After many years of revising forecasts downwards since the global financial crisis in 2007, IMF is now anticipating that global growth is picking up, reflecting a firming-up of activity in advanced economies, an anticipated shift in the macroeconomic policy mix in the United States, and stabilization in emerging economies. International Monetary Fund in January projected a pickup in global growth this year and next—to 3.4 and 3.6 percent—compared to 3.1 percent in 2016. Emerging and developing economies, led by China and India, continue to contribute more than three-quarters of total global GDP growth in 2017.

Nevertheless, the global recovery is still affected by:

- Slower growth in the key drivers of long-term prosperity - namely trade, investment and productivity. The global financial markets continue to face heightened levels of uncertainty as a negative feedback loop arising from productivity and global trade slowdowns and rising protectionism.
- The new shift of U.S. macroeconomic policy mix that will rely more on fiscal stimulus package and the end of the low interest rate cycle will induce a stronger dollar. Besides, the divergence of fiscal and monetary policy, Asia and Europe, and the low interest rate policy is being re-assessed. What is behind this shift in the balance of the policy mix?
Weak growth recovery of the Chinese economy, delayed recovery in Japan, doubts over EU unity in light of upcoming elections and Brexit, along with geopolitical tensions in Asia and outside of the region, the global trade slowdown, great plunge of commodities prices, series of devaluations will also foreshadow the 2017 outlook.

This panel will discuss the global economic outlook amid all these looming uncertainties and prospects for sustainable growth in the years ahead.

Welcoming remarks: Timur Suleimenov, Minister of National Economy, Kazakhstan

Chair: Marc Uzan, Founder and Executive Director, Reinventing Bretton woods Committee

Speakers:
- Dimitris Tsitsiragos, Vice President, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Sergey Glazyev, Economic Adviser to the President of Russian Federation
- James McCormack, Global head of Sovereigns, Fitch ratings
- Marek Belka, Prime Minister of Poland (2004-2005), President of the National Bank of Poland (2010-2016)
- David Daokui Li, Professor of Economics, Director of the Center for China in the World Economy
- Oraz Jandosov, Director, "RAKURS" Center for Economic Analysis, Kazakhstan

10:40AM-11:00AM COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Restaurant, ground floor

11:00AM-12:30PM FLAGSHIP SESSION
TRANSFORMING CAPITALISM TO INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Venue: Restaurant, ground floor

Our free market system of private investment and ownership in the pursuit of economic growth has more than proven its worth. It has made nations great, turned fledging companies into corporate powerhouses and delivered social development and an unprecedented standard of living to millions of people all over the world.

At the same time, despite facilitating the growth of a global middle class, capitalism has exacerbated the divide between very rich and very poor — a phenomenon that is only increasing. Besides, we are on the threshold of major climate change, the world’s population is consuming more natural resources and they are rushing to settle in cities at a faster rate than ever before.

Our capitalist model needs to be shifted towards a more resilient, equitable and sustainable economic order. Today, industries and economies are being shaken up by technological change, will it be able to transform capitalism into more inclusive and sustainable form and to foster inclusive growth and ensure the benefits for advanced and emerging economies?

History has shown that the interactions between the three components of globalization (trade, capital and people) can produce positive but also negative feedback loops, with amplified effects on growth and welfare. How can such a negative spiral be avoided today?

This session will address the fundamental questions how the technological change will shape the world and the global economy, labour market, energy sector, business strategies, trade, climate into more inclusive and sustainable form.

Chair: Tatyana Valovaya, Member of the Board (Minister), Eurasian Economic Commission

Speakers:
- Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, UN High Representative and Under-Secretary-General for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
- John Perkins, Economic advisor and author "Confessions of economic hit man"
- Hans-Paul Burkner, Global Chairman, Boston Consulting Group
To ensure its goal of sustained long-term growth, Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries need to diversify economy and decrease its dependence on natural resources, which are vulnerable to volatile global commodity prices.

