



11th Annual Global Development Conference
“Regional and Global Integration: *Quo Vadis?*”
January 13 – 19, 2010

**Under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic and the
City of Prague**

**Academic Partner: Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education -
Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)
Prague, Czech Republic**

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL INTEGRATION: *QUO VADIS?*

The conference will focus on key issues such as globalization, regional integration and international migration against the backdrop of the current global economic and financial crisis, the political and economic repercussions of which can already be felt across countries and regions. The impact of these crises on the architecture of developing countries cannot be understated. They have prompted many to challenge globalization and they are also likely to hasten the structural shift in global economic power from Western countries to emerging markets. In the backdrop of these events, the conference provides the perfect venue for experts' roundtable debates on regional responses to the global crisis and reforming global financial governance.

The European Union (EU) has clearly emerged as the role model for regional integration with no other region coming close to replicating this model. The Czech capital city of Prague, witness to significant historical and economic changes in the European context, presents the ideal platform for extensive debates on the above issues especially in the context of the lessons learnt from the European regional integration process. The 11th Annual Global Development Conference will bring together experts across disciplines who will discuss the drivers of growth and challenges to globalization.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary 1: Globalization under Threat

The 11th GDN conference in Prague in January 2010 is held a little over a year after an unprecedented global financial crisis, with economic and political consequences likely to reverberate for some time. With parallels being drawn to the crash of 1929, the aftermath of which led to a backlash against globalization and escalating economic nationalism, the optimistic prognosis of the current era of globalization are likely to be seriously challenged, but with an important difference.





Economic downturns often lead to clamor for increasing trade protectionism and backlash against globalization. However, in the past quarter century, although the financial crises in developing countries (the 1980s debt crisis, the “Tequila” crisis of the mid-1990s and the Asian Financial crisis of 1997-98) did have adverse consequences for the financial systems of the West, their effects on developing countries were much more pernicious. And in each instance, the pace of globalization accelerated. This time, however, the financial crisis is in the West. And while this will undoubtedly cast a deep shadow on the economies of developing countries, the crisis will, if anything, likely to also hasten the structural shift in global economic power from Western countries to “the rest”. Will political pressures to push back globalization now come from the West? And how can developing countries counter it? Is a new variant of globalization likely to emerge from this crisis, and if so, what will its contours be?

Plenary 2: Lessons for regional integration from the EU – is the EU *sui generis*?

Clearly the EU has become THE role model for regional integration elsewhere. Yet, for all their efforts, no other region has come close to replicating the EU’s success. Are there factors that make the EU unique? Is it in fact an outlier, an aspiration for other regions but not one that can be conceivably replicated?

Nearly forty years ago, Bela Balassa suggested that economic integration can take five forms that represent increasing degrees of integration: a free-trade area (FTA), a customs union (CU), a common market, an economic union, and a complete economic integration. These five degrees of integration have often been interpreted as stages through which, starting from a FTA, economic integration is bound to evolve. In reality, however, the EU is the only example of economic integration to have gone through the various stages, or at least up to an economic union.

What really sets the EU apart from other examples of economic integration is a combination of three inter-related features: an ambitious founding treaty that spelled out the various stages (at least from a FTA to a common market); a set of common institutions in charge in overseeing the process of integration; and a set of common policies. The EU has not only ‘deepened’ over the years, from a mere FTA to an Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), but it has also ‘widened’, from just 6 members at the start to 27 members today, and more in the coming years. The widening of the EU has increased both economic and political diversity between members.

Economic diversity has always been present in the EU and has always raised the issue of convergence. In 1958, when the EU started, there was relatively little difference in economic levels between the 6 members. Nonetheless, there were differences in social legislation that raised the question of social convergence: should it be a pre-condition for economic integration, or will it be a ‘natural’ consequence of economic integration? The latter view was adopted by the EU founding fathers. In the 1980s, however, when the poorer countries of Southern Europe joined the EU, the issue of economic convergence came to the fore and various policies were put in place to promote convergence by the new, poorer members. These policies play an even more important role since the entry of even poorer countries from Central and Eastern Europe into the EU. On the whole, these policies are viewed as having fostered economic convergence, and thereby helped an increasingly heterogeneous EU function relatively smoothly.

Political diversity has also always been present in the EU, but increased substantially after the entry of some countries which had originally chosen a different approach to European integration by refusing to join the EU and creating the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), a rival grouping that displayed (and still does) none the three features of the EU described previously. EFTA started as, and always remained, a free-trade area, but most of its members have now left it for the EU. Some of these countries clearly have different political preferences towards economic integration than the other EU





countries. The result has been the introduction of various forms of flexibility that allow some countries to participate in certain common policies, while others do not. The best illustration of this is the single currency, which is, in principle, a requirement for all EU member states, from which are formally exempted two of them (and a third one has decided so far to exempt itself).

The issues of convergence and flexibility are bound to be even more important in other regions of the world, where economic and political diversity is typically far greater than in Europe. Another issue that needs to be examined where economic integration takes place in those regions is whether it is feasible and desirable to go beyond the FTA stage. In the case of a positive response, another question will be whether the sequencing followed by the EU has general relevance or whether other approaches can be envisaged. In particular, the question arises, in Asia but also elsewhere, whether monetary unification can or should take place among countries that have simply adopted an FTA rather than an economic union, as was the case in the EU.

Plenary 3: One Way or Many? Varieties of Capitalism

The current financial crisis has raised central questions on the alleged superiority of the Anglo-Saxon economic model with a dominant financial sector, weak safety nets and limited regulation all designed to stimulate capitalism, creativity and innovation. Instead, for many developing countries the “Beijing consensus” seems more attractive – an authoritarian state-led development market, but which (unlike the past) relies on price signals and market forces. The supposed European model provides a middle-path, but of course, European capitalism, from the Nordic to the French, is also quite varied. Is the convergence era over and are we likely to see greater divergence in national development strategies and institutional forms? While capitalism has emerged as the dominant economic system in the world today, there continues to be wide variation in the institutions of capitalism. Even in Europe after more than half century of integration, financial liberalization and globalization, and deliberate attempts at cross-national institutional borrowing, there are significant differences, not just between UK and France/Germany but between them and the Nordics on one hand and Southern Europe on the other.

