPEECH

### WHAT IS THE CURRENT DEBATE AND NEGOTIATION PROCESS ON THE EU MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK DEMONSTRATING?

- **Jan Olbrycht**, Member of the European Parliament

Jan Olbrycht presented the perspective of negotiations on the next EU budget. He stressed that when the governments of the Member States are discussing the financial plan, they are actually talking about the future of the European Union – its priorities and course of development. At the same time, he warned that the political situation in Central Europe results in a new approach to cohesion policy and that the time for such generous assistance as the new Member States had enjoyed so far has come to an end.

#### POWER SPEECH

### LONGEVITY AND ROBOTS AT WORK. WHAT DO WE NEED TO LEARN TO SURVIVE?

- **Jowita Michalska**, President, Digital University Foundation

Jowita Michalska outlined in her speech a fascinating and at the same time provocative vision combining longevity with technological progress and AI. In addition, she pointed out that the impact robotics has on medicine is growing ever stronger. In her opinion, we are witnessing the beginning of the era of quantum computers, which, thanks to their computing power, will accelerate the development of AI.

#### PANEL DISCUSSION

### SMART CITIES OF THE FUTURE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE ADVERTISING MARKET

#### Panellists

- **Michał Boni**, Member of the European Parliament
- **Małgorzata Bonikowska**, President of THINKTANK and the Centre for International Relations
- **Piotr Gajek**, Chairman of the Board at Synergic
- **Michał Szymański**, Deputy Director at the Gdańsk Road and Greenery Administration

#### Moderated by

- **Nino Džikija**, Editor-in-Chief of the Economic Office at Wirtualna Polska

In the third part, the panellists discussed the cities of the future, which in their opinion should be designed primarily with the needs of the residents in mind. At the same time, they should combine the development of infrastructure with environmental protection, access to information and support for bottom-up decision-making mechanisms for the purpose of shaping local communities.



MORE AT:



Partner



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## EFNI 2018 SPACE

The European Forum for New Ideas has been a source of inspiration, knowledge and new ideas for years. The Forum not only offers panel discussions, but also creates a space for making valuable contacts – a place that facilitates the free exchange of thoughts and a place where you can also relax for a moment.

The attendees of EFNI 2018 had access to the Starbucks café, which operated thanks to the partnership with Citi Handlowy. In the Sheraton Conference Center, we could admire a vintage Fiat and learn about the history of Polish motorization. At the New Ideas Pavilion, relaxation zones were created in cooperation with Adecco and Dr Irena Eris. On the third day of the conference, ladies who wished to attend the Lewiatan Gala could use the services of Dr Irena Eris make-up artists.







MORE AT:

PANEL DISCUSSION

## MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: HOW DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IMPACTS MEDIA'S ROLE IN SOCIETY?

**Panellists**

- **Leszek Jażdżewski**, Editor-in-Chief at Liberté!
- **Jarosław Kurski**, Editor-in-Chief at Gazeta Wyborcza
- **Edyta Sadowska**, Chief of Programme, Member of Supervisory of Board at nc+
- **Cezary Szymanek**, Editor-in-Chief at Rzeczpospolita.pl

**Moderated by**

- **Łukasz Lipiński**, Editor-in-Chief at Polityka.pl

Online access to content caused the media to undergo a major transformation in recent years. It was not only in Poland that readers began to access much more online content at the expense of paper editions. This resulted in tabloidization – focus only on selected content (excluding broader, general topics). It has also become easier to affect content (e.g. by bots) and to show hate content. Free content available online reaches a wide audience, while high quality publications reach only the elite reader. As a result, media content constructed in this manner may pose a threat to the smooth functioning of democratic mechanisms.

The economic environment in which the media operate is also relevant. Strong media require strong economic foundations – this is a problem in Poland. Independent journalism is not possible without a good business model, and we cannot deal with the challenges posed by the Internet by means of a wait-and-see policy. The future of quality journalism depends on the popularity of paid subscriptions. A positive signal may therefore be the growing number of people who are willing to pay for high quality content.



