



WORLD ANTICRISIS CONFERENCE

*May 22-24, 2013
Astana, Kazakhstan*

DRAFT PROGRAMME (22/05/2013)

Conference and whole discussion will be devoted to address the problems facing the global financial system. And suggest proposals during the discussions.

Wednesday May 22, 2013

ARRIVAL OF GUESTS AND DELEGATES TO ASTANA

20:00-22:00 **WELCOME THEMATIC DINNER FOR WORLD ANTICRISIS CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS** (by invitations only)
Astana
Music hall
restaurant

Thursday May 23, 2013

10:00-12:40 **OPENING CEREMONY/PLENARY SESSION OF THE VI ASTANA ECONOMIC FORUM AND WORLD ANTI-CRISIS CONFERENCE**

Congress
Hall
1st Floor

Moderator: Stefan GROBE, Anchor, Euronews Washington correspondent

Speakers:

H.E. Mr. Nursultan NAZARBAYEV, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

H.E. Mr. Vuk JEREMIC, President of the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly

H.E. Mr. WU Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations; Head, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

H.E. Mr. Nestor OSORIO, President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council

H.E. Mr. Nikola GRUEVSKI, Prime Minister of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

H.E. Mr. Ratu Inoke KUBUABOLA, Foreign Affairs Minister of Fiji - Chair of G77 and China

H.E. Mr. Supachai PANITCHPAKDI, Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development

H.E. Mr. Viktor KHRISTENKO, Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission

H.E. Mr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali AL MADANI, President of the Islamic Development Bank

Robert MUNDELL, Professor of Columbia University, Nobel Laureate in Economics, 1999



12:40-14:00 LUNCH: Classical and National music

Restaurant
3rd Floor

14:00-14:15 REGISTRATION TO WORLD ANTI-CRISIS CONFERENCE

Conference
hall 3
3rd Floor

14:15-14:30 Welcoming Remarks by the Organizers

Conference
hall 3
3rd Floor

Murat KARIMSAKOV, President, “Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists”
Association
Marc UZAN, Executive director, Reinventing Bretton Woods committee

14:30-16:00 SESSION I - A DECADE OF ADJUSTMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
Conference
hall 3
3rd Floor
IN THE EUROZONE? THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
DIMENSION

14:30-14:40 Chair: Jacob FRENKEL, Chairman, JPMorgan Chase International

Speakers:

14:40-14:50 H.E. Mr. Romano PRODI, Prime Minister of Italy (1996-1998, 2006-2008)
Asia, Europe and US: shall we win together or, divided we shall die? An
analysis of the different policies adopted to fight the crisis and their result.

14:50-15:00 Christopher Antoniou PISSARIDES, Senior advisor to the President of
Cyprus, Chairman of the Council on National Economy, Professor of
Economics at London School of Economics, Nobel Prize in Economics, 2010

15:00-15:10 Dominique STRAUSS-KAHN, Managing Director of the International
Monetary Fund (2007-2011) **“A Double Journey around the World”**

15:10-15:20 H.E. Mr. Alfred GUSENBAUER, 11th Chancellor of Austria (2007-2008)
“Current unemployment levels destroy democracy”

15:20-15:30 H.E. Mr. Wim KOK, President, Club of Madrid, Prime Minister Kingdom of
the Netherlands (1994-2002)

Over the last three years, Europe has been dealing with a major banking, economic, fiscal and political crisis. Unemployment is reaching level unprecedented since world war 2 with no end in sight, the economic outlook for the euro area remains weak, and high debt burdens in public and private sectors are depressing demand in many countries.

European policy makers have taken important steps to deal with these multiple shocks. At the national level, many governments have undertaken substantial adjustment and structural change. At the regional level, important progress has been made, with the announcement by the European Central Bank of its OMT program, the establishment of the European Stability Mechanism, and steps



toward a banking union.

- Should countries commit to the age of Austerity?
- What is the appropriate pace between fiscal consolidation and growth?
- What are the political consequences?
- How can faster economic growth be achieved?
- Aside from a single currency and a fiscal brake, EMU's institutional architecture was minimalistic: governance of economic and financial policies remained firmly a national competence. That was the Eurozone before the crisis, Now, How to strengthen the shortcomings of EMU architecture? How the transition into a viable and genuine monetary union be achieved?

