

"NON DUCOR, DUCO"

# Manipal Model United Nations India-MMUN

January 17 - 20, 2020

MMXX

**Background Guide  
to the Bilderberg  
Conference**

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# Manipal Model United Nations

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## A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shivank Chandra  
Secretary-General

Tanya Nijhawan  
Director-General

Director

Assistant Director

Sincerely,

Shivank Chandra  
Secretary-General  
Manipal Model United Nations India 2020

# Manipal Model United Nations

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## A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

Shivank Chandra  
Secretary-General

Tanya Nijhawan  
Director-General

Director

Assistant Director

Sincerely,  
Tanya Nijhawan  
Director General  
Manipal Model United Nations India 2020

# Manipal Model United Nations

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## A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Delegates,

Shivank Chandra  
Secretary-General

Tanya Nijhawan  
Director-General

Director

Assistant Director

Director's name  
Director, Bilderberg Conference  
Manipal Model United Nations India 2020

## *Introduction*

The Bilderberg Conference, as originally conceptualized, was a three-day event designed to foster dialogue between North America and Europe.

The first meeting was held from 29 to 31st May 1954 in the Netherlands and representatives from social, cultural, economic and political fields were invited for an informal discussion. These discussions were done in order to have a better understanding of the prominent trends which affected the Western nations during the post war periods.

Over the years, many new topics such as trade, technology, jobs, ecological challenges, investment and much more have become a part of the discussion. The main aim of the Bilderberg was to establish a forum which could harbour informal discussions by bringing individuals who have an active interest in the affairs related to the above stated matters.

The meetings are conducted under the Chatham House Rule, according to which, 'The participants have the liberty to use the information received, but neither the affiliation of the speaker(s) nor the identity of any participant or speaker would be revealed.' In and all, the meetings are very private so that people are free to express their ideas and views and are not bounded by the conventions of office or pre-agreed position which, in turn allows them to take time to listen, reflect and gather insights

The major goal of the meeting is to foster dialogue and discussion and thus there are no detailed agendas, no resolutions proposed, no votes taken and no policy statements issued, out in the press.

## *Bilderberg Meetings*

The Bilderberg Meetings are a series of invite-only meetings held more-or-less annually in different parts of the Western world. The first Bilderberg Conference was held from May 29-31 in The Hotel de Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, the Netherlands. Meetings were chaired by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands until 1976.

The agendas and participants of Bilderberg Meetings may not be disclosed entirely or disclosed partially to the outside world. Usually, the meetings are followed by a short Press Release which is brisk in its nature. Given below, is the Press Release of the recently held Bilderberg Meeting.



“67th Bilderberg Meeting to take place 30 May - 2 June 2019 in Montreux, Switzerland

MONTREUX, 28 MAY 2019 – The 67th Bilderberg Meeting will take place from 30 May - 2 June 2019 in Montreux, Switzerland. About 130 participants from 23 countries have confirmed their attendance. As ever, a diverse group of political leaders and experts from industry, finance, academia, labour and the media has been invited. The list of participants is available on [bilderbergmeetings.org](http://bilderbergmeetings.org).

*The key topics for discussion this year are:*

1. *A Stable Strategic Order*
2. *What Next for Europe?*
3. *Climate Change and Sustainability*
4. *China*
5. *Russia*
6. *The Future of Capitalism*
7. *Brexit*
8. *The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*
9. *The Weaponisation of Social Media*
10. *The Importance of Space*
11. *Cyber Threats*

Founded in 1954, the Bilderberg Meeting is an annual conference designed to foster dialogue between Europe and North America. Every year, between 120-140 political leaders and experts from industry, finance, labor, academia and the media are invited to take part in the Meeting. About two thirds of the participants come from Europe and the rest from North America; approximately a quarter from politics and government and the rest from other fields.

The Bilderberg Meeting is a forum for informal discussions about major issues. The meetings are held under the Chatham House Rule, which states that participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s) nor any other participant may be revealed.

Thanks to the private nature of the Meeting, the participants take part as individuals rather than in any official capacity, and hence are not bound by the conventions of their office or by pre-agreed positions. As such, they can take time to listen, reflect and gather insights. There is no detailed agenda, no resolutions are proposed, no votes are taken and no policy statements are issued.

Media contact: media [ @ ] bilderbergmeetings.org “

At the end of the 3-day conference, participants will be expected to pass a ‘Press Release’ out in the media. This is analogous to a ‘Resolution’ passed in other Model United Nations committees. No press correspondents from the International Press or otherwise will be allowed in Bilderberg Meetings when deliberations and discussions are in session.

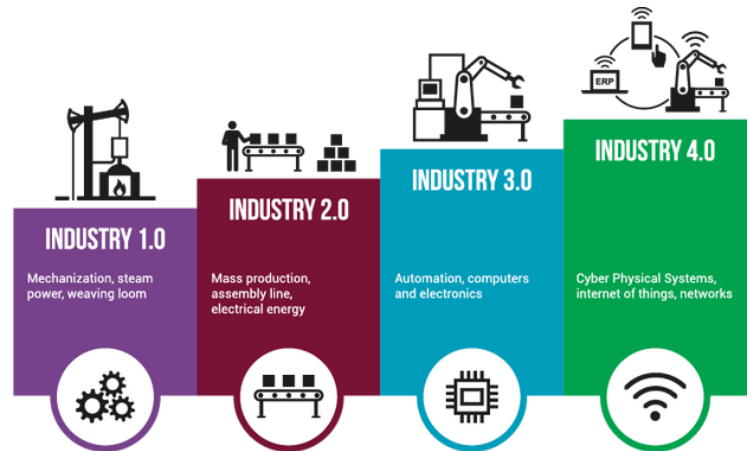
Due to the unique structure of the Bilderberg Conference, it has led many to believe that it is ‘the one and only corridor of power.’

## 1. Monopolizing Industry4.0

The first industrial revolution was started in 1760 and was triggered by the invention of hydro and steam power which led to hand production methods being replaced by machines. This did take a lot of time making the revolution last till 1820 or even 1840 in some parts of Europe and US.

The second industrial revolution was more of a technological revolution starting from 1870 and lasting till 1914. This revolution was built on electric power to create mass production. The need for faster transfer of people and ideas lead to building extensive railroad network and telegraphs. This was a period of great economic growth and productivity.

The third industrial revolution started after the end of World War 2 (late 20th century). It’s often referred to as the digital revolution. Electronics and information technology were used to automate manufacturing. In each of these revolutions more and more people were replaced by machines.



The fourth industrial revolution (of which Industry 4.0 is a subset) was conceptualized to offer opportunities, increase productivity, reduce waste, and promote the circular economy and more sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

Industry 4.0 is a subset of the 4th Industrial Revolution. In 2011, Industry 4.0 originated as a high-tech strategy of the German Government to promote computerization of manufacturing. On 8th April 2013, the final report of Working Group Industry 4.0 was presented at the Hannover Fair.

The fourth industrial revolution is the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies. It includes cyber-physical systems, the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), and cloud computing. Industry 4.0 is gradually implemented, often with digitalization as the first important

6. Digital technologies allow for new business models and value producing opportunities and are attainable for most developing countries. Several advanced economies are implementing the concept of Industry 4.0, marking the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Increasingly, companies are applying innovative solutions, including through the “Internet of Things” (IoT), cloud computing, miniaturization, and 3D printing that will enable more interoperability and flexible industrial processes and autonomous and intelligent manufacturing. The physical components of industrial production are being transformed by smart, digital networking into cyber-physical systems (CPS), allowing for the management of production processes in real time across great distances and customized production.

It could, further enable the transition to a circular economy, or industrial economy in which end of life products are reused, remanufactured and recycled. Taken together, these developments would lead to the emergence of more sustainable production and consumption patterns, and could provide opportunities for developed and developing countries to achieve economic growth and sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Increasing automation of production processes and the displacement of workers by machines is likely to eliminate routine types of jobs, decrease demand for cheap labor in low-end manufacturing, increase inequality, and cause migration. A global net decrease in jobs could be especially challenging for developing countries where, unlike developed economies, millions of young people are entering the job market every year. More than ever, developing countries and economies in transition must be made aware of implications and challenges related to this paradigm shift. For example, apart from dealing with implementation of Industry 4.0, developing countries must prepare to face the consequences of its implementation in advanced economies. Some of these consequences relate to reversed flows of foreign direct investment and a further manifestation of an already widening technology gap. While the ramifications for developing countries and economies in transition could turn out to be dire, experience tells us that economies have a remarkable adaptive ability to deal with the mechanization of production.

As such, the arrival of Industry 4.0 also brings opportunities for development, for example in terms of

achieving the objectives set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its associated SDGs. Importantly, among developing countries there is great heterogeneity in terms of their ability to handle the advent of Industry 4.0. Indeed, most recently, the World Economic Forum argued that some more advanced developing countries could leapfrog into Industry 4.0, and that its impact could be far reaching to possibly attaining - within a generation - inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

## 2. Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

Until today Bilderberg ran on oil. Will oil still be relevant in the world of the future? Will data trump oil to be the next ‘power currency’? These are questions that this year’s Bilderberg meet will have to deliberate on. Notwithstanding the answers to these questions, if data is to be new ‘power currency,’ at its heart will be Artificial Intelligence.

A.I. promises to radically change how businesses operate by opening the door to innovations like driverless vehicles and robots that care for the elderly. But it could also exacerbate inequalities in society and lead to widespread job loss. World Economic Forum, has proposed solutions for the ethical use of AI. WEF's solution: A set of guidelines for corporate boards that spells out how companies can use A.I. responsibly. Now it's for the Bilderberg to come up with a plan, if it wishes to, for the ethical use of Artificial Intelligence and AI



based technologies. One major issue that the Bilderberg will have to tackle, as per several research findings is the issue of ‘people from low-and-middle income countries who are likely to be radically underrepresented in the datasets central to developing AI systems.’

### *Bibliography*

- <https://www.bilderbergmeetings.org/index.html>



7 | Page • <https://www.weforum.org/>

- <https://www.unido.org/>

### *Reliable Research Sources*

Unlike other conventional UN committees who only allow Reuters and the official UN sources to be authentic sources of factual information, the Bilderberg is not limited to only

these two. In all such matters, the decision of the Chairperson shall be discretionary. More about this will be briefed in committee session by the Chairperson.

- <https://www.bilderbergmeetings.org/index.html>
- <https://www.weforum.org/>
- All official UN sources.
- Reuters.

















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