PLENARY SESSION

MORE AT:

## FUTURE FINANCIAL SECURITY IN THE FACE OF EUROPE'S DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES

Wystąpienie wprowadzające

- **Teresa Czerwińska**, Minister of Finance

Panellists

- **Paweł Borys**, President of the Polish Development Fund
- **Henryk Orfinger**, President of the Board of Dr Irena Eris
- **Bartosz Marczuk**, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy
- **Jan Prądzyński**, President of the Board, Polish Chamber of Insurance

Moderated by

- **Grzegorz Baczewski**, General Director of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan

Poles are one of the fastest ageing societies in Europe. This puts a great deal of pressure on the pension system, as the amount paid out depends not on the form of the system, but on the number of people working in relation to the number of pensioners, and on work efficiency. The proportion of the elderly will grow dynamically, which must be compensated with a higher workload for the professionally active citizens and a lower replacement rate (pension entitlement divided by pre-retirement earnings).

With such unfavourable trends, the only thing that can save us from a breakdown of the system, is a large increase in work efficiency. However, this will not be easy due to the low level of investment resulting from the low level of savings. A solution to this problem could be Employee Capital Plans aimed at convincing employees to make additional savings through fiscal incentives. These savings would not only be made by the employee, but also by the employer and the state. However, companies look at this solution with hesitation. One reason are the costs – both direct and administrative.



Institutional Partner





Friday, 28 September 2018



MORE AT:

## EMERGING MARKET CHAMPIONS

**Moderated by**

- **Andrzej Olechowski**, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Citi Handlowy

The Emerging Market Championships awards were presented for the fifth time.

The award for the most successful Polish company on foreign markets went to Wielton SA. It is a distinction for organic business development, for transforming a family business into a large enterprise and for promoting Poland in the world.

In the category of the best foreign investment in Poland, the Competition Jury awarded CEZ Polska sp. z o.o. for consistent investments in environmentally friendly energy in Poland. The award in the new category of e-commerce, which was introduced this year, went to CCC SA for the use of the Internet and modern technologies in business development.

The idea of the Emerging Market Champions competition, organized by the Kronenberg Foundation at Citi Handlowy, is to select and award business leaders who have developed their business activities abroad. The award is given to Polish companies who conquer international markets, but also to businesses from emerging markets that successfully invest in Poland and thus contribute to a higher employment rate and economic growth of the country.





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Friday, 28 September 2018

PLENARY SESSION

**„A NEW DIVISION OF THE WORLD“ BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE USA AND CHINA. WILL DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION STOP DEGLOBALIZATION?**

MORE AT:



Panellists

- **Ji Bo**, Chief Representative & Assistant Dean, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business
- **Charles R. Johnston**, Managing Director, International Government Affairs, Citi
- **Paweł Świeboda**, Deputy Head of the European Political Strategy Centre, EPSC

Moderated by

- **Andrzej Olechowski**, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Citi Handlowy

Partner



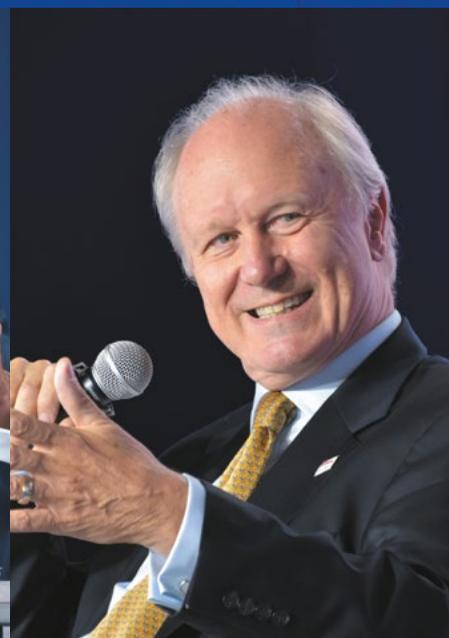
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NEW DIVISION OF THE WORLD  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION, USA AND CHINA.  
CAN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION STOP DEGLOBALIZATION?