The institutional variation in the “varieties of capitalism” have been evident in the very different corporate governance regimes, regulatory and industrial structures and social policies that affect worker training and skill acquisition and pension and health costs, all of which shape the different capital, labor and product market strategies that firms adopt. For instance, the financial aspects of different corporate governance regimes – the relationship between companies and their shareholders and creditors – have been very different in liberal market systems based on dispersed shareholdings and arms length creditors which exert external control through the threat of ‘exit’, than in so-called coordinated market economies based on long-term concentrated shareholdings and house banks which exert internal control (‘voice’) through presence on company boards.

Paralleling the differences in the institutions of capital are differences in labor market institutions, be it skills and work organization, labor relations and wage-setting systems. In the so-called coordinated market economies, highly skilled workers are employed on long-term contracts, and have, by virtue of their skills, de facto and/or de jure veto power in the company: they are involved in important decisions in the company on an individual basis or through works councils. Wages are collectively set by industry or federal unions. In liberal market economies, however, workers' skills are of a more general nature (often resulting in weaker technical skills), employment contracts are more flexible, wage-setting is more decentralized and company decision-making structures exclude workers.

The reasons for this “*non-convergence*” (instead of *divergence*) raise broader questions on how various forces of globalization are shaping institutional change. It could be that institutional convergence will





accelerate in Europe as it moves to more “deep integration” such as monetary integration and lower barriers to labor mobility. Whether health care and pension costs were internalized within firms but with lower tax rates, or at the national level with higher tax rates, have deep and long-lasting effects. Thus, in recent years it appeared that trends towards disintermediation (bond market rather than bank loan finance) and a more widespread market for corporate control (hostile takeovers), might result in rapid convergence of corporate governance models – but the recent financial crisis may have paid put to such trends. Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) increased across all countries, but there appears to be systematic differences in deal characteristics of M&A between so-called liberal market economies and coordinated market economies reflecting historical differences in national business systems.

Panelists might address questions such as: Are there stable different patterns of capitalist economic organization? Why (not)? Which ones? If the forces of globalization are resulting in pressures on developing country institutions to converge on those prevalent in industrialized economies, which of these models is more likely to be a more stable equilibrium? What are the drivers of institutional convergence and divergence? And, will the recent global economic meltdown result in a reversal of regulatory forbearance and revive a role for industrial policy?

Plenary 4: Regional Responses to the Crisis

Two years ago it looked more likely the next shock to the global economy would come from the South: specifically a rapid slowdown in China’s growth or some big blow up in emerging markets. As it turned out, the shock has come from the North, first. And this demonstrates an iron law of the globalization process, i.e. expect the unexpected. Though the origins of this crisis have been traced to the North, the repercussions, unequal and varied in their scope and impact, are being felt widely across regions and countries. Some of the impacts that are universal include slowdown in exports, fall in asset markets, reduced credit for consumption and investment and the resulting increase in unemployment, poverty and increased difficulty in making further progress with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Responses from regions are varied and based on the unique set of challenges faced by these regions, but a longer-term strategy of inter-governmental cooperation might be in order to prevent future shocks.

The financial crisis has struck the African continent at a time when they are emerging from the effects of the food and energy crisis and the gains made in recent years stand threatened. The tightening of credit, weakening currencies and declining stock markets have led to a general consensus on the need for bold, swift and concerted actions to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the poor countries.

The European response has been limited by inadequate regional co-ordination and built in institutional limitations in effectively being able to use macroeconomic policy. The central, southern and eastern European countries face a situation of macroeconomic vulnerability. The need for a concrete policy in this region is even greater given the extensive cross-border banking relationships between old and new Europe.

The Latin American experience is like two sides of a coin – on the one hand the crisis has affected the region through financial contagion, external borrowing, FDI, external demand, workers remittances and changes in relative prices, but on the other hand since most countries are net importers of commodities, the fall in commodity prices is likely to reduce and partially offset the consequences of the global economic turmoil. However, the final picture is painted as per the specific economic, social and institutional framework of each country of the region.

The South-East Asian region is not new to a financial crisis and thus is more prepared for it than others, yet high levels of financial, trade and investment integration across the global map ensures that no





single region stands alone in the cocoon of financial stability. The banking sectors, for example, in some countries may experience more financial stress than their counterparts elsewhere due to their marked dependence on foreign financial sources of lending. The increasing spill-over effects of the global financial crisis into the real sectors and its evolution into an economic crisis, combined with long term challenges posed by climate change, and huge volatilities in food and fuel prices have all converged to pose a grave challenge for the Asia-Pacific region.

The financial crisis thus entails more than a systemic impact on aggregate macro variables. It leads to the recomposition of the microeconomic structure, which in turn shapes the response of the economy to the crisis. Although the crisis has impacted the regions similarly, its repercussions have been felt differently, raising a number of questions on the structure of demand and supply in the complex global financial system. This session invites thoughts on what regions can do to avert such crises and also ideas on how to follow a globally unified agenda against financial and economic downturns, with a focus on greater accountability, good governance and improving the environment for doing business. What policy measures may be implemented to offset the downturn, raise demand and boost economic activity and output? And how issues related to vulnerability and safety nets to protect the world's poor can be addressed in these turbulent times?

Plenary 5: Reforming Global Financial Governance

Every international financial crisis brings with it calls for better institutions for global regulation and crisis management. The Tequila and the Asian crises of the 1990s both led to some changes in the global financial architecture, with the introduction of joint IMF/World Bank Financial Stability Assessment Programs (FSAPs) and the creation of the Financial Stability Forum (FSF), respectively. These changes in the financial architecture were single-handedly designed by the G7 countries, which together control 44% of the IMF voting rights and make up the bulk of the membership at the FSF. By contrast, not one of the three largest emerging countries (Brazil, China and India), which together control less than 10% of the IMF votes, belongs to the FSF.

The 2008 financial crisis occurred not in the periphery, but at the very core of the world financial system, the United States. From there, it spread first to Europe and then to emerging and developing countries, turning into a truly global crisis, which demanded a global response. The meeting of the Leaders of the G20 advanced and emerging nations in Washington in November 2008 was a first and unprecedented step towards a new global financial architecture designed jointly by the G7 countries and the newly emerging global players. Obviously it is difficult to tell at this stage where the process, which started in Washington, will lead, and where it will have reached by the time the 2010 GDN conference is held. The Leader's meeting held in London in April 2009 indicated that the agenda is likely to be moving forward quite rapidly. While one can be certain that there will be reforms in global financial governance, the direction and degree remain obscure. The FSF will need to be strengthened and legitimized by expanding its membership to include key emerging markets. Likewise, the IMF governance will need to be reformed to enhance its legitimacy and enable it to function more effectively, which also requires expanding the role of emerging countries. There is probably a need for the FSF and the IMF to cooperate with each other, however difficult it may be in practice, since both provide complementary elements of governance.

The contribution of this session will obviously need to go beyond the discussion of why the problem of the 2008 financial crisis is not excessive globalization of financial markets, but rather insufficient globalization by regulatory and supervisory authorities. It will need to address squarely the criteria which the new global governance structure should meet and determine which are the positions, and the interests, of the different groups of countries within the G20.





Although the demise of the G7 and the rise of the G20 is certainly a welcome development from the viewpoint of legitimacy, reforming financial governance with a larger and more diverse set of countries may prove as difficult as it is necessary. One of the crucial features of the new system will be to ensure that sufficient capital flows are made available to finance projects in developing countries, despite the global process of higher repricing of risk triggered by the financial crisis. In other words, contrary to what has happened in recent years when capital was abundant and private capital flows were plentiful, the coming years may require an increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries, with an important contribution by capital surplus emerging countries. At the same time, however, one needs to keep in mind that the growing complexity of the (official and private) development finance system is already today a major issue with significant implications not only for recipient but also for donor countries. The contribution, therefore, will have to address the reform of the current 'system' or, perhaps more appropriately, 'non-system'.





PARALLEL SESSIONS

GDN's Regional Network Partners (RNPs) and other partners have organized parallel sessions focusing on a broad range of topics, including ongoing projects.

The remainder of the parallel sessions will feature presentations by the finalists of the GDN Awards and Medals Competition 2009.

WORKSHOPS

The 2010 GDN conference will be the venue for pre-conference workshops on a variety of themes and ongoing projects.

1. Cities: An Analysis of the Post-Communist Experience (organized by GDN's Regional Network Partners: CERGE-EI and Economic Education and Research Consortium - EERC)
2. Climate Change
3. Cross-regional Dialogue on the Effects of Commodity Dependence (Latin America & Africa Inter-regional Research Project)
4. Evaluating Responses to Shocks (organized by 3ie: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation)
5. Inequality and Public Policy (organized by WIIW: The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies)
6. GDNet Research Communications to Policy
7. Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability
8. Shaping Agricultural and Trade Policies In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia: Promoting Evidence Informed Policies

BUSINESS MEETINGS

The GDN Board of Directors will meet after the annual conference to discuss progress in GDN activities during the last year and provide strategic direction for future activities. The Board and GDN Staff will also hold consultations with our Regional Network Partners (RNPs). The meeting of the Advisory Committee meeting will bring together representatives of agencies supporting GDN's mission and activities to provide an update on developments in the past year and welcome suggestions on future courses of action.





PRE – CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS: JANUARY 13 - 15, 2010

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2010

9.30 AM – 6.00 PM

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability

Location: Rooms 8 & 9, 2nd Floor, Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 2010

9.00 AM – 5.30 PM

Evaluating Responses to Shocks

(Organized by 3ie: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation)

Location: Leo, Clarion Congress Hotel Prague (CCHP)

Shaping Agricultural and Trade Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia: Promoting Evidence Informed Policies

Location: Taurus, CCHP

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability

Location: Kepler & Tycho, CCHP

9.00 AM – 6.00 PM

GNet Research Communications to Policy

Location: Aquarius, CCHP





FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 2010

9.00 AM – 5.30 PM

Cities: An Analysis of the Post-Communist Experience

(Organized by GDN's Regional Network Partners: CERGE-EI and Economic Education and Research Consortium - EERC)

Location: Room 10, 2nd Floor, CERGE-EI

Cross-regional Dialogue on the Effects of Commodity Dependence

(Latin America & Africa Inter-regional Research Project)

Location: Room 8, 2nd Floor, CERGE-EI

Climate Change

Location: Taurus, CCHP

Evaluating Responses to Shocks

(Organized by 3ie: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation)

Location: Leo, CCHP

Inequality and Public Policy

(Organized by WIIW: The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies)

Location: Room 9, 2nd Floor, CERGE-EI

9.00 AM – 6.00 PM

GNet Research Communications to Policy

Location: Aquarius, CCHP

9.00 AM – 6.30 PM

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability

Location: Kepler & Tycho, CCHP





MAIN CONFERENCE: JANUARY 16 - 18, 2010

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 2010

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

PLENARY 1: GLOBALIZATION UNDER THREAT

Location: Meridian, CCHP

Welcome Remarks

H.E. PhDr. Juraj Chmiel, CSc.
Hon. Minister for European Affairs
Office of the Government of the Czech Republic

Chair

Gerardo della Paolera
President
Global Development Network, India

Keynote Speaker

Guillermo Calvo
Professor of Economics, International and Public Affairs
Columbia University, USA

11:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Tea / Coffee Break

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Parallels 1.1 – 1.4

Parallel 1.1: South-South Integration in a North-South Context

United Nations University - Comparative Regional Integration Studies Program (UNU-CRIS) & United Nations University - World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) Joint Session

Location: Tycho, CCHP

This session will discuss the parameters of an ongoing project that focuses on how the emergence and ramping up of South-South cooperation has altered the dynamics of the global economy. Traditionally, S-S cooperation and integration have been seen as having limited development impact, particularly in comparison to the alternative of N-S arrangements. This project questions this conclusion in the context of S-S trade agreements and development assistance. The purpose of this session is to interpret S-S





interactions in the context of both regional and global integration. Regional integration has long been a goal of S-S trade agreements, and the early notifications to the WTO were almost exclusively of this type. But many of these regional integration schemes are being tested currently by the EU project of EPAs. Each of the papers will present a different element of the project compatibility issues, measurement issues and finance issues. The first paper in this session explores how S-S agreements are holding up under this process. The second paper discusses the measurement problems posed by S-S integration agreements. The third paper highlights the issues involved in financial integration. The discussant will take a policy-oriented approach to their comments on the session.