The regional economies will need to address a number of challenges to ensure its economy becomes more productive and diverse, and is sufficiently flexible and resilient in the face of an ever-shifting external environment. This next stage of economic transformation requires continuing reforms and special attention to:

- Perspectives of Central Asia and Kazakhstan: Economic, Financial and Political dimension
- Innovation ecosystem, Diversification, Privatization, Trade, Business and infrastructure growth
- The new growth drivers for Central Asia and Kazakhstan
- Boosting regional cooperation and openness to global and regional markets: Silk road, WTO, Eurasian economic commission
- Structural reforms for economic growth: avoiding the middle income trap and shift to higher income states
- Doing Business in Kazakhstan: business, financial and investment outlook

We will pay particular attention to policy options to mitigate spillovers and how we can benefit from the new developments and trends.

**Keynote speech and chair:** Augusto Lopez Claros, Senior Advisor, Development Economics, World Bank, Director of the World Bank Global Indicators Group (2011-2017)

**Speakers:**

- **Wencai Zhang**, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- **Timur Zhaksylykov**, Member of the Board – Minister in charge of Economy and Financial Policy, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Dmitry Pankin**, Chairman, Eurasian Development Bank
- **James McCormack**, Global head of Sovereigns, Fitch ratings
- **Ainur Kuatova**, Member of Management Board, Managing Director, National Management Fund “Baiterek”, Kazakhstan
- **Mathilde Mesnard**, Deputy Director for Financial and Enterprise affairs, OECD
- **Tomasz Telma**, Director for Europe and Central Asia, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- **Mattia Romani**, Managing Director, Country and Sector Economics, EBRD
- **Turalay Kenc**, Board Member, The Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance, Former Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Turkey
Globalization was characterized in the 1990’s as inevitable and irreversible. Today, that sense of inevitability is being called into question, suggesting that perhaps the era of globalization may be undone.

- Is globalization be rolling back? Are we witnessing the new age of deglobalisation? Will it question the future of economic openness? Is the world today brimming with economic nationalism and are we moving to a new phase of protectionism?
- Are the postwar arrangements and the rules based system of international trade and investment that has fuelled global growth between countries are being re-evaluated?
- Is the possible partial withdrawal of the US from international commerce and governance, entails a partial vacuum created in oversight and coordination of the global economy and financial system as the recent failure of the G20 meeting in Baden Baden?
- Is the silk Road initiative can be described as a new chapter for globalisaation?
- What strategies should be used to ensure sustained and inclusive growth for global economy? How the permanent technological changes, transition to sustainable and green growth as well as mega infrastructure plans as a new Silk road strategy can boost global growth?

We call it the new chapter in global economy as it opens new phase of development full of uncertainties, challenges and new opportunities. This high-level session will bring together a distinguished and varied group of panelists to ponder and connect pressing questions preventing the sustainability and unity of the world economic governance on how advanced and developing countries will shape the global geopolitical landscape going forward.


Speakers:

- Bakhytzhan Sagintayev, Prime Minister of Kazakhstan
- Harold James, Professor of Princeton University
- Sergey Glazyev, Economic Adviser to the President of Russian Federation
- Francois Fillon, Prime Minister of France (2007-2012)
- Marek Belka, Prime Minister of Poland (2004-2005), President of the National Bank of Poland (2010-2016)
- Djoomart Otorbaev, Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan (2014-2015)
- John Perkins, Economic advisor and author “Confessions of economic hit man”
- Nassim Taleb, Professor of Risk Engineering at NY University, author of the "Black Swan" theory.
**Day 2 - June 16, Friday:**

8:30AM-9:20AM WELCOME COFFEE

**Venue: Congress Hall 1, ground floor**

09:20PM-11:00PM FLAGSHIP DEBATES:

**A NEW CHAPTER FOR EMERGING MARKETS: POLICY DILEMMAS FOR GROWTH, FINANCIAL STABILITY AND STRUCTURAL REFORMS**

**Venue: Congress Hall 1, ground floor**

- What is the new chapter of the global economy means for emerging markets and developing countries? how the political and economic shifts will affect countries?
- What are the growth strategies under the new conditions of great volatility in commodities prices, exchange rates, trade and globalization slowdown?
- Should the BRIC Forum being enlarged for a south-south cooperation?
- Investment growth in emerging market and developing economies has slowed sharply since 2010. What are the new growth model and structural reforms for emerging economies? How can middle-income states can transit to higher income countries and escape the middle-income trap?
- How the rise of protectionism may affect emerging markets and developing countries as they were considered as the winners of globalization processes? All countries need to anticipate major shifts in trade and supply chains, driven by new rules and digital technologies. How investments in human capital, technology and infrastructure can anticipate these changes?
- Is the large increase of emerging-market debt, much of it denominated in dollars is the biggest risks in the financial system?

This session will discuss the main structural challenges faced by the global economy, EMs and developing countries, key reform areas and priorities, and explore concrete cases and ways to effectively implement and assess the progress and performance of reform.

**Keynote speech and chair:** Ayhan Kose, Director, Development Prospects Group, World Bank

**Speakers:**

- **Timur Suleimenov**, Minister of National Economy, Kazakhstan
- **Il Sakong**, Chairman of the Institute for International Economics, Former Minister of Finance of the Republic of Korea, Chairman of the Presidential Council on National Competitiveness, Senior Economic Adviser to President of Korea
- **Massimiliano Castelli**, Managing Director, Head of Strategy, Global Sovereign Markets, UBS Global Asset Management
- **Biliang Hu**, Dean Emerging Markets Institute (EMI), Director The Belt and Road Institute (BRI), Beijing Normal University (BNU)
- **Elina Ribakova**, Chief Economist/Managing Director for EMEA at Deutsche Bank, Visiting Fellow Institute of Global Affairs, London School of Economics and Political Science
- **Rakhim Oshkabayev**, Director of the Center for Applied Research "Talap", Kazakhstan

**Joint presentation:**
China is rapidly promoting the strategy of economic belt around the countries. The Belt and Road Initiative, clearly a new chapter for globalization and for global governance. Last month China hosted the first Belt and Road Forum for international cooperation with the participation of 29 Foreign heads of state and governments leaders. Policy connectivity, infrastructure connectivity, Trade, financial and people to people connectivity are and will be the key drivers of this major undertaking. It should be focusing on the fundamental issue of development, the release of the growth potential of various countries and achieve economic integration and boosted interconnection. Can the China led belt and Road initiative serves as a constructive platform to achieve common prosperity in the region?

Countries around the Silk Road needs a single coordinated policy, they do not just have to be the transit for goods from China, but also needs to have a mutual cooperation agreement.

Such an ambitious and coordinated plan will involve all stakeholders, to simplify trade barriers and agreements to increase the speed and quality of economic operations in the region, as well as ensure the smooth and secure movement of goods and services. The need to have all the pieces fitting and ensure sufficient quality and adequate standards of the different projects has led to calls for a formal mechanism which could for instance take the form of a New independent platform for cooperation. Such a mechanism would be a good way to engage a real dialogue involving all the actors and countries. This will go in the direction of a broader approach focused on increasing mutual understanding and trust and identifying ways to realize the potential of production complementarities.

This session will discuss the major outcome of the May summit, the next steps and how to make the BRI a reality and a new driver for growth for Central Asia and Kazakhstan. It will also provide perspectives from the academic and private sector.

Welcoming remarks:
Timur Suleimenov, Minister of National Economy, Kazakhstan
Marc Uzan, Founder and Executive Director, Reinventing Bretton woods Committee

Chair: Mattia Romani, Managing Director, Country and Sector Economics, EBRD

Speakers:
- Wencai Zhang, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Yvonne Choi, Commissioner for for Belt and Road, Hong Kong
- Peter Frankopan, Senior Research Fellow at Worcester College, Oxford and Director of the Oxford Centre for Byzantine Research, Author “The Silk Roads: A New History of the World”
- Wang Wei, Director General, Institute of Market Economy, Development Research Center of the State Council of P.R. China (DRC)
- Xue Yu, Chairman, Maritime Silk Road Holdings Group (MSRG)
- Xu Hongcai, Deputy chief economist of China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE)
• NURSULTAN NAZARBAEV, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN