

## **Abstract**

The “noughties”, the years from 2000 to 2009, are a “lost decade”. The loss is especially acute in respect to opportunities. To quote Brazilian President Lula, “How will we explain to future generations that we had so much and did so little”? Some would argue that it is not just that we did so little, but that we left the planet in worse shape in 2009 than we found it in 2000! There has been failure on two vital issues for humanity: economic development and climate change.

On economic development, every single public policy initiative is moribund. The Millennium Development Goals have been all but abandoned; the Doha “Development” Agenda has become a rather sick joke. By the end of the decade 200 million more people were suffering from malnourishment than at the beginning. An unacceptably high proportion of women suffer from premature deaths, hardship, ignorance and abuse.

On climate change, Copenhagen manifested far more than even the most pessimistic expected the disarray of the public policy process. There is a deep lack of understanding and trust at all levels.

Of all the time bombs that were ticking away in the last decade, the fuses of each have become shorter. The dawn of the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century sees the planet facing a dizzying array of multiple crises – climate, food, water, gender, employment, etc.

The great challenge for the coming decade and seemingly the only means to attenuate the multiple crises and to ensure that in 2019 the planet is in better condition than it was in 2010 is to develop a genuinely global public goods agenda. This is not simple and cannot be achieved by, for example, the convening of yet another global summit. National governments need to be counter-balanced by stakeholders with truly global horizons – notably NGOs and MNCs. The first and most fundamental priority is to find the means to establish trust between nations and between stakeholders.

For many different reasons India is an ideal base to launch this initiative.

The lecture will set out the nature of the challenge in establishing a global public goods agenda and seek to gain support from Indian constituencies for developing and sustaining the initiative over the next decade.

## Brief Profile



## **JEAN-PIERRE LEHMANN**

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Jean-Pierre Lehmann is Professor of International Political Economy at IMD, Lausanne, Switzerland.

In 1995 he founded the Evian Group, an international coalition of corporate, government, and opinion leaders, united by a common vision of enhancing global prosperity for the benefit of all by fostering an open, inclusive, sustainable and equitable global market economy in a rules-based multilateral framework. It has developed as a leading voice on global governance, trade, development, inclusive growth, climate change and investment issues, as a forum for dialogue and a birth place of ideas. It has a network of several thousand members and a Brains Trust of world leading experts.

Prior to joining IMD (1997), Professor Lehmann's academic and consulting careers encompassed activities in virtually all Asian and Western European countries, as well as North America. In the course of the last decade, he has also become actively involved in projects in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, as well as maintaining his close ties in Asia.

A French national, Jean-Pierre Lehmann obtained a Bachelor in Science in Foreign Service (BSFS) from Georgetown University (1966) and did his D.Phil (doctorate) at Oxford University (1976).