

I. Global Health Committee

1. The fight against Epidemics, Identifying the precipitants of disease with a focus on prevention rather than treatment.

The problem of health protection gains the special importance for all mankind in connection with an aggravation of an ecological situation, resource depletion and a population explosion which has captured Third World countries and already threatens us with an overpopulation, hunger and global epidemics.

Despite the improbable improvements in the sphere of health protection which have happened in the world since 1950 a number of the problems requiring the urgent solution still remains. Epidemics, fight against which demands very serious approach and comprehensive studying, also belong to their number.

The G-200 Youth Summit Global Health Committee will develop recommendations relevant to the international organizations (eg WHO), national and local governments, private sector, NGO's, communities as well as recommendations, which can be implemented by every participant of the Committee in his or her country at the individual level.

2. Mental health: a state of well-being

Mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.

The positive dimension of mental health is stressed in WHO's definition of health as contained in its constitution: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

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II. Shaping the Labour Market Committee

Job creation and entrepreneurship.

"If you think you can, or you think you can't, either way you are right." Henry Ford

Job Creation: The process of providing new jobs, especially for people who are unemployed. Job Creation: job+creation+scheme

One of the basics of economic development is to maintain locations so that community vitality is sustainable. The creation of replacement jobs for the unemployed and underemployed is one of the keys to sustainability. Also, the retention of jobs that fit the qualifications of a community workforce is part of the best practice approach to economic development. The Network defines enterprise and economic development as a process of job creation.

Innovate, create, invent, and invest. The most difficult but the most effective way to create long-term employment is to create new industries. It truly is the hardest way but the best way to continually grow an economy that can support its citizens with employment.

Job creation can also occur when the unemployed become ambitious and start their own business in easy entry industries and markets.

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III. 'From Consumer Society towards Value-based Society' Committee

Education of the value-based society.

Consumerism is superficially attractive because it offers a purpose in life and social acceptance within a narrowly materialistic world view. This is cultivated through psychological manipulation and marketing, playing on physical desires and hedonism, to create passive consumers. It fills a vacuum in the absence

of any deeper meaning in life. The alternative is to build a stronger sense of human purpose through education and community action, facilitating a process of maturation from egotism to altruism. Elements of that purpose should include: a vision of future society that is worth effort and struggle to build; a recognition of the importance of family, community and social relationships; an appreciation of the importance of work done in a spirit of service; an introduction to the rational tools of science and the value of knowledge and crafts; a connection with nature, beauty and the arts; and an understanding of the ethical, moral and spiritual dimensions of life that lead to the refinement of character. With these elements, cultivating a culture of change becomes possible while encouraging a diversity of local expressions of social advancement.

The G-200 Summit From consumer society towards value-based society Committee will develop recommendations relevant to the international organizations, national and local governments, private sector, NGO's, communities as well as recommendations, which can be implemented by every participant of the Committee in his or her country at the individual level..

IV. New Strategies for Financial Sector and World Economy Committee

1. Barriers to Entry into the global economy.

Barriers that enterprises face with entry into the global economy, mainly in developing countries.

Developing countries are experiencing economic and political turmoil, with social instability at the forefront, and judicial systems not able to support economic growth. Larger corporations tend to exploit these inefficiencies. For developing countries, becoming increasingly integrated into the global economy has been key to progress in alleviating poverty over the past 15 years. Integration offered access to buoyant international trade and positive financial flows. What strategies can poor countries now use to continue reducing poverty? What are the innovative strategies that might be successful? It is indispensable to continue the trend towards eliminating extreme poverty. Rich countries' concerns about risk and uncertainty must not overshadow the priorities of poor countries where poverty remains concentrated. This means continued reform of the international financial system and trade opportunities for developing countries.

The G-200 Summit New Strategies for Financial Sector and World Economy

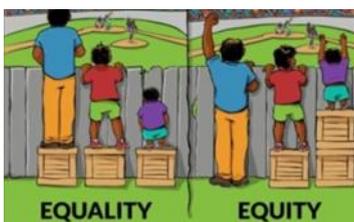
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2. Income inequality.

Inequality is one of the key challenges of our time. Income inequality specifically is one of the most visible aspects of a broader and more complex issue, one that entails inequality of opportunity and extends to gender, ethnicity, disability, and age, among others. This affects all countries around the world. This is a universal challenge that the whole world must address.

The inherent dangers of neglecting inequality are obvious. People, especially young people, excluded from the mainstream end up feeling disenfranchised and become easy fodder of conflict. This, in turn, reduces the sustainability of economic growth, weakens social cohesion and security. What are the top solutions to income inequality?

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V. Technological Challenges Committee

1. Creating new services and technologies

In the future, the world will undergo a big transition due to aging society, growing global competition, and energy & environmental problems. The most influential factor to the future will be the paradigm shift of science and technology. The information technology has brought comfort and convenience to our daily life, and is expected to advance consistently by creating new services and technologies. In order for the future IT to continue to provide better services, it has to effortlessly overcome its limitations in the areas of existing technologies such as semiconductor, display, computing and network. In the future, there will be new business opportunities in the areas of eco-friendly energy, water, and air. Also, in the field of bio and health industry a new paradigm shift will occur towards predictive, preventive, personalized and participatory diagnosis and treatment. Nanotechnology is positioned at the center of innovation to accelerate inter-industry and intra-industry development by integrating information technology and biotechnology.

The G-200 Summit Technological Challenges Committee will develop recommendations relevant to the international organizations, national and local governments, private sector, NGO's, communities as well as recommendations, which can be implemented by every participant of the Committee in his or her country at the individual level.

2. Technology Challenges and Regional Approaches for integrating Renewables and Energy Security

The aim is to discuss how on the one hand technologies are changing the way the energy system works, and on the other hand how we can integrate more renewables by working together across national boundaries, and from producer to consumer. Energy from variable renewable sources is increasingly changing the landscape of production, transmission and consumption of electricity and heat. Although increasingly competitive in terms of costs of generation, electricity produced by renewable sources poses new challenges in terms of integration and operation in the energy system.

The G-200 Summit Technological Challenges Committee will develop recommendations focused on technology developments, and new opportunities offered for integration of renewables and on cooperation across borders and institutions, and integration of renewables on the local level. How can new technologies contribute to the integrating of renewables? How can regional approaches facilitate the integration of renewables? How can the integration of renewables enhance energy security? What does the energy system of the future look like?

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3. Technological challenges for future probiotic foods

Modern consumers are increasingly interested in their personal health, and expect the food that they eat to be healthy or even capable of preventing illness. The probiotic yoghurt market is well established but the key growth sector recently has been the probiotic drinks. The popularity of dose-delivery systems for probiotic drinks has also resulted in research efforts targeted to developing probiotic foods outside the dairy sector. New product categories, and thus novel and more difficult raw materials with regard to technology of probiotics, will certainly be the key research and development area for future functional food markets.

Future technological prospects exist in innovations finding solutions for the stability and viability problems of probiotics in new food environments. Current research on novel probiotic formulations and microencapsulation technologies exploiting biological carrier and barrier materials and systems for enteric release provides promising results. Maintenance of low production costs will remain the challenge for future probiotic process and formulation technologies. Exploitation of food-grade raw materials such as native, and physically or enzymatically treated starches, is one example of future technology that has the potential to meet the challenge of broadening the range of food types into which probiotic ingredients can be successfully incorporated. Novel developments for control release systems in foods and pharmaceuticals will also provide new possibilities.

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