Chair

Amelia U. Santos-Paulino
UNU-WIDER, Finland

Speakers

Philippe De Lombaerde, *“Compatibility Issues in South-South and North-South Trade Agreements”*
UNU-CRIS, Belgium

Alisa DiCaprio, *“Bilateral Graduation: The Impact of EPAs on LDC Trade Space”*
UNU-WIDER, Finland

Manuel Montes, *“Implications for Regional Economic Cooperation of the Global Financial Crisis”*
Chief, Policy Analysis and Development, Financing for Development Office
UN-DESA, USA

Parallel 1.2: Economic Integration in Asia, Trade, Infrastructure and Finance East Asian Development Network (EADN) and GDN-Japan Joint Session

Location: Nadir, CCHP

The Globalization in Asian countries can be characterized as continuous integration of both real and financial sectors. The Asian Financial Crisis in 1997 was predominantly “financial” challenges in Asian countries where the crisis started in Thailand had strong contagious effect for financial market in each country followed by down turn of real sectors. On the other hand, the current crisis has affected real sectors more than financial sectors in many Asian countries, although it initially started in the US as a financial one and some Asian countries did experience US\$ liquidity problems. Throughout the decade, the production network and value chain as been developed in Asia, integrating the economies of this region. However, the integration is vulnerable to single risk as the final products are headed toward US market. In future, Asia needs to rely less on exports to outside the region, find new growth drivers and develop new institutions to increase financial stability in the region. This session is aiming at building an image of new development architecture in Asia. The first question is to focus on the trade regime. Even though many sub-regional FTA’s have been initiated in Asia, the region is still highly dependent on external final demand. Why is this the case and will a more integrated FTA for the region covering all the major economies reduce this dependence in the future? The second question is on the role of infrastructure as a future growth driver for the region. The Indochina Peninsula, the restoration/construction of infrastructure and economic integration proceeded in parallel during the post cold war era. The Greater Mekong Sub Region Development Program, which has its origin in 1950s, got momentum in 1990s. Various infrastructure projects such as road and bridges has been





constructed as well as institutional capacity development such as coordination and simplification of custom procedure re implemented, helping the development of production networks across the border. The increasing interdependence through economic integration may help further peace building in the region if we carefully manage the negative aspects of integration such as expanding disparity, increase of illegal immigration, etc. The model being developed in Asia will be quite relevant for the other regions such as Africa. The third question is to focus on financial cooperation. Countries in East Asia are moving ahead with the multilateralization of the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMIM). This may finally result in an Asian Monetary Fund. Will this be effective in increasing financial stability and support deeper economic integration of the region? Is Asia on the path to something similar to Europe?

Chair

Kaoru Hayashi

GDN-Japan Advisor, JICA Research Institute
Professor, Faculty of International Studies, Bunkyo University, Japan

Speakers

Kaoru Hayashi, *“Economic Integration and Infrastructure in Asia”*

GDN-Japan Advisor, JICA Research Institute
Professor, Faculty of International Studies, Bunkyo University, Japan

Chalongphob Sussangkarn, *“Economic Crises and East Asian Financial Cooperation”*

RNP Head, EADN
Distinguished Fellow, Thailand Development Research Institute, Thailand

Shujiro Urata, *“Directions of Regional Trade Cooperation”*

Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies
Waseda University, Japan

Discussant

Mohamed Ariff

Member, GDN Board of Directors and
Executive Director, Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, Malaysia

Parallel 1.3: European Report on Development 2009 - Overcoming Fragility in Africa: Forging a New European Approach

European Union Session

Location: Kepler, CCHP

The European Report on Development (ERD) is the result of a joint initiative supported by the European Commission and several Member States (Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, U.K) with the aim to promote a European perspective on development issues in the international arena, on the basis of knowledge excellence, innovation and building of common ground between the European research community and policy-makers. The European Report on Development will be published on a yearly basis. This year's European Report on Development deals with the complex and





multidimensional issue of "fragility" with a specific focus on the African continent. Today more than ever, with the succession of crises that have acted as magnifiers of fragility and vulnerability, overcoming fragility is an increasingly important priority in European development policies. It is also a key challenge for European security strategy. The report begins by providing a detailed review of the concepts of fragility and resilience, and the way that these two are intertwined. It then moves on to a thorough analysis and discussion of the impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on fragile countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting the long-term structural weaknesses that make them particularly vulnerable to external shocks (such as weak institutions, insufficient infrastructures, low level of human capital, food insecurity). While undertaking a critical analysis of current policy approaches to tackle fragility, the report identifies a number of priority areas and makes a series of policy recommendations for the EU and other external actors to address complex situations linked to conflicts, weak governance, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, and security threats that characterise states' fragility. Among the various policy recommendations, regional integration is presented as key for enhancing the resilience of fragile countries. Given the conference theme, this parallel session will also provide an excellent opportunity to discuss to what extent and how regional integration can be helpful for fragile countries.

Chair

Françoise Moreau

Acting Director, Directorate General for Development and Relations with ACP States
European Commission, Belgium

Panelists

Simone Bertoli

ERD Team
European University Institute, Italy

Giorgia Giovannetti

ERD Team Leader
Professor of Economics, European University Institute, Italy

Thierry Verdier

ERD Team
Paris School of Economics and CEPR, France

Discussant

François Bourguignon

Scientific Advisor, ERD
RNP Head, EUDN and Director, Paris School of Economics, France

Parallel 1.4: Accession, Neighborhood or Unity? The EU Experience

Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (ERGE-EI), Economic Education & Research Consortium (EERC) & Economic Research Forum (ERF) Joint Session

Location: Zenit, CCHP





The session will evaluate the different experiences of the European Union (EU) in its relationship with its neighboring countries. This relationship has taken different forms over the past two decades, ranging from accession of some European countries while leaving others aspiring, to association, neighborhood and even unity with Southern Mediterranean countries. Why did the EU decide to adopt one form or another in each of these cases? What made it move from one form to another over time? What has been the developmental impact of different forms of integration on different groups of countries? This session will answer such questions. The panelists will cover cases from three different regions: Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Middle East and North Africa in search of a better understanding of the different experiences and their implications for countries that are aspiring to join the EU.

Moderator

Ahmed Galal

RNP Head and Managing Director
Economic Research Forum (ERF), Egypt

Panelists

Bernard Hoekman, *“The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Trade in Services as an Alternative to Migration?”* and *“Regionalism and Development: The European Neighborhood Policy and Integration a la Carte”*

Senior Associate, Economic Research Forum (ERF), Egypt and
The World Bank, USA

Wojciech Paczynski, *“European Neighborhood Policy and Economic Reforms in the Eastern Neighborhood”*

Fellow, Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland

Oleksandr Shepotylo, *“EU Integration and Trade: a Look from the Outside of the EU Eastern Border”*

Assistant Professor
Kyiv School of Economics, Ukraine

Discussant

Randall Filer

RNP Head, CERGE-EI
Professor of Economics, Hunter College, City University of New York, USA

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Lunch

Location: Veduta Restaurant, CCHP

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM





GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

PLENARY 2: LESSONS FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION FROM THE EU - IS THE EU *SUI GENERIS*?

Location: Meridian, CCHP

Chair

Ahmed Galal

RNP Head and Managing Director
Economic Research Forum (ERF), Egypt

Speakers

André Sapir

Professor of Economics, European Centre for Advanced Research in Economics and Statistics (ECARES)
Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium

Luk Van Langenhove

Director, Comparative Regional Integration Studies Programme
United Nations University (UNU-CRIS), Belgium

Alan Winters

Chief Economist
Department for International Development (DFID), UK

Discussants

Antoni Esteveadeordal

Manager, Integration and Trade Sector, Vice Presidency for Sectors and Knowledge
Inter-American Development Bank, USA

Julius Horvath

Head, Department of Economics
Central European University, Hungary

4:00 PM - 4:30 PM

Tea / Coffee Break

4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Parallels 2.1 – 2.4

Parallel 2.1: Globalization, Regulation and Development

Presentations by Finalists of the 2009 Global Development Medals Competition (Theme 1)

Location: Nadir, CCHP





The current financial crisis is unique in its depth, breadth, and impact in both advanced and developing economies. Indeed, it is now clear that the US and other global financial markets are experiencing their worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. Some of the important issues raised by this crisis include the regulation of financial markets and reduction in capital inflows to developing countries. Submissions in this category will look at these aspects as well as at the any new regulatory approaches to manage the financial and economic framework against the backdrop of the current global crisis; nature of policies and exchange rate arrangements that might make emerging and developing markets less vulnerable to sudden halts in capital inflows and the regional, multilateral or global monetary and fiscal measures and institutional arrangements needed to maintain global stability, to avoid the collapse of the international trading system and to pre-empt pro-cyclical policies by crisis-stricken countries.

Chair

Edward K Y Chen

Distinguished Fellow, Centre of Asian Studies
The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Speakers

Marcela Eslava, *“Trade Reforms and Market Selection: Evidence from Manufacturing Plants in Colombia”*

Associate Professor
Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia

Carlos Ibarra, *“Maquila, Currency Misalignment, and Mexico’s Export-led Growth Failure”*

Senior Researcher
Universidad de las Americas Puebla, Mexico

Mahmoud Sami Nabi, *“Financial Crises, Prevention and Recovery: A Case Study of Turkey”*

LEGI - Tunisia Polytechnic School and University of Sousse, IHEC, Tunisia

Krishna Chaitanya Vadlamannati, *“Did Globalization Benefit Low Income African Countries?”*

Research Associate and PhD student, Chair of Development Economics & International Economics
Georg-August University, Germany

Sara Wong, *“Productivity and Trade Openness in Ecuador’s Manufacturing Industries”*

Associate Professor
Polytechnic University (ESPOL), Ecuador

Parallel 2.2: International Migration: Crossing Borders, Changing Lives?

Presentations by Finalists of the 2009 Global Development Medals Competition (Theme 2)

Location: Zenit, CCHP

There are more than 200 million estimated international migrants in the world today. If these people were to be united in one single country, this country would be the fifth most populated nation in the world. From 1965 to 1975 the number of international migrants was growing at a yearly rate of 0.8 millions per year, compared to 6 million per year between 2000 and 2005. Even though it is estimated





that South-South migration is nearly as large as South-North migration, the recent rise in the number of migrants is largely directed to developed countries. Submissions in this category will look at, among other pressing issues, the polemical question of *brain drain*, regional agreements between countries (e.g. the European Union, CARICOM or SADC) on migration patterns within these regions, rise in urban conflicts, gender issues in the labor market during the international crisis, human trafficking, international migration and terrorism.

Chair

John Overton

Lecturer, School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences
Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Speakers

Asmaa Elbadawy, "*Impact of International Migration and Remittances on Child Schooling and Child Work: The Case of Egypt*"
Population Council, Egypt

Thanh Long Giang, "*International Remittances and Welfare of the Vietnamese Households during Economic Transformation*"
National Economics University, Vietnam

Ebeke Christian Hubert, "*Remittances, Public Health Spending and Foreign Aid in the Access to Health Care Services in Developing Countries*"
Centre for Studies and Research in International Development (CERDI), France

Natasha Mortley, "*Nurse Migration and its Impact on health care systems in the Caribbean: With Special Focus on St Lucia and Jamaica*"
University of the West Indies, Jamaica

Ganna Vakhitova, "*Remittances for the Republic of Moldova: A Way to Survive or a Chance to Succeed?*"
Assistant Professor
Kyiv School of Economics, Ukraine

Parallel 2.3: Regional Integration - Convergence Big Time or an Opportunity Wasted?