15:30-16:00 Interactive discussion with international organizations and policy makers

16:00-16:15 COFFEE BREAK

Restaurant
3rd Floor

16:15-17:45 SESSION II – ASSESSMENT OF MONETARY POLICIES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY

Conference
hall 3
3rd Floor

16:15-16:25 Chair: Juha KAHKONEN, Deputy Director, Middle East and Central Asia Department, IMF

16:25-16:40 Keynote speech:

Finn KYDLAND, Professor of Economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Nobel Prize in Economics in 2004

Edward PRESCOTT, Professor at Arizona State University's W.P. Carey School of Business, Nobel Prize in Economics in 2004

16:40-16:50 H.E. Mr. Grigoriy MARCHENKO, Chairman, National bank of Kazakhstan

16:50-17:00 H.E. Mr. Khagani ABDULLAYEV, Deputy Chairman, Azerbaijan Central Bank

17:00-17:10 H.E. Abdugarim NEMATOV, Deputy Chairman of the National Bank, Tajikistan

Central banks around the world have recently engaged in a wide range of non-standard monetary policy measures, including for instance the provision of ample liquidity for long maturities or substantial purchases of public and private financial assets. Simultaneous implementation of unconventional monetary easing by advanced economies presents new policy challenges for both advanced and emerging economies. The recent announcement by Japan is a case in point: 2% inflation target in two years, and a doubling size of the monetary base a major experimentation.



- What are the effectiveness and possible risks of non-standard monetary policy measures?
- What will be best way to exit non standard measures happening in the USA, UK and Japan and how to manage spillovers effects to the rest of the world?
- Are we on a major reconfiguration of the role of monetary policies in the western world? Is the concept of central bank independence significant today?
- How Central banks from the emerging economies should be prepared for any exit strategies from the advanced countries? is the current «gold crash» related to the aggregate central bank balance sheet of advanced countries?
- Is the world dealing with a devastating “currency wars” as profound as the one experienced during the interwar years? Is debasing the currency is the trend of the day?

17:10-17:45 Interactive discussion with International organizations and policy makers

17:45-18:00 COFFEE BREAK

Restaurant
3rd Floor

18:00-19:20 SESSION III – GLOBAL CAPITAL MARKETS IN TRANSITION: SHIFT FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL?

Conference
hall 3
3rd Floor

18:00-18:10 Chair: H.E. Mr. Bolat ZHAMISHEV, Minister of Finance, Kazakhstan

Speakers:

18:10-18:20 Jean LEMIERRE, Advisor to the Chairman, BNP Paribas; President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2000-2008)

18:20-18:30 Eckhard CORDES, President, Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations, Germany

18:30-18:40 Massimiliano CASTELLI, Head of Strategy, Global Sovereign Markets, UBS Global Asset Management

Since the Great Recession, the global financial system and all the actors are facing a major transition. It is still hard to grasp the real magnitude of the changes that our financial systems are undergoing. In fact, the international community is still trying to restore the financial channels to support the growth of internal and external demand.

- In taking a step back this session will explore the contours of our economic and financial landscape is going to evolve: how is it going to evolve?
- Are we moving towards a trend of disintermediation and a more



important role of capital markets gaining ground to banks?

- Is the global financial system will end up being smaller and more attuned to the size of the global economy?
- How to address the risk of fragmentation and re-nationalization of the financial system?
- We are also seeing growth rates in the emerging world and the increasingly importance of the development of local capital markets, with the development of local bond markets in local currencies and the deepening of the financial sector. Is this trend temporary or permanent?

18:40-19:00 Interactive discussion with International organizations and policy makers

20:00-23:00 THEMATIC DINNER FOR WORLD ANTICRISIS CONFERENCE
Astana Music hall restaurant
PARTICIPANTS (by invitations only, transfer from the Palace of Independence)

Friday, May 24, 2013, 1st Floor

9:00-10:30
Congress
hall 1
1st Floor
ROUNDTABLE I – THE NEW GLOBAL ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

9:00-9:10 **Chair: Domingo CAVALLO**, Senior Fellow of the Institute for Global Affairs, Yale University, Minister of Economy (1991-1996, 2001), President of Central Bank (1982), Argentina

Speakers:

9:10-9:20 **Robert MUNDELL**, Professor of Economics, Columbia University, Nobel Prize in Economics in 1999

9:20-9:30 **H.E. Mr. Supachai PANITCHPAKDI**, Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development

9:30-9:40 **Alejandro JARA**, Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organization

9:40-9:50 **H.E. Mr. Yerima Lawan NGAMA**, Federal Minister of Finance, Nigeria

9:50-10:00 **Sergey GLAZYEV**, Adviser to the President of Russia, Member of Russian Academy of Science, Minister of External Economic relations (1992-1993)

10:00-10:10 **Jamel E. ZARROUK**, Chief economist, Islamic Development Bank Group

The challenges created by the onset of the crisis has raised major questions for the traditional foundations of global economic governance.

- What are the salient evolutions of the current form of global governance and their limitations?
- How global economic governance could be strengthened going forward?
- Are we reach the end of the global economic order that prevailed under the Bretton Woods umbrella?



- EM have now enough resources to play a pivotal role to overhaul the global financial architecture. In which directions emerging economies, is concerned the most: Access to liquidity during a time of stress? Control of short term capital? Concerns of fragmentation of the banking sector and repatriation of liquidity from EM to Center countries?
- Should a new set of institutions be created? for what purposes?

10:10-10:30 Interactive discussion with International organizations and policy makers

10:30-10:45 COFFEE BREAK

Restaurant,
1st Floor

10:45-12:30
Congress
hall 1
1st Floor



ROUNDTABLE II - THE G20: ADJUSTING TO THE NEW REALITIES OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY
(hosted by Russian Presidency in G20)

10:45-10:55 Chair: Azamat ABDY MOMUNOV, Head, Center for Strategic Research and Analysis, Administration of the President, Kazakhstan's G20 Sherpa

Speakers:

10:55-11:05 H.E. Mr. Muhammed Sulaiman AL JASSER, Minister of Economy and Planning of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

11:05-11:15 Alexei LIKHACHEV, Deputy Minister of Economic Development, Russian Federation

11:15-11:25 H.E. Mr. EUN Sung-Soo, Deputy Minister of Strategy and Finance of Korea

11:25-11:35 H.E. Mr. Rizal-Affandi LUKMAN, Deputy Minister for International Economic and Financial Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

11:35-11:45 Kuandyk BISHIMBAEV, Deputy Chairman, Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna, Kazakhstan

11:45-11:55 Elena ZOTOVA, Head of Employment Division at the G20 Presidential Experts' Council, at the Task Force on Employment Meeting

- Under the Russian Presidency of the G20, the critical challenge is what the G20 could offer to restore global economic growth. One item that has been driving the Russia G20 priority is investment and its role in the resumption of economic growth. Before the crisis of 2008-2009, the system of financial resources and investment flows was that the developed countries were reflected upon as the main source of investment financing for the developing countries. Nowadays, on the other hand, the situation is quite opposite. The fast-moving emerging economies possess significant financial resources, whereas most economically developed countries find themselves in a state of substantially decreased financial capabilities.
- How the G20 can find solutions to adjust the conventional views on



investment flows and their impact on the growth of various economic centers of the world?

11:55-12:25 Interactive discussion with International organizations and policy makers

12:30-14:10 UNCTAD THEMATIC LUNCH “50 YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED” (by invitations only)

**Premium
Hall
1st Floor**

Moderator:

Charles GORE, Honorary Professor of Economics, University of Glasgow

Speakers:

H.E. Mr. Supachai PANITCHPAKDI, Secretary-General of UNCTAD

H.E. Mr. Kairat KELIMBETOV, Deputy Prime-Minister of Kazakhstan

Joe STUDWELL, Freelance writer, journalist, and author of How Asia Works

Issues for discussion:

This event will ask three basic questions:

- Firstly, what are the key ingredients of development success, focusing in particular on the importance of productive capacities, policy space and political will?
- Secondly, what are the blockages to the wider adoption and adaptation of successful development models by a wider set of countries?
- Thirdly, how must the ingredients for success be adapted in the new global context – elements of which include ever-deepening global interdependence, the increasing influence of some large successful developing economies, the emergence of new technologies, and ecological overload?

12:30-14:10 LUNCH FOR ALL CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

**Restaurant,
1st Floor**

14:10-15:50 ROUNDTABLE III – RESTORING GROWTH IN A MORE FRAGMENTED AND DIVERGING GLOBAL ECONOMY

**Congress
hall 1
1st Floor**

14:10-14:20 Chair: Marc UZAN, Executive director, Reinventing Bretton Woods committee

World Economic Outlook presentation:

14:20-14:30 Thomas HELBLING, Division Chief, World Economic Outlook, IMF

Speakers:

14:30-14:40 H.E. Mr. Aleksander KWASNIEWSKI, President of Poland, (1995-2005)

14:40-14:50 H.E. Mr. Yousef Hussein KAMAL, Minister of Finance and Economy of Qatar



14:50-15:00

Arystan ESENTUGELOV, Professor, Senior Fellow, Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists, Honorary President of Economic Research institute, Republic of Kazakhstan

Anti-Crisis measures applied in a changing world

The outbreak of the crisis triggered a “Great Rebalancing” process at the global level.

Are we seeing progress in each of the key Continent China, USA and the Euro Area towards that rebalancing? Is it cyclical, or structural? is the global economy decoupling, diverging? what is the final destination?

- What are the consequences moving forward? But the initial concern remains valid; Indeed the recovery may not be sustainable in the face of continued imbalances as they hinder the necessary adjustments: deleveraging and rebuilding private balance sheets in deficit countries, facilitating fiscal adjustments where necessary, and encouraging consumption and reducing dependence on exports in surplus countries. All other countries too, have to implement structural reforms, many of which are discussed within the G20, to progress towards more sustainable and balanced growth.
- Is there a commitment towards structural reforms, what is the path between fiscal consolidation and the need to revive growth?
- Is the time to realign global economic and financial cooperation in order to maximize synergy effects while minimizing unintended negative spillover effects and reducing transmission of shocks worldwide?

15:00-15:30 Interactive discussion with International organizations and policy makers

15:30-15:40 BREAK

**15:40-16:40 Congress
hall 1
1st Floor **ROUNDTABLE IV: ADOPTION OF THE FINAL OUTCOMES OF THE WORLD ANTICRISIS CONFERENCE****

Co-Chairs:

H.E. Mr. WU Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations; Head, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

H.E. Mr. Nestor OSORIO, President ECOSOC

H.E. Mr. Kairat KELIMBETOV, Deputy Prime-Minister, Republic of Kazakhstan

Marc UZAN, Executive Director, Reinventing Bretton woods committee

16:40-16:55 **COFFEE BREAK**

**Restaurant,
1st Floor**



UNITED NATIONS



17:00-19:00

Congress

hall 1

1st Floor

DIALOGUE OF LEADERS

Ensuring balanced economic growth in G-Global format

Since 2007, the world economy cannot cope with the global recession and to restore the pre-crisis growth. There are no effective keys and solutions on global level.

The world economy still remains under strong pressure alongside continuous uncertainty in identifying solutions to the problems of the debt crisis in Europe, slowdown in the development pace of rapidly-developing economies and BRIC countries; rising unemployment, decrease in demand and in economic activity, as well as the price divergence for resources. All these processes are accompanied by growing social conflicts, as in hot spots, and in the countries that in the recent past were considered as socially stable.

The world is at crossroads, it is certain that the Age of a New Paradigm and economics formation is occurring.

Since the onset of the crisis policy makers worldwide have been keen on a model of crisis management.

- This is a time to reflect with political leaders and international experts on how the new economic global landscape is going to affect the global financial architecture? What are the majors trends?
- What are the implications of the rising influence of large emerging markets? For the global economy, and for global governance and multilateralism?
- Can we manage the global economy with limited policy space in advanced economies and rapid growth of finance in emerging market economies?
- G-Global project represents a new international collaboration format and calls for radical expansion of the number of participants to confront the global challenges. What impact G-Global project may have on global governance and on seeking anti-crisis solutions?
- What actions and steps should be taken to ensure a balanced global economic growth?, What is the role of the G-Global project in this process?

Moderators:

Marc UZAN, Executive Director, Reinventing Bretton Woods committee

Riz KHAN, TV Host and Producer, Al Jazeera International

Political Leaders:

H.E. Mr. Serik AKHMETOV, Prime Minister of Republic of Kazakhstan

H.E. Mr. Nikola GRUEVSKI, Prime Minister of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

H.E. Mr.. Rowsch Noori Sideq SHAWAYS, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq

H.E. Mr. Ratu Inoke KUBUABOLA, Foreign Affairs Minister of Fiji - Chair of G77



H.E. Mr. Muhammed Sulaiman AL JASSER, Minister of Economy and planning of Saudi Arabia

H.E. Mr. Romano PRODI, Prime Minister of Italy (1996-1998, 2006-2008)

H.E. Mr. Alexander KWASNIEWSKI, President of Poland (1995-2005)

H.E. Mr. Georgi PARVANOV, President of Bulgaria (2002 - 2012)

H.E. Mr. Serik NUGERBEKOV, Senator of the Republic of Kazakhstan

International Experts:

Umirzak SHUKEYEV, Chairman, SWF Samruk-Kazyna

Eckhard CORDES, President, Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations, Germany

Dominique STRAUSS-KAHN, Managing Director of International Monetary Fund (2007-2011)

Jean LEMIERRE, Advisor to the Chairman, BNP Paribas; President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2000 - 2008)

Christopher Antoniou PISSARIDES, Senior advisor to the President of Cyprus, Chairman of the Council on National Economy, Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics, Nobel Prize in Economics in 2010

Sir James Alexander MIRRLEES, Distinguished Professor-at-Large of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Nobel Prize in Economics, 1996

Edward PRESCOTT, Professor at Arizona State University's W.P. Carey School of Business, Nobel Prize in Economics in 2004

Finn KYDLAND, Professor of Economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Nobel Prize in Economics, 2004

H.E. Mr. WU Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations; Head, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

H.E. Mr. Nestor OSORIO, President ECOSOC

H.E. Mr. Supachai PANITCHPAKDI, Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development

H.E. Mr. Sven ALKALAJ, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Tatyana NAUMOVA, Anchor, Russia 24

Michael BINYON, The Times, Great Britain

Stefan GROBE, Euronews, The USA

Artur PLATONOV, reporter, KTK

20:00-23:00

Restaurant,

1st Floor

MUSICAL DINNER FOR CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS