



VIT CHENNAI MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2017

STUDY GUIDE



THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION

“Change in the Dynamics of Global Geo-politics”

NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you to be a part of The Trilateral Commission, VITCMUN 2017. It's an honour to be serving as the steering committee for this edition.

This simulation of the Trilateral Commission, serves as the first and strides forward to be the Flagship Council for further editions of VITCMUN. A starting point in understanding the dynamics of this council, would be to distinguish this council from any other conventional councils, such as organs of the UN. While not undermining the efforts of the UN or any organ in particular, it is safe to say that this is one council where 'The debate matters, or where debate dictates a change.'

The Trilateral Commission, envisioned the creation of a bridge built by a closer understanding of economic policies among North America, Western Europe and Japan, as the world paced forward towards industrialization. As we traversed, the working of this commission became pivotal in determining the direction taken and progress made. Forward a little more, and we reached a point where the isolation of the commission from governmental decisions was impossible. A common misconception with respect to the trilateral commission, is the economic relevance its attached with. The Commission transformed along with world itself, for its spectrum of discussions now expanded to that of terrorism, interventions and mapping government policies.

The agenda, for this year's edition, hopes to incorporate all of the above mentioned aspects mentioned. This background guide provides a brief sketch of personalities and thus help you formulate your policy and strategy for the council. This Background guide shall also provide you with an analysis of the various significant events that have taken place which shall serve as agendas of discussion. This shall be an ideal starting point for your research in order to get some perspective on the character you represent and the most important aspects of the agenda. It would go without saying, after witnessing the calibre of the allotments and the enthusiasm for this council, that only dedicated efforts of research and a thorough understanding would be rewarded in council.

A detailed understanding of this world's timeline would most definitely reveal, progress, as we would like to call it, was through numerous constructions performed by our own governments, in terms of policies we adopted and the decisions we made. Metaphorically, lets assume governments are all an integral part of this grand process of painting the most beautiful picture. Although, they have most comfortably placed themselves as the paintbrush, only the painter would know what the final picture looks like, and convinces to describe to the paintbrush of the perfection of this picture. Wait.. So, who is the painter?

Trilateralists.

Radhakrishnan Venkatraman

Chairperson

Anirudh Vaidhyaa

Vice Chairperson

Rohit Joshi

Director

ECONOMICS

The change in the trend of global economics can be best analysed taking a case study of a western state like the United Kingdom. The British are by no means the worst prepared for the coming onslaught on economies, attitudes and ways of life which the Asian challenge threatens. With labour unit costs at roughly half the German level, with a reformed and flexible labour market, an excellent support structure of professional services and with relative, although by no means complete, freedom from the heavy necklace of state costs which the Social Chapter of the Maastricht Treaty places on European Union member states, the British economy stands a better chance of adaptation to the new conditions than its neighbours.

It is no accident that, with these relative advantages, the UK continues to attract the lion's share of investment from outside Europe and is eyed with increasing favour by the new wave of Asian investors and entrepreneurs. Nor is it by chance that around 60 per cent of all major European corporations have their headquarters in London, nor that London's pre-eminence as a financial centre continues, despite some battering.

Beneath the British situation lies a deeper benefit, which is the basic sympathy of all British policy for open markets and anti-protectionism. The appeal of industrial and commercial protection is very great, and the Asian competitive challenge increases it for those who already think this way.

The British have chosen this route, which is to combine open markets with maximum alliance, partnership and involvement with Asian enterprise, and with adjustment of the home economy to fit this tougher climate.

This adjustment has to take account not just of new markets but of an entirely transformed pattern of international economic activity – one in which trade is increasingly interwoven with capital investment.

MILITARY

After three years of real reductions, global defence spending rose in 2014 (by 1.7%) for the first time since 2010. However, the geographical distribution of defence spending is changing. The reduction in the US base and OCO (overseas contingency operations) budgets following the drawdowns from Iraq and Afghanistan have meant that US spending has dropped from some 47% of the global total in 2010 to around 38% in 2014. Meanwhile, real defence spending in Europe also continues to decline in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis – on average by some 2% per annum since 2010. By contrast, defence outlays are rising in many emerging economies, particularly Asia, the Middle East and Russia. Nominal defence spending in Asia has increased by more than a quarter since 2010. However, despite the large absolute spending increases in Asia, percentage real-terms increases in the region have averaged some 3.8% since 2010, a rate lower than regional growth rates (which averaged around 6.8% over the same period)

In the last five years the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy has commissioned more frigates and destroyers than in any comparable period in its history. It also now has fewer destroyer and frigate hulls in service than at any point in the last decade, though the vessels themselves have increased in size. The 61 hulls in service in 2000 had less than 600 anti-ship and surface-to-air missile tubes between them; the current fleet has almost treble that number, with only 20% more hulls

Some observers of China's People's Liberation Army have talked of 'brigadisation' of the ground forces, but this has not yet been totally realised. Recently, all armoured infantry divisions except the 6th in Beijing were converted in Brigades.

Armed UAVs apparently in Nigeria and almost certainly in Pakistan mark the beginning of the provision of such capabilities other than by the US (Israel is not known to have exported armed UAVs) – in both cases, China is almost certainly the provider. The UAV observed in Nigeria appeared to be fitted with two kinds of air-to-surface weapons that China has been developing for unmanned platforms.

CHARACTER GUIDE

1. Li Zhaoxing



Mr. Li Zhaoxing was born in 1940 and is a graduate of Beijing University.

After an initial seven-year tour at the Chinese embassy in Kenya, Li was assigned to the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After a tour as 1st Secretary in the embassy in Lesotho, Li returned to the Information Department of the Ministry, becoming both director-general and spokesman.

From 1993 to 2001, he moved from ambassador to the UN, to ambassador to the US, and to vice-minister in charge of American and Latin American affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Li served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2003-2007.

Li was a member of the 16th CPC Central Committee. He is now Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the 11th NPC.

2. Shigemitsu Sugisaki



Mr. Shigemitsu Sugisaki served as Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund from February 1997 to January 2004.

Born in 1941, Mr. Sugisaki has a B.A. from the University of Tokyo (1963) and a Masters of International Affairs from Columbia University (1967). He joined Japan's Ministry of Finance in 1964 as a member of the Minister's Secretariat. He held various positions in the International Finance Bureau and the Tax Bureau, and was appointed Personal Assistant to the President, Asian Development Bank in 1976.

Mr. Sugisaki rejoined the Ministry of Finance in 1979, holding a number of positions, including that of Deputy Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs in 1990-91, Deputy Director General of the International Finance Bureau in 1991-92, and Commissioner of the Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau in 1992-93. From mid-1993 until July 1994, Mr. Sugisaki held the position of Secretary-General of Executive Bureau, the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission.

He was appointed Special Advisor to IMF Managing Director in August 1994.

He currently serves as the Vice-Chairman of Goldman Sachs Japan Co. Ltd

3. N.K.Singh



Mr. Nand Kishore Singh (N. K. Singh) is a politician, economist and former Indian Administrative Service officer. He is a senior Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) since March 2014 after having served as a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha (2008-2014) from Bihar.

He has been a senior bureaucrat, Member Planning Commission and handled assignments of Union Expenditure and Revenue Secretary and Additional Secretary Economic Affairs connected with International organisations like World Bank, IMF and UNDP. He was also Officer on Special Duty (India) to Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee.

He is currently on the board of Hindustan Times, ICRIER, IMI, Nalanda University as well as connected with the University of Stanford and the India Advisory Committee of London School of Economics and Columbia University. He is the former Chairman, Board of Governors of Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon. He is currently the Chairman of the review committee for Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, under the Ministry of Finance (India), Government of India.