Presentations by Finalists of the 2009 Global Development Medals Competition (Theme 3)

Location: Kepler, CCHP

Regional integration is a multifaceted and multidimensional process whereby nation states seek to intensify economic and political cooperation with others for a variety of aims. In the economic sphere it is commonly envisaged as evolving through stages - from a free trade area (FTA) through customs union, common market, an economic union (the European Union being a prime example) and monetary integration. In addition to economic benefits, regional integration around the world has also been pursued with political, security and other social objectives ranging from promoting peace and social stability to enhanced regional unity and strengthened collective bargaining power in global configurations. Submissions in this category will look at the experience with the variety of instruments,





policies and institutional designs used in the integration process; and the motivations for integration that can be rooted in traditional economic and social interactions; accordingly historical context and cultural dimensions, such as a shared language within natural geographical neighborhoods have also served as building blocks for broader integration.

Chair

Miguel Marques

Senior Advisor
Ministry of Finance, Luxembourg

Speakers

Adama Bah, “*Civil Conflicts and Regional Integration Outcomes in Africa*”

Centre for Studies and Research in International Development (CERDI)
France

Daniel Ferres, “*Assessment of the Distributive Impact of National and External Trade Reforms in Brazil*”

Assistant Professor
Universidad de Montevideo, Uruguay

Dibyendu Maiti, “*Regional Openness, Income Growth and Disparity across Major Indian States during 1980-2004*”

Assistant Professor
Institute of Economic Growth, India

Mizanur Rahman, “*The Impact of Real Exchange Rate Flexibility on East Asian Exports*”

Assistant Professor
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Maria Wihardja, “*Information and Coordination: Towards East Asian Regional Financial Integration*”

Centre of Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, Indonesia

7.30 PM – 9.30 PM

SPECIAL SESSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND OPENING DINNER

Location: Municipal House, Obecní dům, náměstí Republiky 5

Welcome Remarks

H.E. Tomáš Chalupa

Hon. Chair, Foreign Affairs Committee, City of Prague

Chair

Ernesto Zedillo

Chair, GDN Board of Directors and





GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Director, Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, USA

Keynote Speaker

Lord Anthony Giddens

Professor, Centre for the Study of Global Governance
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK





SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 2010

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

PLENARY 3: ONE WAY OR MANY? VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM

Location: Meridian, CCHP

Chair

Lawrence MacDonald

Vice President, Communications and Policy Outreach
Center for Global Development, USA

Speakers

Daniel Daianu

Professor of Economics
National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Romania

Devesh Kapur

Director, Center for the Advanced Study of India and Associate Professor of Political Science
University of Pennsylvania, USA

James Robinson

Member, GDN Board of Directors
Professor of Government, Harvard University, USA

Discussant

George Mavrotas

Chief Economist
Global Development Network, India

11:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Tea / Coffee Break

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Parallels 3.1 – 3.4

Parallel 3.1: Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development

Presentations by Finalists of the 2009 Global Development Awards Competition (Themes 1, 2 & 3)





Location: Nadir, CCHP

The Japanese Award for 'Outstanding Research on Development' carries cash prizes of US\$35,000 plus travel expenses to our annual conference. An award of US\$30,000 is given to an institution whose proposed research, on any one of the three research themes, have a high potential for excellence in research and clear policy implications for addressing development issues. One additional prize of US\$5,000 is given to another institution to continue work in the chosen research area. Funding for the Award is generously provided by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan.

Chair

Sebastian Galiani

Professor of Economics
Washington University in Saint Louis, USA

Speakers

Alvin P. Ang, "*Crisis-generated Socio-economic-coping Mechanisms by Overseas Filipinos*"

Director
University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Gilberto Libânio, "*Regional Impacts of the Global Economic Slowdown in Trade Flows: The Case of Brazilian States*"

Assistant Professor
Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Dayna Zaclicever, "*Survival of Uruguayan manufacturing firms in a Trade Openness Process*"

Assistant Professor
Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay

Parallel 3.2: Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project

Presentations by Finalists of the 2009 Global Development Awards Competition

Location: Zenit, CCHP

The Japanese Award for the 'Most Innovative Development Project' carries cash prizes of US\$35,000 plus travel expenses to our conference. An award of US \$30,000 is given to an institution whose project embodies a fresh approach to an important development need and holds the greatest promise for benefiting the poor in developing and transition countries. The criteria include the degree of innovation and the potential for broad replication of the project in other countries. An additional prize of US \$5,000 is given to another institution to support their ongoing development project. Funding for the Award is generously provided by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan.





Chair

Hiroshi Kato

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan

Speakers

Martin Burt, *"The Financially Self-Sufficient School"*

Executive Director

Fundación Paraguaya, Paraguay

Vishal Talreja, *"Empowering Vulnerable Children through Life Skills"*

Co-founder and Director

Dream A Dream, India

Salinee Tavaranan, *"Empowering Refugees through Sustainable Technology"*

Project Director

Border Green Energy Team, Thailand

Parallel 3.3 Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on South Asia

South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) Session

Location: Kepler, CCHP

The South Asian countries in general have been hit hard by the global financial crisis though the severity of the economic downturn varies from country to country. The regional economies have experienced sharp slowdown in economic growth coupled with widening current account deficits, depreciating currencies, and falling foreign exchange reserves. With dismal projections for global economic growth and world trade, the financial crisis poses a serious risk to growth and development prospects in the South Asian economies. Sizable segments of population in these economies are poor and a slowdown in economic growth would not only add to their miseries but also push low-income households into poverty. With public finances already under pressure, there may be limited options to provide support to the poor and the vulnerable groups. The falling living standards may also trigger protectionist policies that will further harm the already fragile process of regional economic integration in South Asia initiated under the aegis of SAARC. Against this backdrop, the challenge for these economies is to develop an effective response to deal with the potential risks to economic growth and living standards; and to put in place mechanisms for coordinated policy actions to further the agenda of regional economic cooperation in South Asia. Keeping this in view, the focus in this session is on the impact of global financial crisis on three South Asian economies i.e. Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Chair

Rashid Amjad

Vice Chancellor

Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Pakistan





Speakers

Saman Kelegama, *“Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Srilankan Economy”*

Executive Director

Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka

Musleh ud Din, *“Global Financial Crisis: Implications for Macroeconomic and Development Policies in Pakistan”*

Chief of Research

Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Pakistan

Discussant

Mathew Joseph

Senior Consultant

Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), India

Parallel 3.4: How Do We Measure Development?

European Development Research Network (EUDN) Session

Location: Tycho, CCHP

There is increasing concern about the inadequate manner in which we measure development performances. It is well known for a long time that GNP indicators and other indicators based on national accounts do not measure welfare and social progress but only the value of market-mediated transactions. The recent so-called Stiglitz Report written at the request of President Sarkozy from France, as well as the forthcoming UNDP annual report devoted to an examination of the HDI, attest to the growing uneasiness with currently used indicators, whether of the conventional GNP type or of the HDI type. The objective of the EUDN session is to look carefully into the Stiglitz Report with a view to discussing how, in some concrete domains; operational indicators could be devised to have a better idea of welfare and social progress. Special attention could thus be given to health, environment, poverty, and governance indicators, as well as to the increasingly popular subjective indicators of happiness.

Chair

Jean-Philippe Platteau

Member, GDN Board of Directors and

University of Namur, Belgium

Panelists

Sabina Alkire

Director, Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

University of Oxford, UK





François Bourguignon

RNP Head, EUDN
Director, Paris School of Economics, France

Andrew Clark

Associate Professor
Paris School of Economics, France

Jeni Klugman

Director, Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme, USA

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Lunch

Location: Veduta Restaurant, CCHP

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Working Lunch Meetings of the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition 2009
Selection Committees 1 and 2 (*by invitation only*)

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

PLENARY 4: ROUNDTABLE ON REGIONAL RESPONSES TO THE CRISIS

Location: Meridian, CCHP

Chair

Andrew Steer

Director General, Policy and Research
Department for International Development, UK

Panelists

Michaela Erbenova

Deputy Division Chief, Financial Sector Oversight Division
Monetary and Capital Markets Department, International Monetary Fund, USA

Mouna Cherkaoui

Professor, Mohamed V University





Morocco

Benno Ndulu

Governor
Bank of Tanzania, United Republic of Tanzania

Andrés Neumeyer

Member, GDN Board of Directors and
Professor of Economics, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina

Yung Chul Park

Distinguished Professor
Korea University, Republic of Korea

4.00 PM – 4.30 PM

Tea / Coffee Break

4.30 PM – 6.00 PM

Special Parallel Sessions on GDN's Global Research Projects

Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimizing Migration's Economic and Social Impacts

Location: Kepler & Tycho, CCHP

This session will launch the final report of *Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimizing Migration's Economic and Social Impacts*, a multi-year, innovative, and policy-focused Global Research Project jointly managed by the Global Development Network (GDN) and the Institute for Public Policy Research (ippr) in London. *Development on the Move* is a ground-breaking global project that has gathered new qualitative and quantitative data about migration's development impacts. By drawing on comparable evidence from a number of countries around the world, the project has sought to comprehensively assess how migration affects development and to improve understanding of how policy can maximize migration's development benefits and minimize its costs. Following a pilot study in Jamaica, six country case studies were carried out by local research partners in Colombia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Macedonia, and Vietnam. Each of these involved gathering in-depth data on thousands of households and using this evidence to develop new and workable policy recommendations for their respective governments. Besides making a substantial contribution to the existing stock of knowledge about the impact of migration on each of the countries in question, the comparative nature of this research has also allowed us to draw conclusions about the impact of migration *as a whole* on development *as a whole*. This will help to fill a gap in the current literature on migration and development, which has tended to focus on particular localities, regions or countries, with little explicit investigation into how migration affects development across countries, including the investigation of where similarities and differences





occur, and why this might be. The range of outputs from this project so far has been diverse, including workshops, a working paper series, a short film, a number of comparative reports, a publicly available household dataset, and a set of in-depth country studies. The role of this final report is therefore to summarize the work of the last three and a half years, setting out what we did, what we found, what it means for policymakers, and what we learnt in the process.

Chair

George Mavrotas

Chief Economist
Global Development Network, India

Speakers

Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah

Director
Royal Commonwealth Society, UK

Laura Chappell

Senior Research Fellow
Institute for Public Policy Research, UK

Mauricio Cárdenas

Lead Researcher, *Development on the Move* Country Study on Colombia
Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, USA

Zoran Nikolovski

Lead Researcher, *Development on the Move* Country Study on Macedonia
Director, Educon Research, Macedonia

Discussants

Robert Lucas

Professor
Boston University, USA

Jeni Klugman

Director, Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme, USA

Promoting Innovative Programs from the Developing World: Towards Realizing the Health MDGs in Africa and Asia

Location: Nadir & Zenit, CCHP





The international development community has embraced the Millennium Development Goals as key targets for monitoring progress. They have also expressed interest in more, and better, empirical information and analysis to guide policy formulation. This session reports on a twenty-study effort, funded by the Gates Foundation, to combine the two objectives by conducting rigorous impact evaluations of health and health related programs of potential relevance to Africa and Asia. The session begins with an overview that briefly describes the project, draws the main policy messages, and discusses several methodological issues. Three studies are then presented: an innovative insurance program in Karnataka, an Indian state, designed to protect against catastrophic risks; an attempt to use cash transfers to influence the sexual behavior of school-age girls in Malawi; and a national program aimed at improving maternal health care in Peru.

Chair

Lyn Squire

Brookings Institution, USA

Speakers

Ranjeeta Thomas, *“Evaluating Innovative Health Programs: A Twenty-Program Study”*

University of York, UK

Aradhna Aggarwal, *“Impact Evaluation of India’s ‘Yeshasvini’ Community-Based Health Insurance Program”*

University of Delhi, India

Sarah Baird, *“The Short-Term Impacts of a CCT Program for Schooling on the Sexual Behavior of Young Women”*

George Washington University, USA

Miguel Jaramillo, *“The PARSalud Program in Peru: Evaluating its Impact on Access to Institutional Delivery and Adequate Maternal Care”*

GRADE, Peru

Discussant

Santiago Levy

Vice President for Sectors and Knowledge
Inter-American Development Bank, USA

7.30 PM - 9.30 PM

2009 Global Development Awards & Medals Prize Distribution Ceremony

Reception

Location: Czernin Palace





Welcome Remarks

H.E. Jan Kohout

Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
Office of the Government of the Czech Republic

Chair

Ernesto Zedillo

Chair, GDN Board of Directors
Director, Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, USA





MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 2010

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

Parallels 4.1 – 4.3

Parallel 4.1: Cross-regional Dialogue on the Effects of Commodity Dependence

Session on Latin America – Africa Inter-regional Research Project

Location: Nadir, CCHP

This session will present the work that joint teams of African and Latin American researchers have been doing in comparing the way countries in the two regions respond to similar commodity abundances. The idea is to highlight not just institutional differences but, more fundamentally, the forces that explain how blessings can become curses, or vice versa.