NOWY PODZIAŁ ŚWIATA  
MIEDZY UNIA EUROPEJSKA-USA-CHINY.  
CZY CYFRYZACJA POWSTRZYMA DEGLOBALIZACJĘ?



Friday, 28 September 2018

The engine of globalization is choking and stalling. Direct cross-border investments have yet to reach the 2007 level. The liberalization process was stopped due to protectionist and nationalist sentiments. Moreover, the United States has challenged the system of world trade. The decision on the shape of global trade will belong to the USA, China and the European Union.

The US administration has altered its approach to international exchange. The slogan 'America First' has become popular. Donald Trump is sensitive to the balance of trade in goods and fixated with the deficit. He identifies the economy with state security. If he believes that any trade agreements will threaten the United States, they must be terminated or amended. This was the case with steel imports from China or the EU. The American government places emphasis on national security, which causes tensions in trade. A similar phenomenon is beginning to appear in China, Japan and even Germany. It can cause erosion in world trade. However, many communities in the US disagree with this policy.

China declares that it does not want a trade war and new divisions, as this would be very unfavourable to small and medium-sized enterprises. It supports trade and values stability. Despite the fact that China is developing very swiftly and in many areas, including modern technologies, and can match the major economic powers, in the opinion of many, it is still a developing country. The Chinese GDP is high, but this is not the only measure of wealth, as per capita income amounts to only 14 thousand dollars, as compared to e.g. 50 thousand dollars in the Netherlands. There are many affluent people in China, but they constitute only a negligible percentage of the population. 400 million people live below the poverty line. As much as 50% of the Chinese GDP is generated by companies with foreign capital, and they would be the first to suffer from the effects of a trade war.

Europe is in favour of the further liberalization of trade; multilateralism is in its DNA. The EU has entered into 70 trade agreements with various countries. This brings considerable benefits.

That said, technology escapes legislation like never before, and the effect of the digital economy on trade, services and production could shoot globalization into a completely different orbit irrespective of the protectionist efforts of politicians.



Friday, 28 September 2018



PANEL DISCUSSION

**TO HAVE CAKE AND EAT IT TOO: CAN FOOD BE HEALTHY, INEXPENSIVE AND PRODUCED IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY?**

MORE AT:

Moderated by

- **Marta Dymek**, Cook and Author, Jadłonomia
- **Udo Hemmerling**, European Economic and Social Committee
- **Jarosław Kacprzak**, Future Processing Sp. z o.o.
- **Matt Simister**, CEO for Central Europe at Tesco
- **Elżbieta Świętek**, Business Development Director at Circular Packaging Design Sp. z o.o.

Moderated by

- **Krzysztof Bolesła**, Expert at Polityka Insight

We live in a world full of contradictions. We are facing the problem of hunger on the one hand and, simultaneously, highly developed countries are fighting the obesity epidemic on the other. A healthy diet is inextricably linked to sustainability and environmental protection.

This complex matter was the subject of a debate featuring representatives of food producers, retailers, consumers and several related industries. They underlined how essential it is to change the way of thinking about food production and to limit food waste to a minimum. It is also indispensable to introduce new legal solutions, as well as to use modern technologies that will enable more efficient production and sale of food, coupled with waste reduction. An example of such activities is the Tesco application, which will make it possible to efficiently distribute unsold food to charities.

Combating food waste and its negative impact on the environment is an issue in which all actors in the supply chain and all consumers should be involved.

Partner



Knowledge Partner



Institutional Partner





PANEL DISCUSSION

**HOW DO MODERN TECHNOLOGIES CHANGE MEDICINE?**

MORE AT:



**Panellists**

- **Maciej Adamkiewicz**, President of the Board of Adamed Pharma S.A.
- **Michał Czarnuch**, President of the Foundation Telemedyczna Grupa Robocza, Partner at Domański Zakrzewski Palinka (DZP)
- **Piotr Garstecki**, Scope Fluidics, Bacteromic
- **Edyta Kocyk**, President of Sidly
- **Dawid Nidzworski**, SensDx, Institute of Biotechnology and Molecular Medicine

**Moderated by**

- **Michał Boni**, Member of the European Parliament

What are the benefits of new technologies for patients, such as us? Can we become the hands of a doctor? Telemedicine provides us with some tools to create such a world, but we still need to modify many things in order to improve the health system. More efficient diagnostics requires appropriate infrastructure and changes in people's mentality, so that they gain confidence in medical applications or in the way they contact the doctor through chat rooms and video conversations. There is also a need for new legal regulations enabling the use of innovations in the Polish healthcare system.

Tests that check the state of health in several minutes, and devices and applications that monitor the processes in the human body and warn carers in crisis situations, are not a thing of the future, but an offer currently available on the market. We are still not making full use of these opportunities because of the barriers that exist in society, including, above all, the law that does not keep pace with the evolving reality.



Knowledge Partner





PANEL DISCUSSION

## BREXIT AND THEN WHAT?

MORE AT:

**Panellists**

- **Stefaan De Ryck**, Advisor to Michel Barnier, Head of Unit in the European Commission
- **Sean McGuire**, CBI Director for Brussels
- **Luisa Santos**, Director of International Relations, BusinessEurope
- **Fabian Zuleeg**, Chief Executive and Chief Economist of the European Policy Centre, EPC
- **Jan Olbrycht**, Member of the European Parliament

**Moderated by**

- **Paul Taylor**, Politico

The European Union will continue to exist after Brexit. The main concerns are the dominance of the euro area coalition, the vision of a two-speed Europe and problems in international exchange.

The EU will be different in the aftermath of Brexit because the main member state which supported the intergovernmental method is leaving the Community. In this situation, the new EU will be dominated by the interests of the euro area, and Poland will be marginalized. A multi-speed Europe is a natural consequence of Brexit.

The idea of selective treatment of the single market, as put forward in the Chequers proposal, has not been approved by EU representatives. The coherence of the single market is of paramount importance to the Commission.

Brexit is now possible without an agreement, but it poses a serious threat to the EU. It will also be catastrophic and asymmetrically damaging to the United Kingdom. It may cause a large number of companies to simply stop importing and exporting. One solution is an agreement modelled on CETA (between Canada and the EU), but it will mean worse conditions for each branch of the British economy. A midway solution could be the introduction of transitional periods in order to gain time.





MORE AT:

PANEL DISCUSSION

## IS ENERGY SECURITY INVALUABLE? EU ENERGY POLICY: ACHIEVEMENTS, RISKS AND CHALLENGES

Introductory remarks

- **Maroš Šefčovič**, Vice President of the European Commission in charge of the Energy Union

Panellists

- **Joanna Maćkowiak-Pandera**, President of the Forum for Energy
- **Maroš Šefčovič**, Vice President of the European Commission in charge of the Energy Union
- **Maxim Timchenko**, Chief Executive Officer, DTEK
- **Tomasz Dąbrowski**, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Energy

Moderated by

- **Jerzy Buzek**, Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy at the European Parliament

We should avoid looking at energy security in the narrow terms of efficiency and trade. Energy should be one of the pillars of the European Union. The major energy reform projects since the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community are currently underway, and despite many challenges and scepticism, the project of the Energy Union has been carried out truly successfully. The challenges it is facing today are energy prices and the need to modernize the sector.

The modernization of the industry is inevitable, but the social consequences may be problematic in the initial phase of the transformation. In countries such as Poland, where the energy sector is dependent on coal, it is necessary to look for solutions that are beneficial for society. All countries worldwide must undergo modernization similarly to Europe, and use new technologies and green resources. Otherwise, it will be impossible to maintain a healthy climate.

Another crucial element is the diversification of sources, but the energy prices are rising significantly, which threatens the development of industry and thus – energy security. It is a vicious circle: the costs of energy depend on the security of supply, and the price depends on transformation and progress. The single EU market can reduce these costs. This requires investment in infrastructure and new legal solutions.

Institutional partner





**POWER SPEECH**

**HOW 5G MAY PAVE THE WAY FOR THE FACTORIES OF THE FUTURE**

- **Andreas Mueller**, Head of Communication and Network Technology at Bosch Corporate Research and Chairman at 5G Alliance for Connected Industries and Automation (5G-ACIA)

**Moderated by**

- **Paweł Wideł**, President of Polish Automotive Employers' Association

Dr Mueller's speech focused on research concerning the industrial communication infrastructure of the future, with a particular emphasis on wireless communication and new 5G technologies. The role of 5G will be one of the key aspects that will make the highly flexible factories of the future, operate considerably more smoothly than the static factories of the past. 5G offers the possibility to organize wireless communication for a wide range of different industrial applications. In the longer term, this could lead to the convergence of numerous different communication technologies and thus considerably reduce the number of different solutions currently used in industry.

Partner



**POWER SPEECH**

**HOW TECHNOLOGY CAN HELP SENIORS LIVE LONGER AND HEALTHIER LIVES – THE CASE OF CHINA**

- **Charles Bark**, Entrepreneur, Co-Founder of Hinounou Intelligent Robot

**Moderated by**

- **Jowita Michalska**, President, Digital University Foundation

The possibilities presently offered to medicine by technology are amazing. A great deal is happening today, especially in the area of health care. We have self-diagnosis equipment, robots that remind us to take our medicines and numerous additional possibilities to prevent diseases. In China, this problem is particularly vital, because more than 100 million senior citizens live in small towns or villages, far from their loved ones. The solution offered by Charles Bark's business Hinounou is an entire ecosystem that renders it possible to remotely monitor health and, if necessary, use a doctor's assistance.

Institutional partner





POWER SPEECH

## UNICORN OR DRAGON: HOW TO TAP INTO THE CHINESE MARKET FOR GROWTH

- **Ji Bo**, Chief Representative & Assistant Dean, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business

With a population of more than 1.3 billion and 1 billion cyber-citizens, with a GDP of one fifth of world production, China is now the second largest economy in the world and undoubtedly a rapidly growing market.

World business leaders see China as the key market in their global business strategies. Given its potential, it is also important for ambitious entrepreneurs around the world to understand how to do business in China. Entering the Chinese market is becoming a necessity, but it also brings with it many challenges that are still ahead of us.



POWER SPEECH

## 10 YEARS AFTER THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS... 20 YEARS AFTER THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ASIA

- **Kelvin Tay**, Managing Director, Regional Chief Investment Officer, UBS, Singapore

Moderated by

- **Mikołaj Trunin**, Deputy Director of Pomerania Development Agency

Partners



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MORE AT:

PANEL DISCUSSION

## THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION: WHAT TO TEACH HUMANS WHEN MACHINES ARE SELF-TAUGHT?

**Panellists**

- **Magdalena Hernandez**, Director for ACCA CEE & CIS Countries
- **Lena Kolarska-Bobińska**, former Minister of Science and Higher Education
- **Robert Kozielski**, Department of Marketing at the University of Lodz, Director of the Polish-American Centre of Management at the University of Lodz
- **Jowita Michalska**, President, Digital University Foundation
- **Marta Poślad**, Head of CEE Public Policy Google

**Moderated by**

- **Jarosław Płuciennik**, former Vice-Rector at the University of Lodz, Literary Critic, Historian of Ideas, Cognitive Scientist

The ongoing digital revolution raises challenges for educating ourselves and our children. Universities as we know them today, may disappear and be replaced by corporate universities. The technological change and the development of artificial intelligence confront us with the question on the competitive advantage we have over machines and the way we can use it in the education process.

It is predicted that 15% of jobs will have disappeared as they will be replaced with technology by 2030. This does not mean, however, that human labour will become redundant. Soft competences – creativity, emotional intelligence, the ability to function in a group and charisma – as well as competences related to ethics and professionalism will gain in importance. They will allow us to successfully compete with robots on the market.

The key elements of the education of the future will include the democratization of knowledge, i.e. universal access to the latest research results, lifelong learning, interdisciplinarity, - which develops imagination by confronting perspectives in other fields - and critical thinking.





PANEL DISCUSSION

**IS CHINA THE MOST POWERFUL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD?**

MORE AT:



**Panellists**

- **Charles Bark**, Entrepreneur, Co-Founder of Hinounou Intelligent Robot
- **Ji Bo**, Chief Representative & Assistant Dean, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business
- **Kelvin Tay, Managing Director**, Regional Chief Investment Officer, UBS, Singapore
- **Grzegorz Witold Kołodko**, Professor, Director of Transformation, Integration, Globalization Economic Research (TIGER) at the Kozminski University, former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

**Moderated by**

- **Małgorzata Bonikowska**, President of THINKTANK and the Centre for International Relations

The market in China attracts new investments because the level of regulation is not as high as in the European Union. In addition, the flexibility of consumers (who are keen to adapt their habits to newly available products), the availability of a workforce and the impressive investment in research and development, allow China to continuously increase its potential.

China argues that it is not investing in the economy for expansion purposes. Its investment in Africa is not driven by a desire for domination. What the Chinese see in Africa is potential and new opportunities for economic cooperation. They emphasize that they do not use military force for the purpose of expansion either, because they have never had the inclination to dominate, especially since China is technologically advanced and the level of research and application of artificial intelligence is higher than the European average.

For all that, China is looking with admiration at the EU's social policy and the principles of the welfare state. Furthermore, it recognises that the Europeans, unlike the Americans, are willing to cooperate with China and are capable of appreciating Chinese culture, which is of great value to the Chinese. However, the Europeans are distrustful of the rapid development of the Middle Kingdom. The main reason is 'Chinatism' (a term used by Prof. Kołodko) – a specific political and economic system in which the economy is open to the world, but one political party retains all power in its hand. Authoritarian governance and the subordination of business to politics are a concern for the West, which increasingly asks questions about China's real intentions in the 21st century. It cannot be ruled out that its march towards world supremacy will lead to retaliatory action on the part of the USA, not only in the area of trade.



## CLOSED MEETINGS

A meeting in a narrow circle of decision-makers from national, EU and global institutions is an excellent opportunity to build relationships and discuss pressing issues. For this reason, each edition of EFNI features closed meetings with the participation of the representatives of the Forum's partners. This year's Forum included, among others, the following closed meetings:

1. Business meeting with Jerzy Kwieciński, Minister of Investment and Economic Development
2. Business breakfast organized by the Office of the Marshal of the Pomorskie Voivodeship and Pomerania Development Agency – 'Investment Opportunities in Pomerania'
3. Business lunch with Elżbieta Bieńkowska, European Commissioner for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
4. Business lunch with Jyrki Katainen, Vice President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Employment, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness
5. UBS Singapore – closed meeting on the prospects for Polish-Asian business cooperation



## NIGHT OWL DISCUSSIONS

Contemporary America, democracy, but also the approach to life and people who were close to us and who are no longer with us – these were some of the topics discussed in the course of this year's Night Owl sessions. A candid atmosphere, interesting guests and pressing topics enriched EFNI 2018, at the same time proving that important parts of the Forum programme can take place virtually at any time and always spark great interest.



**Ewa Ewart Reveals.** Meeting with journalist and an award-winning filmmaker. Host: Beata Stelmach



**A Conversation on Democracy** with Wojciech Sadurski and Radosław Markowski



**Do We Understand America?** Discussion on the situation in the USA with the participation of Andrzej Lubowski and Dorota Warakomskab



**Tribute to Kora.** Meeting with Katarzyna Litwin, Mateusz Jackowski, Grażyna Torbicka, Magdalena Środa and Henryka Bochniarz



**It Is Worth Living!** Reflection on the book with the participation of Lejb Fogelman and Magdalena Środa



**Does Poland Need the Civic Coalition?** Discussion with the participation of Polish politicians: Katarzyna Lubnauer, Barbara Nowacka and Grzegorz Schetyna Host: Konrad Piasecki, Journalist, TVN24

## MEET-THE-PANELLIST AND MEET-THE-AUTHOR SESSIONS

Will China Save the World? Who are the Polish entrepreneurs? These and other questions were the subjects of discussions with EFNI panellists and book authors. Two days of meetings and talks provided an opportunity both to explore interesting topics and to confront one's own opinion with that of representatives of the worlds of media, science and business.



Presentation of the „We Examine Genes” report. Julia Patorska, leader of the team for economic analysis at Deloitte Poland, and Anna Wójcicka, Warsaw Genomics



„We are never helpless”. Interview with Henryk Wujec about the book Conversations on Responsibility. Moderator: Małgorzata Bonikowska, president of THINKTANK and Centre for International Relations



„What will happen to America?”. Meeting with the author of the book, Dorota Warakomska, journalist, publicist, president of the Congress of Women. Moderator: Małgorzata Bonikowska, president of THINKTANK and Centre for International Relations



„How Democracies Die?”. Discussion on the book with the participation of Wojciech Sadurski, Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Sydney and Professor of the Centre for Europe, University of Warsaw, and Tomasz Kamiński, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of International and Political Studies at the University of Lodz and the editor of the Polish edition of the book



**„Democratic Audit of Poland”.** Interview with the authors of the book, Radosław Markowski, Director of the Center for Studies on Democracy at SWPS, Sylwia Spurek, Deputy of the Ombudsman for Equal Treatment, and Lech Piławski, Advisor to the President of Polish Confederation Lewiatan



**„Will China Save the World?”.** Meeting with the author of the book, Grzegorz Witold Kolodko, professor, director of the TIGER Transformation, Integration and Globalization Research Center at the Leon Koźmiński University. Moderator: Karolina Zbytniewska, Editor-in-Chief of EurActiv.pl



**„Understanding Central Europe”.** Interview with the book’s Editor-in-Chief Wojciech Przybylski, President of the ResPublica Foundation



**„The Disenchanted Entrepreneur. Who are the Polish Businesspeople?”.** Presentation of the Polish Business Roundtable Report. Meeting with Janusz Jankowiak, Chief Economist of the Polish Business Roundtable, and Adam Czerniak, Chief Economist at Polityka Insight

## BAYS OF DIALOGUE

The European Forum for New Ideas is not limited to panel discussions and plenary sessions. Apart from them, it features open meetings, which are accessible to all interested people. Traditionally, the Forum attendees together with Sopot residents took part in the Bays of Dialogue held at Skwer Kuracyjny. The discussed topics included politics, challenges in the broad sense, as well as education and work, which are fundamental aspects of social life.



**Poland in Europe. Euro in the Wallet.** Meeting with Dariusz Rosati, Member of the European Parliament. Moderated by: Mikołaj Kunica, Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief of business and finance section, Wirtualna Polska



**We Are Never Helpless.** Meeting with Henryk Wujec. Host: Konrad Piasecki, Journalist, TVN24



**An Open City, Preventing Exclusion.** Meeting with Jacek Karnowski, the Mayor of Sopot, and Michał Boni, Member of the European Parliament. Moderated by: Mikołaj Chrzan, Editor-in-Chief of Gazeta Wyborcza Trójmiasto



**Do Democracies Die?** Discussion with the participation of Wojciech Sadurski, Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Sydney and Professor of the Centre for Europe, University of Warsaw, and Radosław Markowski, director of the Center for Studies on Democracy at SWPS



**Equality.** A conversation with the participation of Małgorzata Fuszara and Dorota Warakomska. Host: Aleksandra Klich, Editor-in-Chief of Wysokie Obcasy, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Gazeta Wyborcza



**Education and Work.** Meeting with Magdalena Środa. Hosted by: Dorota Warakomska



**Entrepreneurship and Economy.** Meeting with Andrzej Olechowski and Henryka Bochniarz. Host: Konrad Piasecki, Journalist, TVN24



**Dialogue.** A conversation with Dorota Gardias and Jacek Męcina. Host: Maciej Głogowski, TOK FM

## EFNI CLOSING CEREMONY

### Special Guest Speakers

- **Pat Cox**, former President of the European Parliament
- **Elżbieta Bieńkowska**, European Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs

### Hosts

- **Markus Beyrer**, Director General of BusinessEurope
- **Henryka Bochniarz**, Vice President of BusinessEurope, President of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan
- **Jerzy Buzek**, Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy at the European Parliament
- **Jacek Karnowski**, Mayor of Sopot
- **Paweł Orłowski**, Deputy Marshal of the Pomorskie Voivodeship

'The European Union was created not to subjugate other states or to deprive them of their sovereignty. This is not a new version of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and EU commissioners are not former Soviet party secretaries. The EU does not use tanks against its opponents. Its existence is based on the free will of free nations,' said Pat Cox, the former President of the European Parliament, during the Closing Ceremony of the European Forum for New Ideas, which was organised by the Polish Confederation Lewiatan.

'We do not need to be woken up, we do not need to be persuaded to talk and shout. We are aware of the dangers, we are not sitting quietly,' said Henryka Bochniarz, President of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan, in her closing remarks at the conclusion of EFNI.

Further speeches at the closing ceremony were held by Jerzy Buzek, Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy of the European Parliament, Markus Beyrer, Director General of BusinessEurope, Jacek Karnowski, Mayor of Sopot, and Paweł Orłowski, Deputy Marshal of the Pomorskie Voivodeship.

EFNI's special guest Pat Cox called on business representatives to wake up, not to sleep through their future, to become involved in the transformation process before it is too late. He warned against nationalism, populism and protectionism. 'I am afraid of strong leaders and weak institutions. Do not allow xenophobic politicians to teach you patriotism,' he added.

Elżbieta Bieńkowska, European Commissioner for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, who was also a special guest at the closing ceremony, stressed that Poland had lost its ability to influence the most important issues in mainstream European politics in recent years. 'For some time now, government representatives have been boasting that Poland had finally risen from its knees. Meanwhile, the truth is that Poland has never been as much on its knees as it is these days,' she added.

MORE AT:



**Pat Cox**, former President of the European Parliament



**Elżbieta Bieńkowska**, European Commissioner for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs



**Henryka Bochniarz**, Vice President of BusinessEurope, President of The Polish Confederation Lewiatan



**Markus Beyrer**, Director General of BusinessEurope



**Jerzy Buzek**, Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, Member of the European Parliament



**Jacek Karnowski**, Mayor of Sopot



**Paweł Orłowski**, Deputy Marshal of the Pomorskie Voivodeship

## THE JUBILEE GALA OF THE POLISH CONFEDERATION LEWIATAN

Friday evening was marked by the Jubilee of the Polish Confederation Lewiatan. We celebrated the twentieth anniversary of our activity, but the jubilee is twofold, as the Polish Confederation Lewiatan continues the traditions of the pre-war Central Union of Polish Industry, Mining, Commerce and Finance, founded by Andrzej Wierzbicki in 1919. The Lewiatan Manifesto for the 100th anniversary, read jointly by the Vice Presidents of the Confederation, Beata Stelmach and Maciej Witucki, was adopted at Skwer Kuracyjny. Then, the residents and tourists, as well as the guests of the Confederation, built together the Tree of Thoughts. Everyone could complete the sentence: 'What matters in my life is (to)...' and, having written down their thoughts, hang the card on the symbolic tree. The idea was to create a unique opportunity to get to know one another and to look for what unites us. The last point of the meeting at the square was Igor Herbut's performance.



Friday, 28 September 2018



The New Ideas Pavilion hosted the Jubilee Gala, which featured an anniversary film presenting materials from Lewiatan's archives that were worth remembering. Friends of the Confederation, including Agnieszka Holland, Leszek Balcerowicz, Henryk Orfinger, Jacek Szewajkowski and Michał Boni, proposed toasts during the Gala, and each guest could write their best wishes to Lewiatan in the Anniversary Book. The concert of outstanding Polish jazz musicians, Jan Emil Młynarski and Marcin Masecki, took the participants to the world in the interwar period, when the pre-war Lewiatan had been founded.



Friday, 28 September 2018

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