4. Lu Shumin

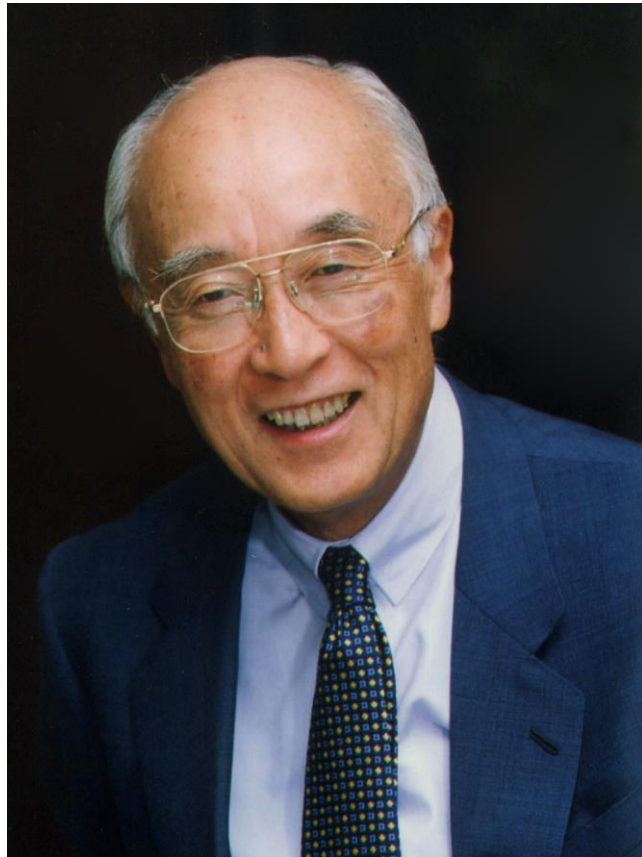


Mr. Lu Shumin, born in Shaanxi Province of China in February 1950, is a university graduate. An accomplished diplomat, he started his service in 1972 which he continued till 2011.

Among his notable postings are Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Indonesia from 2002-2005 and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Canada from 2005-2008. From 2008 to 2011 he served as Commissioner of Foreign Ministry in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

He currently serves as the Executive Vice President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

5. Minoru Makihara



Mr. Minoru Makihara, also known as Ben, served as Senior Corporate Advisor at Mitsubishi Corporation. Mr. Makihara served as Chairman of Mitsubishi Corporation until April 2004, President since 1992 and a Consultant since April 1, 2004.

Mr. Makihara joined Mitsubishi Corporation in 1956. He served as President of Mitsubishi International Corporation since 1987. He serves as a Director of Kleinwort Benson Advisors LLC and Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co. He serves as Member of International Advisory Board of the Coca-Cola Company. He serves as an Outside Director of Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. Mr. Makihara served as a Director of International Business Machines Corp. from September 27, 2004 to April 2008 and Shinsei Bank, Ltd. since March 2000.

He served as a Member of International Advisory Board at Allianz SE. He served as an Outsider Director of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and served as its Director. He served as a Director of Tokio Marine Holdings Inc. since April 2002 and Ayala Corp. since 1999. He served on the IBM board of directors from 1997 to early 2003. Mr. Makihara served as a Director of Mitsubishi Corp. and AEON Co. Ltd. He serves as a Member of International Investment Committee of President Mbeki of South Africa, International Board of Advisers of President Arroyo of the Philippines, the Executive Committee of the Trilateral Commission and the Harvard Asia Center Advisory Committee. He is also a Member of the Senior Advisory Group to the Minister of Finance of Japan, Vice Chairman of the Japan-U.S. Business Council.

6. Madeleine.K.Albright



Mrs. Madeleine Jana Korbel Albright, born in 1937, is an American politician and diplomat. She is the first woman to have become the United States Secretary of State. She was nominated by U.S. President Bill Clinton on December 5, 1996, and was unanimously confirmed by a U.S. Senate vote of 99–0. She was sworn in on January 23, 1997.

She had served as the 20th Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations from 1993-1997.

She holds a PhD from Columbia University and numerous honorary degrees. In May 2012, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by U.S. President Barack Obama. Secretary Albright also serves as a director on the board of the Council on Foreign Relations

Albright currently serves as chair of Albright Stonebridge Group and as a professor of International Relations at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.

7. E. Gerald Corrigan



Mr. Edward Gerald Corrigan (born June 13, 1941 in Waterbury, Connecticut) is an American banker, economist and philanthropist.

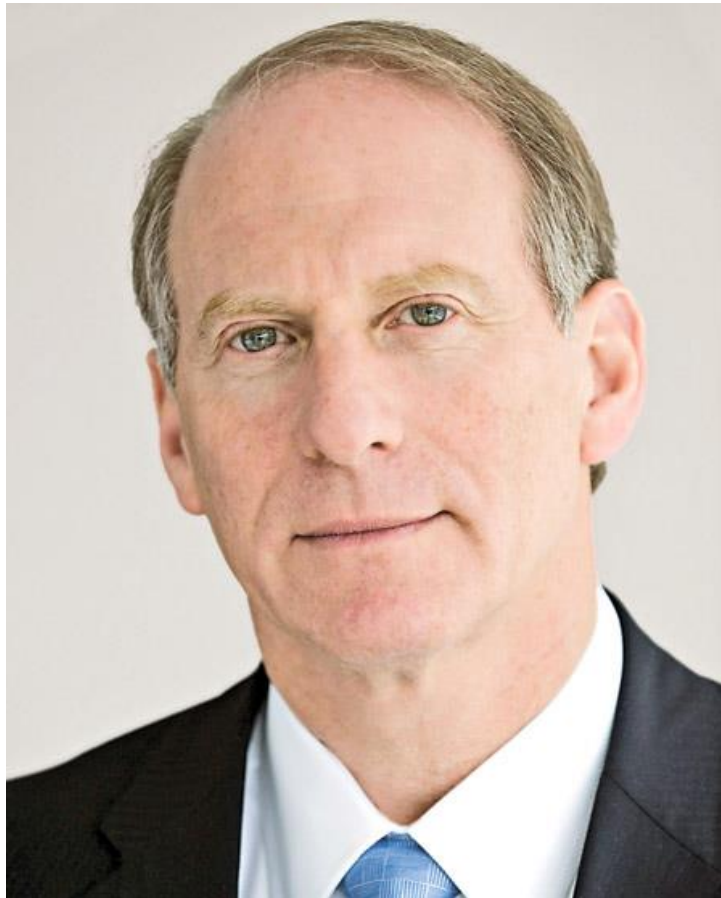
Gerald served as president and chief executive officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where he worked for 25 years. While at the New York Fed, he served as chief executive officer and vice chairman of the Federal Open Market Committee from 1984 to 1993.

He has also served as president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and special assistant to Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker.

Gerald joined Goldman Sachs as a managing director in 1994 and was named partner in 1996. Since joining the firm in 1994, Jerry has served as chair or co-chair of several firmwide and industry-wide groups dealing with various issues having major implications for financial market efficiency and stability.

He currently serves as the Managing Director of the Executive office of Goldman Sachs and is the non-executive chairman of Goldman Sachs Banks in the US and UK.

8. Richard. N. Haass



Mr. Richard Nathan Haass (born July 28, 1951) is an American diplomat.

Prior to 2003 he was Director of Policy Planning for the United States Department of State and a close advisor to Secretary of State Colin Powell.

The Senate approved Haass as a candidate for the position of ambassador and he has been U.S. Coordinator for the Future of Afghanistan. He succeeded George J. Mitchell as the United States Special Envoy for Northern Ireland to help the peace process in Northern Ireland, for which he received the State Department's Distinguished Service Award.

At the end of 2003, Mitchell Reiss succeeded him as special envoy. In late 2013, Haass returned to Northern Ireland to chair inter-party talks aimed at addressing some of the unresolved issues from the peace process.

Since late 2003, he is serving as the President of the Council on Foreign Relations.

9. Eric Schmidt



Mr. Eric Emerson Schmidt (born April 27, 1955) is an American software engineer and businessperson.

In 2016, Forbes ranked Schmidt as the 100th-richest person in the world, with an estimated wealth of US\$11.6 billion.

As an intern at Bell Labs, Schmidt did a complete re-write of Lex, a software program to generate lexical analysers for the UNIX computer operating system. From 1997 to 2001, he was Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Novell.

From 2001 to 2011, Schmidt served as the CEO of Google. He has served on various other boards in academia and industry, including the Boards of Trustees for Carnegie Mellon University, Pennsylvania, and Princeton University, New Jersey.

He is currently serving as the Executive Chairman of Alphabet Inc.

10. Henry. A. Kissinger



Mr. Henry Alfred Kissinger, born May 27, 1923, is an American diplomat and political scientist. He served as National Security Advisor and later concurrently as United States Secretary of State in the administrations of presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

For his actions negotiating an unsuccessful ceasefire in Vietnam, Kissinger received the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize under controversial circumstances, with two members of the committee resigning in protest. Kissinger later sought, unsuccessfully, to return the prize. After his term, his advice has been sought by world leaders including subsequent U.S. presidents.