Co-Chairs

Olusanya Ajakaiye

Director of Research
African Economic Research Consortium, Kenya

Mauricio Cárdenas

Senior Fellow & Director of the Latin America Initiative
Brookings Institution, USA

Speakers

Guillermo Perry, *“Thematic paper on Oil”* (Lead Author)

Senior Research Associate
Fedesarrollo, Colombia

Patricio Meller, *“Thematic paper On Copper”* (Lead Author)

Research Project Director
CIEPLAN, Chile

Lucio Castro, *“Thematic paper on Food Security”* (Lead Author)

Executive Director
CIPPEC, Argentina

4.2: Regionalism on Service Delivery in Pacific Island States: Emerging Issues

Oceania Development Network (ODN) Session

Location: Zenit, CCHP





This session discusses recent changes in approaches to Pacific regionalism and their impact on service delivery at household, district, national and Pacific-wide levels. It will include two papers – one which looks at Pacific-wide regionalism and the other which provides a case study of a district level program in Papua New Guinea. For many years regionalism has been important mechanism for providing very small and scattered Pacific Island nations with solidarity and the power to collectively resist powerful outside interests that pose threats to Pacific Island interests. It has also been an important mechanism for ensuring intergovernmental organizations, non government organizations and multi national organizations provide support for services in situations where this is unusually difficult. Regional solidarity has included movements for political independence, women’s rights movements, environmental movements, movements against nuclear testing, nuclear bases and dumping of nuclear waste. Recently, regionalism and the way regional policies and action have played out has changed. Now driven by neo-liberal rationalism and the promotion and planning of regional economic markets that primarily serve external interests it now has significant long term implications for livelihood options, development prospects, quality of life and general well being of Pacific Island people, particularly women. There has been no public debate on this new approach. At a different level, the session will explore how local regionalism is played out at household level in Papua New Guinea.

Chair

Wood Salele

RNP Head, ODN
Dean, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship (FOBE)
National University of Samoa, Samoa

Speaker

Claire Slatter, *“Reclaiming Pacific Island Regionalism: Women’s Voices”*

School of Social Sciences,
University of the South Pacific, Fiji

Discussants

Lake Ah Chong

Lecturer, Faculty of Education
National University of Samoa, Samoa

Mahendra Reddy

Lecturer, Development Economics
University of the South Pacific, Fiji

Panelists

Billy Manoka

Associate Professor
University of Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea





John Overton

Lecturer, School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences
Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Pamela Thomas

Visiting Fellow, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies
Australian National University, Australia

Vijay Naidu

Member, GDN Board of Directors
Head of School of Governance and Development Studies
Faculty of Business and Economics, University of the South Pacific, Fiji

Parallel 4.3: Participatory Development: Assessing the Evidence on Policy and Practice

World Bank Session

Location: Kepler, CCHP

The World Bank's research department is in the process of producing a new Policy Research Report, "Localizing Development: Challenges of Policy and Practice." The report builds a conceptual foundation for "local" approaches to development, identifies the potential risks and opportunities inherent in the pursuit of such a development strategy and presents a comprehensive review of the evidence for community based approaches to development. In reviewing the evidence, the report takes a broad multi-disciplinary view, compiling evidence that is both qualitative and quantitative. The report also spells out some policy implications that emerge from an assessment of the evidence focusing in particular on the World Bank's approach to local development over the past ten years. The session will provide an overview of the arguments and results by the report's co-authors and provide an opportunity for discussion.

Panelists

Ghazala Mansuri, *"Local Development: What is the Evidence?"*

Senior Economist, Development Research Group
The World Bank, USA

Jean-Philippe Platteau

Member, GDN Board of Directors and
University of Namur, Belgium

Vijayendra Rao, *"The Conceptual Foundations of Localizing Development"*

Lead Economist, Development Research Group
The World Bank, USA

Michael Woolcock

Senior Social Scientist, Development Research Group
The World Bank, USA





10:30 AM – 11:00 AM

Tea / Coffee break

11.00 AM – 1:00 PM

PLENARY 5: ROUNDTABLE ON REFORMING GLOBAL FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE

Location: Meridian, CCHP

Chair

Gerardo della Paolera

President

Global Development Network, India

Panelists

François Bourguignon

RNP Head – EUDN

Director, Paris School of Economics, France

Padma Desai

Gladys and Roland Harriman Professor of Comparative Economic Systems and
Director, Center for Transition Economies

Columbia University, USA

Santiago Levy

Vice President for Sectors and Knowledge

Inter-American Development Bank, USA

Alan M. Taylor

Professor, Department of Economics and Director, Center for the Evolution of the Global Economy
University of California, Davis, USA

1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

Closing Lunch

Location: Grand Monastery Restaurant





BUSINESS MEETINGS: JANUARY 18 - 19, 2010

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 2010

4.00 PM – 7.00 PM

Meeting of the Heads of GDN's Regional Network Partners *(by invitation only)*

Location: Zenit, CCHP

8.00 PM – 9.30 PM

Dinner of the GDN Board of Directors & Heads of GDN's Regional Network Partners *(by invitation only)*

Location: Gourmet Restaurant, CCHP

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 2010

11.00 AM - 6.30 PM

Meeting of the GDN Board of Directors *(by invitation only)*

Location: Kepler, CCHP

7.30 PM - 9.45 PM

Dinner of the GDN Board of Directors & Donor Advisory Committee *(by invitation only)*

Location: Gourmet Restaurant, CCHP