Kissinger played a prominent role in United States foreign policy between 1969 and 1977.

He is the founder and chairman of Kissinger Associates, an international consulting firm. Kissinger has been a prolific author of books on politics and international relations with over one dozen books authored.

11. COUNT HERMAN VAN ROMPUY



Herman Van Rompuy was elected as the first full-time President of the European Council in November 2009, taking office when the Lisbon Treaty came into force. In 2012, he was re-elected for a second term, running until November 2014. He is now professor at the universities of Leuven and Louvain, the College of Europe in Brussels and Sciences Po in Paris and he is the President of the European Policy Centre.

At the time of his first election, Herman Van Rompuy was Prime Minister of Belgium. Prior to that he had served in Belgium as Speaker of the House of Representatives (2007-2008) and in several government positions, including as Vice-prime Minister and Minister of Budget (1993-1999).

A former economist at the National Bank of Belgium, Herman Van Rompuy began his political career in 1973 as national vice-president of his party's youth movement. He was president of the Flemish Christian Democrats (1988-1995) and Member of Parliament (1995-2009).

Herman Van Rompuy was born in Etterbeek (Brussels) and is married to Geertrui Windels; they have four children and six grandchildren. He holds a Bachelor in Philosophy, and a Master in Economics from the university KU Leuven. In 2014, he was awarded the Charlemagne Prize (Internationale Karlspreis), Aachen. Last year, the Belgian King Phillip announced that Herman Van Rompuy would be honoured with the title of Count and his wife the title of Countess.

12. PETER SUTHERLAND



"No other force—not trade, not capital flows—has the potential to transform lives in sustainable, positive ways and on the scale that migration does"

Peter Sutherland is the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration. Appointed in January 2006, he supported the Secretary-General in promoting the United Nations agenda on international migration prior to and during the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development as well as the second High-level Dialogue in 2013. With the Secretary-General, he proposed and advocated for the creation of the State-led Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in 2006, which now attracts over 150 countries annually to advance international cooperation on migration. In addition to serving as the primary link between the United Nations and the Global Forum process, Mr. Sutherland advises the Secretary-General on issues related to international migration and development; leads initiatives to foster cooperation on critical issues such as protecting migrants affected by crises and ensuring that migration is considered in the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and writes and speaks frequently on migration-related issues (see below).

Mr. Sutherland has served as Attorney General of Ireland; EC Commissioner responsible for Competition Policy; Director General of GATT and then of The World Trade Organisation; Chairman of Goldman Sachs International; Chairman of the London School of Economics; a member of the UN Commission on Human Security; Chairman of the European Institute of Public Administration; and Chairman of BP plc. He has received numerous honours, including an honorary knighthood, as well as awards and honorary degrees for his work on regional and global interdependence. He currently serves as Professor in Practice at the London School of Economics in the School's Institute of Global Affairs as well as the President of the International Catholic Migration Commission.

13. MICHAEL SCHAEFER



Michael Schaefer (* 1949) is a German diplomat retired. Since July 1, 2013, he has been Chairman of the Management Board of the BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt . ^[1]

In 1978 he joined the Diplomatic Service . After finishing his apprenticeship from 1980 to 1981, he worked as secretary of state in the office of the Federal Foreign Office. During this time his doctorate was also awarded to Dr. iur. At the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and the University of Mannheim .

From 1981 to 1984 he was a political speaker at the Permanent Representation of the United Nations in New York, from 1984 to 1987 lecturer in the United Nations' United Nations General Assembly in Bonn .

From 1987 to 1991 he was Permanent Representative of the Ambassador in Singapore, between 1991 and 1995 Head of the training for the higher service at today's Academy Foreign Service . While serving as Head of Political Affairs at the Permanent Representation to the UN in Geneva from 1995 to 1999, he was also a member of the German delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights .

From 1999 he headed the Special Staff of the Western Balkans at the Federal Foreign Office. In 2001, he was appointed Deputy Head of the Political Department of the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin . As Deputy Political Director, he was also the Commissioner for Stability Policy in South-East Europe . Afterwards, he was head of the Department of Foreign Affairs for a short time between September and October 2002, before becoming Head of the Political Department in November 2002, and thus Political Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After almost five years as a Political Director, he was Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the People's Republic of China from August 2007 to June 2013. At the end of June 2013 he left the Federal Foreign Service for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Since July 2013, Dr. Schaefer has been Chairman of the Board of the BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt.

14. JURGEN FITSCHEN



Jürgen Fitschen (born 1948 in Harsefeld, Germany) is a German banker who served as co-CEO of Deutsche Bank from 2012 to 2016. He served alongside Anshu Jain until 2015 and John Cryan from 2015. He was President of the Association of German Banks from 2013 to 2016.

From 1975 to 1987, he worked at Citibank in various positions^[2] in Hamburg and Frankfurt am Main. In 1983 he was appointed member of Citibank's Executive Committee Germany.

After joining Deutsche Bank in 1987, Fitschen held executive positions in Thailand, Japan and Singapore, before becoming a member of the Global Corporates and Institutions Divisional Board in 1997, based in Frankfurt. A year later he joined the newly designed Global Corporates and Institutions division, based in London. In 2001 he was appointed to Deutsche Bank Group Board of Managing Directors where he was responsible for the Corporate and Investment divisions of the bank.

Juergen Fitschen has been a member of Deutsche Bank's Group Executive Committee since 2002. In 2005 he was appointed Head of the newly established Regional Management team worldwide and CEO Germany, based in Frankfurt. As CEO Germany he is also Chairman of the Management Committee Germany. In these capacities Fitschen joined the Deutsche Bank Management Board in 2009.

15. JEAN LOUIS BOURLANGES



Jean-Louis Bourlanges (born 13 July 1946 in Neuilly) was a French Member of the European Parliament from 1989 to 2007. He was elected on the Union for French Democracy ticket and sat with the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe group.

He was a member of Dieppe Municipal Council (1983–1989) and of Haute-Normandie Regional Council (1986–1998). On 23 July 2004 he was elected Chair of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs . He is a graduate of the Paris Institute of Political Studies (better known as *Sciences Po*), where he is currently associate professor.

16. JEAN CLAUDE TRICHET



Jean-Claude Trichet (French: [ʒɑ̃ klod tʁiʃɛ]; born 20 December 1942) is a French civil servant, who was the president of the European Central Bank from 2003 to 2011. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlements

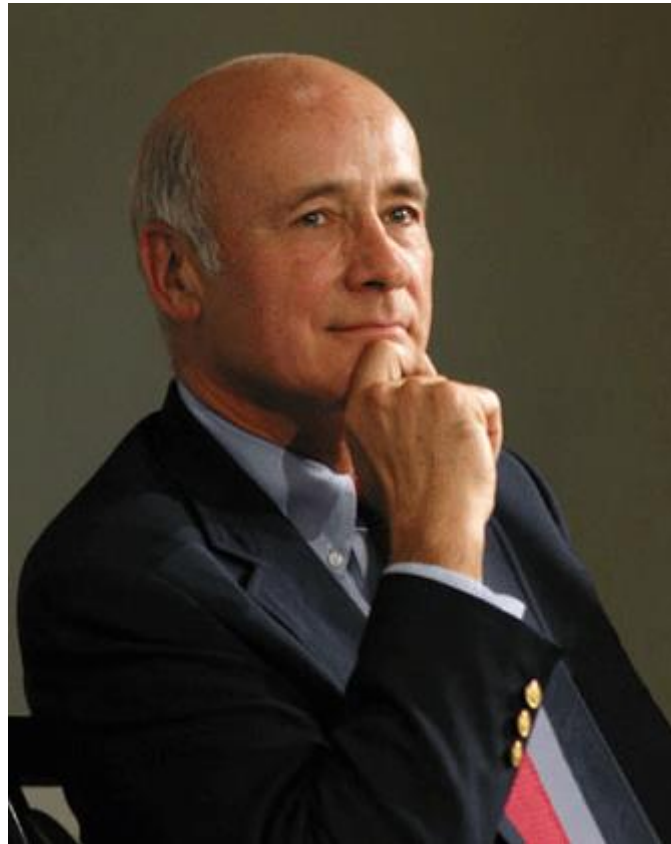
In 1987 Trichet became a member of Washington-based financial advisory body, the Group of Thirty. Later, in 1993 he was appointed governor of Banque de France. On 1 November 2003 he replaced Wim Duisenberg as president of the European Central Bank.

On 28 January 2012, the board of the European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company approved the nomination of JC Trichet to the Board (to be formally validated by the General Assembly of shareholders on 5/31/12), where he will represent (with Dominique d'Hinnin of the Lagardère Group) the *Sogeade* – the structure bearing the French shareholders' interests.

In April 2012, Trichet was also appointed Bruegel's new chairman for a period of three years. He will chair an 11-member Board, appointed by Bruegel's members, whose main task is to make decisions on the think-tank's strategy.

Trichet succeeded Mario Monti as chairman of the European branch of the Trilateral Commission in 2012. He is a member of the Steering Committee of the Bilderberg Group

17. JOSEPH.S.NYE



"All roads to understanding American foreign policy run through Joe Nye."

Joseph Samuel Nye, Jr. (born January 19, 1937) is an American political scientist. He is the co-founder, along with Robert Keohane, of the international relations theory of neoliberalism, developed in their 1977 book *Power and Interdependence*. Together with Keohane, he developed the concepts of asymmetrical and complex interdependence. They also explored transnational relations and world politics in an edited volume in the 1970s. More recently, he pioneered the theory of soft power. He is the former Dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University where he currently holds the position of University Distinguished Service Professor. He has been a member of the faculty since 1964. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences and a foreign fellow of The British Academy. Nye is also a member of the American Academy of Diplomacy.

The 2011 TRIP survey of over 1700 international relations scholars ranks Joe Nye as the sixth most influential scholar in the field of international relations in the past twenty years. He was also ranked as most influential in American foreign policy.

In September 2014, Foreign Policy reported that the international relations scholars and policymakers both ranked Nye as one of the most influential scholars.

In October 2014, Secretary of State John Kerry appointed Nye to the Foreign Affairs Policy Board. He is also a member of the Defense Policy Board.

18. YASUCHIKA HASEGAWA



Yasuchika Hasegawa is Chairman of the Board of Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd. With a career at Takeda spanning 45 years, Mr. Hasegawa has been instrumental in transforming the company into a global pharmaceutical leader.

Mr. Hasegawa became President in 2003 and Chief Executive Officer in 2009. During his tenure as President and CEO, he oversaw two key acquisitions for Takeda: the oncology company, Millennium Pharmaceuticals in 2008, and Swiss biotech Nycomed in 2011, which significantly increased the company's global footprint.

Since joining Takeda in 1970, Mr. Hasegawa has served in roles of increasing responsibility. He spent three years in Germany and 10 years in the U.S., first as Vice President and then as President of TAP Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., a former joint venture between Takeda and Abbott.

In addition to his extensive work at Takeda, Mr. Hasegawa has served as Chairman of the Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives), and as a member of the Abe government's Industrial Competitiveness Council since 2013. He graduated from Waseda University in Japan.

19. DAVID ROCKFELLER



The youngest son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., David Rockefeller was born in New York City in 1915. He joined Chase National Bank in 1946, rising in the hierarchy to become senior vice president in 1952, and was key in the merger of Chase National and the Bank of the Manhattan Company, resulting in Chase Manhattan Bank. His specialty became international banking, and he was a familiar figure to global ministers and heads of state.

In the same spirit as his grandfather, David Rockefeller has spent decades engaging in philanthropic pursuits in a variety of areas, including medicine, science and education. In 1940, he served on the board of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In the mid-1960s, he worked with Detlev Bronk to transform the institute into the Rockefeller University—the first U.S. institution devoted solely to biomedical research.

Rockefeller has also been instrumental in Manhattan's cultural development. Among his efforts in the borough, he served on the Museum of Modern Art's board of directors, and helped develop lower Manhattan while chairman of the Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association.

By the time he retired in 1981, David Rockefeller had built a reputation as a global leader in the world of finance, foreign relations and public service.

20. JEAN-LOUIS BRUGUIERE



Jean-Louis Bruguière was the leading French investigating magistrate in charge of counter-terrorism affairs. He was appointed in 2004 vice-president of the Paris Court of Serious Claims (*Tribunal de Grande Instance*).

According to the investigative reporter, who described the workings of Alliance Base, a CTIC joint counter-terrorist operations center, involving the DGSE, the CIA and other foreign intelligence agencies, Bruguière declared that "[he had] good connections with the CIA and FBI." Bruguière has since temporarily left his judicial functions to dedicate himself to politics, joining Nicolas Sarkozy's Union for a Popular Movement (UMP) conservative party. However, he was appointed by the European Union at the US Department of Treasury to oversee the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program.

21. ADMIRAL GIAMPAOLO DO PAOLA



Giampaolo Di Paola (born 15 August 1944) is an Italian naval officer who served in the government of Italy as minister of defense from November 2011 to April 2013. He was the Italian military's Chief of Staff from 10 March 2004 to 8 February 2008 and served as Chairman of the NATO Military Committee from 2008 to 2011.

In March 2001 he was appointed Secretary General of Defence/National Armaments Director. In this capacity he held national responsibility for major NATO programmes such as AGS, ALTBMD, NATO Airlift Capability, NATO SATCOM Post 2000 and MEADS. He was promoted Admiral on 10 March 2004 on becoming Chief of Defense. In this capacity he had the overall responsibility for the policy and planning of the Italian Armed Forces and - as CINCFOR – he did hold planning and command responsibility for Italian Forces participation in NATO, EU and Coalition operations conducted in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Pakistan and in the United Nations Operation in Lebanon. From 27 June 2008 to 15 November 2011, he was the chairman of the NATO Military Committee.

On 16 November 2011, he was appointed to serve in Mario Monti's cabinet as minister of defense.^[1] His tenure ended in April 2013 and Mario Mauro replaced him in the post.

His military decorations and awards include the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy, Meritorious Service Medal for distinguished military service, Commander of Legion of Merit (USA), Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Légion d'honneur (France), Commandeur de l'Ordre National du mérite (France), Grand Officer of the Order of Infante Don Enrico (Poland), Grand Officer of military virtue with war insignia (RO), UN Medal for UN Peacekeeping Mission in Kosovo

22. JERZY KOZMINSKI



Jerzy Kozminski (b. 1953) - Polish economist , diplomat and civil servant, former Polish Ambassador to the United States , and Deputy Foreign Minister.

He graduated from the Foreign Trade Department of the School of Planning and Statistics , after which he took a job teaching science at the university.

In 1989 he was an employee of the Office of the Council of Ministers . He was CEO and then undersecretary of state in the URM. He collaborated at that time with Leszek Balcerowicz , dealing with coordination of the team working on a package of economic and political reform . He was the organizer of the advisory teams Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka . From 1993 to 1994 he served as Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs .

In the years 1994-2000 he held the office of ambassador of Poland in Washington . In the performance of his duties were carried out (also with Jerzy Kozminski) negotiations on accession to NATO , completed the Polish accession to the North Atlantic Treaty in 1999.

Since 2000 is the president of the Polish-American Freedom Foundation , aimed at supporting the development of civil society, promote democracy and market economy. He became a member of the program council of the Congress of Polish Culture in 2009 . In 2010 he was appointed vice chairman of the Polish Institute of International Affairs , and later remained a member of the board

23. MANUEL MUNIZ



MANUEL MUÑOZ is the incoming Dean of the School of International Relations at IE University and the Founding Director of its Center for the Governance of Change, an institution dedicated to studying the challenges posed by accelerated societal and technological change to the public and private sectors and proposing solutions and frameworks to manage these challenges. Dr. Muñoz's research interests fall within the fields of innovation and disruption, geopolitics, and regional and global governance. He has undertaken research on processes of cooperation and integration in Europe and the North Atlantic with a view to understanding how states tackle interdependence and complexity.

Dr. Muñoz is also the Director of the Program on Transatlantic Relations at Harvard University's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, a position he will hold until the end of the 2016-2017 academic year. He is a local affiliate of the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies and an elected member of the Alumni Board of Directors of the Kennedy School of Government, both at Harvard University.

Dr. Muniz holds a JD (Law) from the Complutense University in Madrid, an MSc in Finance from the IEB, a Master in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government, and a DPhil (PhD) in International Relations from the University of Oxford. He is also a recipient of a number of awards and recognitions including the Trilateral Commission's David Rockefeller Fellowship and the Atlantic Council's Millennium Fellowship. In 2016 he was appointed by Esglobal as one of the 25 intellectuals having the greatest impact on our thinking about Iberoamerica.

24. ADM.DENNIS CULTER BLAIR



Dennis Cutler Blair (born February 4, 1947) is the former United States Director of National Intelligence and is a retired United States Navy admiral who was the commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific region. Blair was a career officer in the U.S. Navy and served in the White House during the presidencies of both President Jimmy Carter and President Ronald Reagan. Blair retired from the Navy in 2002 as an Admiral.^[3] In 2009, Blair was selected as President Barack Obama's first Director of National Intelligence, but after a series of bureaucratic battles, he resigned on May 20, 2010.

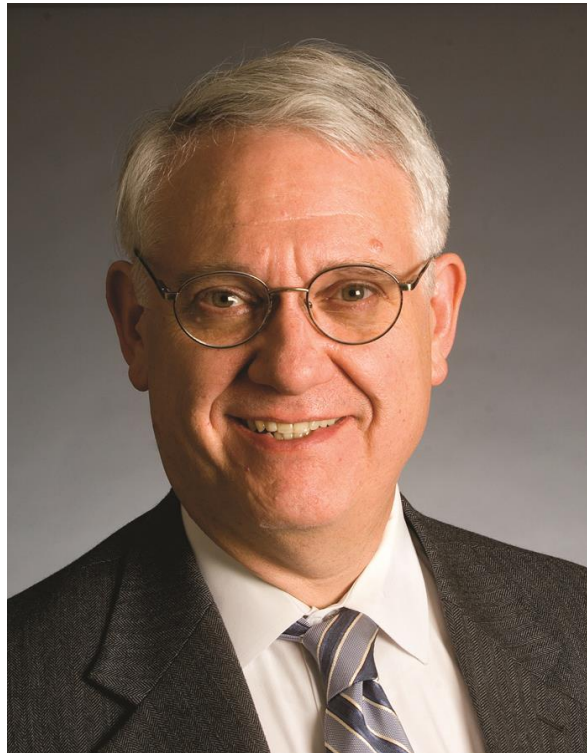
He currently serves as a member of the Energy Security Leadership Council of Securing America's Future Energy, and is on the boards of Freedom House, the National Bureau of Asian Research, and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.^[2] He also serves as co-chair of the annual Pacific Energy Summit.

He was also the President of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), a U.S. government think tank in the Washington, D.C. area focused on national security. He also served as Deputy Executive Director of the Project on National Security Reform.

Additionally, Blair was selected as the Bradley Chair of Strategic Leadership at Dickinson College and was President of the Institute for Defense Analysis, a U.S. government-backed think tank from 2003 to 2007.

Blair is now serving as the Chairman of the Board at Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, a U.S.-Japan relations think tank in Washington, DC. He also serves as co-chair of the Pacific Energy Summit, an annual forum that brings together key energy and environmental stakeholders from across the Asia-Pacific to discuss policies and practices needed to promote energy and environmental security. Blair is the co-head of the Commission on the Theft of American Intellectual Property along with former governor of Utah and Republican presidential candidate Jon Huntsman.

25. JOHN HAMRE



John Hamre was elected president and CEO of CSIS in January 2000. Before joining CSIS, he served as the 26th U.S. deputy secretary of defense. Prior to holding that post, he was the Under Secretary of Defense (comptroller) from 1993 to 1997. As comptroller, Dr. Hamre was the principal assistant to the secretary of defense for the preparation, presentation, and execution of the defense budget and management improvement programs. In 2007, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates appointed Dr. Hamre to serve as chairman of the Defense Policy Board.

Before serving in the Department of Defense, Dr. Hamre worked for 10 years as a professional staff member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. During that time, he was primarily responsible for the oversight and evaluation of procurement, research, and development programs, defense budget issues, and relations with the Senate Appropriations Committee. From 1978 to 1984, Dr. Hamre served in the Congressional Budget Office, where he became its deputy assistant director for national security and international affairs. In that position, he oversaw analysis and other support for committees in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Dr. Hamre received his Ph.D., with distinction, in 1978 from the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D.C., where his studies focused on international politics and economics and U.S. foreign policy. In 1972, he received his B.A., with high distinction, from Augustana College in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, emphasizing political science and economics. The following year he studied as a Rockefeller fellow at the Harvard Divinity School in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

26. LORI ESPOSITO MURRAY



Lori Esposito Murray is an adjunct senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. Prior to joining CFR, she held the distinguished national security chair at the U.S. Naval Academy sponsored by the Class of 1960. She is also an adjunct professor at the University of Connecticut and president emeritus of the World Affairs Councils of America (WACA), the largest nonpartisan, nonprofit grassroots organization dedicated to educating and engaging the American public on global issues.

Murray was special advisor to the president on the Chemical Weapons Convention during the Clinton Administration, where she helped oversee the bipartisan approval of the convention. She is also the former assistant director for multilateral affairs of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency at the U.S. State Department, responsible for multilateral negotiations on nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons issues.

She also served as executive director of the Federal Advisory Committee on Gender-Integrated Training in the Military and Related Issues, established by Secretary of Defense William Cohen.

Murray's congressional experience includes having worked for almost a decade as a senior legislative assistant on national security policy for Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS), a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Her responsibilities included the full spectrum of foreign policy, defense, intelligence, and trade issues.

Subsequent to this position, Murray headed the U.S.-China Security and Economic Review Commission, a congressionally mandated commission that reports yearly to Congress on the economic and security issues regarding China. She also served as a consultant to the president's Commission on Weapons of Mass Destruction and U.S. Intelligence Capabilities, established by President George W. Bush and as a consultant to ABC News.

Dr. Murray received her BA from Yale University and her PhD from The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

27. MEGHAN L.O’SULLIVAN



Meghan L. O'Sullivan (born September 13, 1969) is a former deputy national security adviser on Iraq and Afghanistan. She is Jeane Kirkpatrick Professor of the Practice of International Affairs, and senior fellow at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. She is an adjunct senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. O'Sullivan was an aide to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and a fellow at the Brookings Institution under Richard N. Haass.

Following the 2003 invasion of Iraq, she volunteered for the Office for Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance under Jay Garner. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told Jay Garner that he could not keep her (or Tom Warrick) on in Iraq, though Rumsfeld later relented. She was an assistant to Paul Bremer in the Coalition Provisional Authority. She was Senior Director for Iraq at the United States National Security Council. O'Sullivan's last position at the White House was as the Special Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan where she frequently communicated via telephone with Fort Leavenworth's General David Petraeus on a new military strategy for Iraq.

On May 31, 2007, President Bush announced that Ms O'Sullivan was returning to Baghdad:to serve with Ambassador Crocker, to help the Iraqis – and to help the Embassy help the Iraqis – meet the benchmarks that the Congress and the President expect to get passed. With Stephen Hadley, she is also credited as being one of the original advocates in the White House of the 2007 "surge" strategy. On September 15, 2007, she left the White House and began teaching at Harvard. She has also acted as an advisor to Mitt Romney. In 2013, O'Sullivan was a signatory to an *amicus curiae* brief submitted to the Supreme Court in support of same-sex marriage during the Hollingsworth v. Perry case. During 2013, she acted as Vice-Chair to Richard Haass at talks between the political parties in Northern Ireland.

28. THOMAS R. PICKERING



In a diplomatic career spanning five decades, Thomas R. Pickering was U.S. Ambassador to the Russian Federation, India, Israel, El Salvador, Nigeria, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Pickering also served on assignments in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

From 1973 to 1974 Thomas Pickering served as Executive Secretary of the Department of State and Special Assistant to Secretaries William P. Rogers and Henry A. Kissinger. Between 1974–1978 Pickering was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Jordan and from 1978 to 1981, he served as Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. He was U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria between 1981–1983, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador between 1983 & 1985 and then U.S. Ambassador to Israel between 1985–1988. He won the Distinguished Presidential Award in 1983 and again in 1986.

From 1989 to 1992 Thomas Pickering was U.S. Ambassador and Representative to the United Nations in New York, where he played a critical role as Ambassador during the First Gulf War, helping to lead the United Nations Security Council's response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

In 1996, Pickering was awarded the Department of State's highest award – the Distinguished Service Award - and he holds the personal rank of Career Ambassador, the highest in the U.S. Foreign Service.

Pickering joined Boeing upon his retirement in 2000. He served for five and half years as Senior Vice President International Relations and as a member of the Executive Council of The Boeing Company where he was responsible for the company's relations with foreign governments and the company's globalization. Since December 2006 Thomas R. Pickering has been Vice Chairman at Hills and Company which provides advice and counsel to a number of major U.S. enterprises.

29. HONG SEOK-HYUN



Hong Seok-hyun (born 1949) is a noted figure in South Korean media industry. He is the chairman of JMnet (JoongAng Media Network) and *JoongAng Ilbo*, one of the major Korean daily newspapers with the circulation of 1,300,000 copies (as of 2011).

In 1994 he became the president and publisher of *JoongAng Ilbo*. Since then, he has led major innovations in Korean newspaper industry, and completed comprehensive and all-round media portfolio with different media organizations.

As being recognized by a wide range of global network and partnership of the company, he served as the president of the World Association of Newspapers from 2002 to early 2005, and was the first person from Asia to hold the post. He was also a president of the Korea Association of Newspapers from 2003 to 2005.

He has been active in public service as well. From late 70s to early 80s, he worked in the World Bank and Korean government service. Also, he served as the ambassador to the United States from February 2005 until his resignation in September 2005.

Hong graduated from Kyunggi High School in 1968. He received a bachelor's degree in engineering from Seoul National University (Korea) in 1972, and a master's in industrial engineering from Stanford University (USA) in 1978. He went on to acquire a Ph. D in economics from Stanford University (USA) in 1980

During his career, he has been active in public service. He worked as an economist for the World Bank from 1977 to 1983. From 1983 to 1985, he served as principal assistant to the chief of staff to the president of Korea. He also worked as a researcher in Korea Development Institute from 1985 to 1986.

He was appointed to the ambassador to the United States from February 2005 until his resignation in September 2005

30. Raghuram Rajan

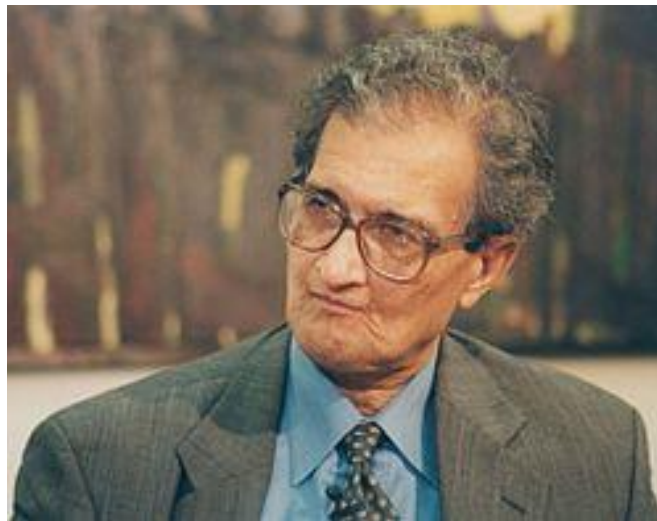


Raghuram Govind Rajan is an Indian economist who served as the 23rd Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. His three year tenure is known for bringing the bleeding rupee back to strength and for battering down the inflation fangs to 6 per cent from double-digit levels.

He is currently serving as the Vice-Chairman of the Bank for International Settlements. After a glorious career as an academician at the Booth School of Business, he was hired by the International Monetary Fund as its Chief Economist. He was chief economist at the International Monetary Fund from 2003 to 2007, the youngest to occupy the position.

Always a high-achiever, Rajan completed his schooling from some of the best educational institutions in the country and abroad. He was a Distinguished Service Professor of Finance at the University Of Chicago, Booth School Of Business from 1991 to 2013, when he went on public service leave.

31. Amartya Sen



Amartya Sen is an Indian economist and philosopher of Bengali ethnicity, who since 1972 has taught and worked in the United Kingdom and the United States. Sen has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines, and indexes of the measure of well-being of citizens of developing countries. He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 and Bharat Ratna in 1999 for his work in welfare economics.

He was also awarded the inaugural Charleston-EFG John Maynard Keynes Prize in recognition of his work on welfare economics in February 2015 during a reception at the Royal Academy in the UK. He served as the Chancellor of Nalanda University.

He is currently the Thomas W. Lamont University Professor and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University. He also serves in the faculty of Harvard Law School. He is also a senior fellow at the Harvard Society of Fellows, a distinguished fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, an honorary fellow of Darwin College, Cambridge and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he served as Master from 1998 to 2004.

33. Christine Lagarde



Christine Lagarde is a French lawyer and politician who has been the Managing Director (MD) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) since 5 July 2011.

Previously, she held various ministerial posts in the French government: she was Minister of Economic Affairs, Finance and Employment, Minister of Agriculture and Fishing and Minister of Trade in the government of Dominique de Villepin. Lagarde was the first woman to become finance minister of a G8 economy and is the first woman to head the IMF.

A noted anti-trust and labour lawyer, Lagarde was the first female chairwoman of the international law firm Baker & McKenzie between 1999 and 2004.

On 16 November 2009, the Financial Times ranked her the best Minister of Finance in the Eurozone.

On 28 June 2011, she was named as the next MD of the IMF for a five-year term, starting on 5 July 2011, replacing Dominique Strauss-Kahn. Her appointment is the 11th consecutive appointment of a European to head the IMF. In 2014, Lagarde was ranked the 5th most powerful woman in the world by Forbes magazine. She was re-elected by consensus for a second five-year term, starting 5 July 2016, being the only candidate nominated for the post of managing director.

34. Theresa May



Theresa Mary May is the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party, having served as both since July 2016. She has been the Member of Parliament (MP) for Maidenhead since 1997. May identifies as a one-nation conservative and has been characterised as a liberal conservative. She is the second female Prime Minister and Conservative Party leader after Margaret Thatcher.

From 1977 until 1983, she worked for the Bank of England, and from 1985 until 1997 at the Association for Payment Clearing Services, also serving as a councillor for Durnsford in Merton. After unsuccessful attempts to be elected to the House of Commons in 1992 and 1994, she was elected as the MP for Maidenhead in the 1997 general election.

After the formation of a coalition government following the 2010 general election, May was appointed Home Secretary and Minister for Women and Equalities, giving up the latter role in 2012. Reappointed after the Conservative victory in the 2015 general election, she went on to become the longest-serving Home Secretary.

After David Cameron announced his resignation as Prime Minister on 24 June 2016 following the EU referendum, May announced her candidacy for the leadership of the Conservative Party and quickly emerged as the front-runner. She was appointed Prime Minister two days later. As Prime Minister, May's focus has primarily been on withdrawing the UK from the European Union.

35. Francois Hollande



François Hollande is a French politician who has been President of the French Republic and ex officio Co-Prince of Andorra since taking office in 2012. Hollande was previously the First Secretary of the French Socialist Party from 1997 to 2008, the mayor of Tulle from 2001 to 2008, and the President of the Corrèze General Council from 2008 to 2012. Hollande also served in the National Assembly of France twice for the department of Corrèze's 1st Constituency from 1988 to 1993, and again from 1997 to 2012.

He began his political career as a special advisor to newly elected President François Mitterrand, before serving as a staffer for Max Gallo, the government's spokesman. After a brief stint as a municipal councillor for Ussel, he was elected as the country's inaugural First Secretary of the Socialist Party. In 2011, Hollande announced that he would be a candidate in the primary election to select the Socialist Party presidential nominee; he won the nomination and on 6 May 2012, he was elected President with 51.7% of the vote.

During his tenure, Hollande legalized same-sex marriage by passing Bill no. 344, reformed labor furlough and credit training programs, withdrew French combat troops present in the Afghanistan military intervention, concluded a E.U. directive through a Franco-German contract and led the country through the 2015 Paris terrorist attacks. He was a leading proponent of NATO's 2011 military intervention in Libya and has sent troops to Mali and the Central African Republic.

On December 1, 2016, he announced he would not seek re-election in the upcoming 2017 French presidential election.

36. Angela Merkel



Angela Dorothea Merkel is a German politician who is currently Chancellor of Germany. She is also the leader of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

Merkel entered politics in the wake of the Revolutions of 1989, and briefly served as a deputy spokesperson for the first democratically elected East German Government headed by Lothar de Maizière in 1990. Following German reunification in 1990, Merkel was elected to the Bundestag for the state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, and has been reelected ever since. Merkel was appointed as the Minister for Women and Youth in the federal government under Chancellor Helmut Kohl in 1991, and became the Minister for the Environment in 1994.

Following the 2005 federal election, Merkel was appointed Germany's first woman Chancellor at the head of a grand coalition consisting of the CDU, its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD). In the 2009 federal election, the CDU obtained the largest share of the vote and Merkel was able to form a coalition government with the support of the Free Democratic Party (FDP). At the 2013 federal election, Merkels CDU won a landslide victory with 41.5% of the vote and formed a second grand coalition with the SPD, after the FDP lost all of its representation in the Bundestag.

37. Shinzo Abe



Shinzō Abe is the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). He is one of the longest serving PMs in Japanese history.

Hailing from a politically prominent family, at age 52, Abe became Japan's youngest post-war prime minister, and the first to be born after World War II, when he was elected by a special session of the National Diet in September 2006. Abe resigned on 12 September 2007, for health reasons. Abe was replaced by Yasuo Fukuda, beginning a string of five Prime Ministers, none of whom retained office for more than sixteen months, before Abe staged a political comeback.

On 26 September 2012, Abe defeated former Minister of Defense Shigeru Ishiba for the LDP presidency. Following the LDP's landslide victory in the 2012 general election, Abe became the Prime Minister again. Abe is the first former Prime Minister to return to the office since Shigeru Yoshida in 1948. Abe was re-elected at the 2014 general election, retaining his two-thirds majority with coalition partner Komeito.

38. Hwang Kyo-ahn



Hwang Kyo-ahn is a South Korean lawyer who is the Prime Minister of South Korea and as of December 9, 2016 the Acting President, having assumed the presidential powers and duties following the ratification of the impeachment proposal of President Park Geun-hye.

Hwang was born on April 15, 1957. He graduated from Kyunggi High School in 1976. He received his LL.B in 1981 from the College of Law at Sungkyunkwan University, and passed the 23rd National Bar Exam the same year.

Hwang earned his LL.M. in 2006 from the Graduate School of Law at Sungkyunkwan University.

37. Justin Trudeau



Justin Pierre James Trudeau PC MP is a Canadian politician. He is the 23rd and current Prime Minister of Canada and leader of the Liberal Party. The second youngest Prime Minister after Joe Clark, he is also, as the eldest son of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, the first to be related to a previous holder of the post.

Born in Ottawa, Trudeau attended Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf and graduated from McGill University in 1994 and the University of British Columbia in 1998. He gained a high public profile in October 2000, when he delivered a eulogy at his father's state funeral. After graduating, he worked as a teacher in Vancouver, British Columbia. He completed one year of an engineering program at Montreal's École Polytechnique before quitting in 2003. He used his public profile to advocate for various causes and acted in the 2007 TV miniseries *The Great War*.

Eight years after his father's death, Trudeau entered politics. In the 2008 federal election, he was elected to represent the riding of Papineau in the House of Commons. In 2009, he was appointed the Liberal Party's critic for youth and multiculturalism, and the following year, became critic for citizenship and immigration. In 2011, he was appointed as critic for secondary education and youth and amateur sport. Trudeau won the leadership of the Liberal Party in April 2013 and went on to lead his party to victory in the 2015 federal election, moving the 3rd-placed Liberals from 36 seats to 184 seats, the largest-ever numerical increase by a party in a Canadian election.

38. Recep Tayyip Erdogan



Recep Tayyip Erdoğan (Turkish pronunciation: [reˈdʒep tɑjˈjip ˈæɾdo(ɯ)ɑn] (listen); born 26 February 1954) is a Turkish politician who has been the President of Turkey since 2014. He previously served as the Prime Minister of Turkey from 2003 to 2014 and as the Mayor of Istanbul from 1994 to 1998. He founded the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2001 and led it to three general election victories in 2002, 2007 and 2011 before standing down as leader upon his election as President in 2014. Originating from an Islamist political background and as a self-described conservative democrat, his administration has overseen social conservative and liberal economic policies. His political agenda and ideals are often referred to as Erdoğanism.

As part of his '2023 vision' for the centenary of the Turkish Republic, Erdoğan's government oversaw accession negotiations for Turkey's membership of the European Union, an economic recovery following a financial crash in 2001, two successful constitutional referendums in 2007 and 2010, a Solution process with Kurdish militants. With the help of Fethullah Gülen's Cemaat Movement, Erdoğan was able to curb the political power of the military through the controversial Sledgehammer and Ergenekon court cases. In late 2012, his government began peace negotiations with the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) to end the ongoing PKK insurgency that began in 1978. The ceasefire broke down in 2015, leading to a renewed escalation in conflict. In 2016, a coup d'état was unsuccessfully attempted against Erdoğan and Turkish state institutions. This was followed by purges and an ongoing state of emergency.

40. George W. Bush



George Walker Bush (born July 6, 1946) is an American politician who served as the 43rd President of the United States from 2001 to 2009 and 46th Governor of Texas from 1995 to 2000. He is the eldest son of Barbara and George H. W. Bush. After graduating from Yale University in 1968 and Harvard Business School in 1975, he worked in oil businesses. Bush married Laura Welch in 1977 and ran unsuccessfully for the House of Representatives shortly thereafter. He later co-owned the Texas Rangers baseball team before defeating Ann Richards in the 1994 Texas gubernatorial election. Bush was elected president in 2000 after a close and controversial election against Al Gore, becoming the fourth president to be elected while receiving fewer popular votes nationwide than an opponent. He is the second president to have been a son of a former president, the first having been John Quincy Adams. He is also a brother of Jeb Bush, a former Governor of Florida and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in the 2016 presidential election.

Eight months into Bush's first term as president, the September 11 terrorist attacks occurred. Bush responded with what became known as the Bush Doctrine: launching a "War on Terror", an international military campaign which included the war in Afghanistan, in 2001, and the Iraq War, in 2003. He signed into law broad tax cuts, the Patriot Act, the No Child Left Behind Act, the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, Medicare prescription drug benefits for seniors, and funding for the AIDS relief program known as PEPFAR. His tenure saw national debates on immigration, Social Security, electronic surveillance, and torture.

41. Zanny Minton Beddoes



Beddoes was educated at Moreton Hall School near Oswestry, received an undergraduate degree at Oxford University, where she studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics at St Hilda's College, and earned a master's degree at Harvard University, as a Kennedy Scholar.

After graduation, she was recruited as an adviser to the Minister of Finance in Poland, as part of a small group headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard. She then spent two years as an economist at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), where she worked on macroeconomic adjustment programs in Africa and the transition economies of Eastern Europe. Through this work, she joined The Economist in 1994 as the magazine's correspondent for emerging markets, based in London. She became the Economics editor in 1996, overseeing global economics coverage from Washington DC, and later moved to Business Affairs editor, responsible for business, finance and science. She began as the 17th and first female Editor-in-Chief on 2 February 2015.

42. Wu Jianmin



Wu Jianmin was a prominent Chinese diplomat. He worked as the spokesman of Chinese Foreign Ministry, ambassador of China to the Netherlands, Geneva, and France, and the president of the Bureau International des Expositions.

He graduated from the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute in 1959, majoring in French. In his early life, he had worked as an interpreter for former Chinese leaders including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Chen Yi.

Wu had a distinguished career as a diplomat. He became the spokesman of Chinese Foreign Ministry in 1991. From 1994 to 2003, he worked as ambassador of China to the Netherlands, the UN organizations in Geneva and France. In 2003, he worked as the president of China Foreign Affairs University and served for five years. In the same year he was elected as the president of the Bureau International des Expositions,[1] and he was the first Chinese and Asian as well as the first person from a developing country to serve in the post.

On June 18, 2016, Wu died when the car in which he was traveling struck a median while exiting the Donghu Lake Tunnel in Wuhan, China. Wu was on his way to lecture at Wuhan University. He was 77.

43. Volker Perthes



Volker Perthes is a German political scientist and since 2005 director of the foundation science and politics (SWP).

After studying political science at the University of Duisburg, Perthes received a DAAD Graduate Fellowship , with whom he researched in Damascus from 1986 to 1987 . In 1990 he was promoted in Duisburg. From 1991 to 1993 he was an assistant professor at the American University of Beirut and taught at the Universities of Duisburg, Münster and Munich. In 1999 he qualified as a professor. He teaches as an extraordinary professor at the Humboldt University and as an honorary professor at the Freie Universität Berlin.

In September 2015, Perthes was appointed by the UN Special Representative for Syria, Staffan de Mistura, as an intermediary between the Syrian regime and the rebel groups.

44. Elon Musk



Elon Reeve Musk is a South African-born Canadian-American business magnate, investor, engineer, and inventor.

He is the founder, CEO, and CTO of SpaceX; co-founder, CEO, and product architect of Tesla Inc.; co-founder and chairman of SolarCity; co-chairman of OpenAI; co-founder of Zip2; and founder of X.com, which merged with Confinity and took the name PayPal. As of February 2017, he has an estimated net worth of 13.9 billion, making him the 94th wealthiest person in the world. In December 2016, Musk was ranked 21st on Forbes list of The World's Most Powerful People.

45. James Mattis



James Mattis is the 26th and current United States Secretary of Defense, serving in the Trump administration, and a retired United States Marine Corps general. He previously served as the 11th Commander of United States Central Command, the Unified Combatant Command responsible for American military operations in the Middle East, Northeast Africa, and Central Asia, from August 11, 2010, to March 22, 2013.

On January 20, 2017, Mattis was confirmed as Secretary of Defense 98–1 by the United States Senate on a waiver, as he had only been three years out of active duty despite US federal law requiring a seven-year cooling off period for defense. He was the first member of President Trump's cabinet to be confirmed.

Before President Barack Obama appointed him to replace General David Petraeus on August 11, 2010, Mattis previously commanded United States Joint Forces Command from November 9, 2007, to August 2010 and served concurrently as NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Transformation from November 9, 2007, to September 8, 2009. Prior to that, he commanded I Marine Expeditionary Force, United States Marine Forces Central Command, and 1st Marine Division during the Iraq War.

46. Rouhani Hassan



Hassan Rouhani is the seventh and current President of Iran since 2013. He is also a lawyer, academic and former diplomat. He has been a member of Iran's Assembly of Experts since 1999, member of the Expediency Council since 1991, member of the Supreme National Security Council since 1989.

Rouhani was deputy speaker of the fourth and fifth terms of the Parliament of Iran (Majlis) and Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council from 1989 to 2005. In the latter capacity, he was the country's top negotiator with the EU three, UK, France, and Germany, on nuclear technology in Iran, and has also served as a Shi'ite ijthadi cleric, and economic trade negotiator.¹³⁸ He has expressed official support for upholding the rights of ethnic and religious minorities. In 2013, he appointed former industries minister Eshaq Jahangiri as his first vice-president.

On 7 May 2013, Rouhani registered for the presidential election that was held on 14 June 2013. He said that, if elected, he would prepare a "civil rights charter", restore the economy and improve rocky relations with Western nations. Rouhani is frequently described as a moderate. He was elected as President of Iran on 15 June, defeating Tehran mayor Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf and four other candidates.

47. Benjamin Netanyahu



Benjamin Netanyahu is the current Prime Minister of Israel. Netanyahu also currently serves as a member of the Knesset and Chairman of the Likud party.

Netanyahu became the leader of Likud in 1993. Netanyahu won the 1996 elections, serving his first term from June 1996 to July 1999. Netanyahu moved from the political arena to the private sector after being defeated in the 1999 election for prime minister by Ehud Barak. As Minister of Finance, Netanyahu engaged in a major reform of the Israeli economy, which was credited by commentators as having significantly improved Israel's subsequent economic performance.

After the victory in the 2013 elections, he became the second person to be elected to the position of Prime Minister for a third term, after Israel's founder David Ben-Gurion. In March 2015, Netanyahu was elected to his fourth term as prime minister.

Netanyahu has been elected Prime Minister of Israel four times, matching David Ben-Gurion's record. Netanyahu is the only prime minister in Israel's history to have been elected three times in a row. Netanyahu is currently the second longest-serving Prime Minister in Israel's history after David Ben-Gurion, and if his current government lasts a full term, upon its completion he will become the longest-serving Prime Minister in the history of Israel.

48. Shashi Tharoor



Shashi Tharoor is an Indian politician and a former diplomat who is currently serving as Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha from Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala since 2009. He also currently serves as Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs.

He was previously Minister of State in the Government of India for External Affairs and Human Resource Development .He is a member of the Indian National Congress and served as an official spokesperson for the party from January to October 2014. Until 2007, he was a career official at the United Nations, rising to the rank of Under-Secretary General for Communications and Public Information in 2001. After 29 years at the UN, Tharoor announced his departure after finishing second in the 2006 elections for the Secretary-General to Ban Ki-moon.

Tharoor is also an acclaimed writer, having authored 15 bestselling works of fiction and non-fiction since 1981, all of which are centred on India and its history, culture, film, politics, society, foreign policy, and more. He is also the author of hundreds of columns and articles in publications such as The New York Times, The Washington Post, TIME, Newsweek, and The Times of India.

Tharoor is a globally recognised speaker too, on India's economics and politics, as well as on freedom of the press, human rights, Indian culture, and international affairs.

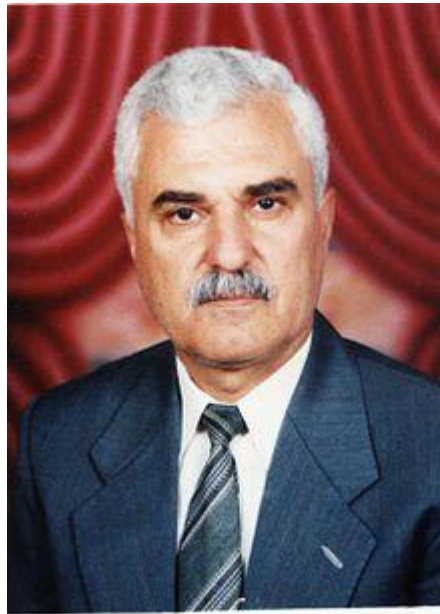
49. Manohar Parrikar



Manohar Gopalkrishna Prabhu Parrikar is an Indian politician from the Bharatiya Janata Party who is the current Defence Minister of India. Before being inducted into the Council of Ministers of the Union Government on 9 November 2014, he served as the Chief Minister of Goa, first from 2000 to 2005 and later from March 2012 to November 2014. He is a member of the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh.

In November 2014, Parrikar was chosen as the Minister of Defence replacing Arun Jaitley, who, till then, held the additional charge of the Ministry. His entry into the parliament was facilitated by choosing him as the party's candidate for the elected Rajya Sabha seat from Uttar Pradesh. He has since been credited with transparent, efficient and fast decision making in what was till then thought of as a sluggish ministry. He has also opened up several investigations into alleged scams like Augusta-Westland Chopper scam.

50. George Sabra



George Sabra was elected president of the Syrian National Council, the main opposition group in Syria, on 9 November 2012 and later was acting president of the Syrian National Coalition from 22 April – 6 July 2013. Sabra is a member of the Syrian Democratic People's Party. He is a Greek Orthodox Christian.

Sabra has been politically active in the Syrian opposition movement since the 1970s. Sabra joined the Syrian Communist Party (Political Bureau) in 1970 and was elected to its Central Committee in 1985. He was arrested in 1987 during one of many government crackdowns on the party and imprisoned for eight years. A few years after his release, in 2000, he was assigned to represent his party in the National Democratic Gathering, a coalition of leftist parties that was originally formed in 1979, and he was subsequently elected to the gathering's Central Committee

On 22 April 2013, president of the Syrian National Coalition Moaz al-Khatib resigned in protest of the lack of international aid to the Syrian opposition by the Friends of Syria group. The Christian opposition figure George Sabra was then appointed as Khatib's successor.

51. Haider Al Abadi



Haider Jawad Kadhim Al-Abadi is an Iraqi politician who has been Prime Minister of Iraq since September 2014. Previously he served as Minister of Communication from 2003 to 2004, in the first government after Saddam Hussein.

A Muslim, he was designated as Prime Minister by President Fuad Masum on 11 August 2014 to succeed Nouri al-Maliki and was approved by the Iraqi parliament on 8 September 2014.

Al-Abadi, who speaks English, graduated high school in 1970 from Central High School in Baghdad. In 1975, he earned a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Technology in Baghdad. In 1980, he earned a PhD degree in Electrical engineering from the University of Manchester.

Al-Abadi joined the Dawa Party in 1967. Two of his brothers were killed and one was put in prison 1980, 1981, and 1982 for belonging to the Dawa Party.[In 1977 he became the chief of the party while studying in London. In 1979 he became a member of the party's executive leadership. In 1983 the government confiscated al-Abadi's passport for conspiring against Iraq's Ba'ath Party.