

GES | 2011 Preview



5–6 October, Atlantic Hotel Kiel, Germany

Global Economic Symposium

New Forces of Global Governance



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Yves Leterme
Prime Minister, Belgium

"I was impressed by the number and the high level of the people taking part in GES 2010 in Istanbul. Furthermore, the organization was really perfect. A great occasion for an interesting exchange of views efficiently organized by the GES. Congratulations to the Kiel Institute for the World Economy."

Introduction

The Global Economic Symposium (GES) provides solution proposals for major global problems. These solution proposals are generated by a dialogue among leaders from academia, business, politics and civil society. The dialogue is supported by the Virtual GES, the webbased platform of the GES, containing background research, policy and strategy proposals, as well as discussion forums.

The GES 2011 will take place in the city of Kiel (Schleswig-Holstein, Germany), the hometown of the Kiel Institute, on October 5 and 6, 2011. In the future, the location of the GES will continue to alternate between Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and a major international center. Thereby, the Symposium aims to maintain its roots near the Kiel Institute while enlarging its communities abroad.

The overarching theme of the GES 2011 is "New Forces of Global Governance". The current global problems—ranging from sovereign debt crises to climate change to energy insecurity to food and water shortages to poverty to education deficits to global security threats—show clearly that national politics and national economic policy are not sufficient for dealing with problems that flow freely across national boundaries. What is required, according to a growing number of commentators, is a new force in global governance that gives people intrinsic motivation to work across national, cultural, social and religious divides. The GES will consider new approaches in global problem solving and examine strategies of achieving sustainable economic policies, sustainable business models, sustainable institutions of transnational governance, and sustainable civic initiatives.

The GES seeks to generate

- (i) shared visions of the future that will inspire us to work together, embodied in
- (ii) concrete policies and strategies to achieve these visions,
- (iii) formulated through a dialogue among diverse leading decision-makers.

This is the purpose of the Global Economic Symposium.

Themes and Topics Panels

The Global Economy



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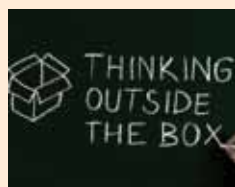
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Roundtables and Plenaries



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Eric Stark Maskin
Nobel Laureate; Professor of Economics, Institute for Advanced Study

"I thought that GES 2010 was an unusually worthwhile conference. As advertised, it offered some interesting and well-considered proposals to solve very thorny global problems. But, more generally, it was a good opportunity to find out what particular issues leaders in politics, business, and academia are most worried about."

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

Business

Ahlers, Dirk	Chairman of the Advisory Board, FRoSTA AG
Arkless, David	President of Global Corporate and Government Affairs, Manpower Inc.
Banerji, Shumeet	CEO, Booz & Company
Behrendt, Michael	CEO, Hapag-Lloyd
Bürkner, Hans-Paul	President and CEO, The Boston Consulting Group
Chu, Victor L. L.	Chairman, First Eastern Investment Group
Cleary, Sean	Chairman, Strategic Concepts, South Africa; Executive Vice Chair, Future World Foundation, Switzerland
Deyerling, Lutz	Vice President European Operations & Corporate Strategy, The Scuderi Group
Evans, Richard	CEO (retd.), Alcan Inc and Rio Tinto Alcan
Feldmann, John	Member of the Board, Hertie Foundation
Gabrielli, Sergio	President and CEO, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras
Garnadt, Karl Ulrich	Chairman and CEO, Lufthansa Cargo
Gasquet, Denis	Chief Operating Officer and Senior Executive Vice President; Veolia Environnement
Grenz, Thorsten	CEO, Veolia Umweltservice
Haley, John J.	Chairman of the Board and CEO, Towers Watson
Herøy, Hans Olav	Member of the Board, HUK Coburg Insurance Group
Höppe, Peter	Head of Geo Risks Research Department and Corporate Climate Center, Munich RE
Hogrefe, Lüder	Managing Director, Raytheon Anschutz
Kaplan, Seth D.	Managing Partner, Alpha International Consulting
Keller, Stefan	Head of Strategic Business Development e-mobility, AUDI AG
Kipp, Thomas	CEO, DHL Global Mail
Knüpp, Helmut	Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kiel, Germany
König, Gerhard	Member of the Board of Executive Directors, Wintershall Holding GmbH; Spokesperson, WINGAS Board
Krumsiek, Barbara	President, CEO and Chair, Calvert Investment, Inc.; Director and Chair, Acacia Life Insurance Company
Kruse, Peter	CEO, nextpractice GmbH; Professor for General and Organisation Psychology, University of Bremen
Lašas, Vladaz	CEO and Founder, Skubios siuntos UAB Kaunas & UPS, Lithuania; Board Member, The American Chamber of Commerce in Lithuania
Leonberger, Horst	Senior Vice President Strategic Business Area Connected Car, Deutsche Telekom
Lesueur, Eric	Director of Sustainable Urban Planning, Veolia Propreté
Liehr, Gunnar	Head Region Central & New Markets, Siemens AG
Liu, Aolin	Executive Director of Research Department, China International Capital Corporation Limited
Lüken, Reinhard	Secretary General, Community of European Shipyards Associations

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

Business

Magariños, Carlos	CEO, Global Business Development Network
Mahlati, Vuyokazi Felicity	Chairperson, South African Post Office Board of Directors Limited
Matheis, Cheryl	Senior Vice President, Policy Strategy & International Affairs Group, AARP
Obermann, René	CEO, Deutsche Telekom AG
O'Donohoe, Nicholas	CEO, Big Society Capital
Orszag, Mike	Editor, Journal of Pension Economics and Finance
Patel, Sandip	President, Aetna International
Phillips, Robert	President and CEO, Edelman Europe, Middle East and Africa
Prescott, Julia	Partner and Chief Strategy Officer, Meridiam Infrastructure
Pupillo, Lorenzo M.	Executive Director in the Public Affairs Unit, Telecom Italia
Randazzo, Roberto	Partner, R&P Legal
Rave, Klaus	Chairman, Global Wind Energy Council
Riedmann de Trinidad, Gabriele	Head of the Group business area for Energy, Deutsche Telekom
Riemann, Ulrich	CEO, Bionic Palm
Salo, Rolf	CEO and Founder, SALO Holding AG: Labour Market Services and Vocational Rehabilitation
Schildt, Moritz	Managing Partner, nordIX AG
Schwartz, Rodney	CEO, ClearlySo
Schwarz, Michael	Director Automotive EMEA, Global Automotive Practice, Internet Business Solutions Group, Cisco Systems
Seelmann–Eggebert, Rolf	Editor, seelmannfilm GmbH
Shaw, Jane E.	Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Intel Corporation
Srivastava, Anurag	Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President, Wipro Global IT Business
Stokes, Jerry	President, Suntech Europe
Thiedig, Caroline	Principal, Booz & Company Inc.
Venkatesh, Barath	Analytics Program Manager, Hewlett-Packard (HP), India
Weale, Graham	Chief Economist, RWE

Politics

Albig, Torsten	Lord Mayor, Kiel City Council
AlFaisal Alsaud, HRH Prince Turki	Founder and Trustee, King Faisal Foundation; Chairman, King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies
Ali, Syed Saadat	Senior Program Officer for Education and Governance, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Pakistan
Arthur, Sir Michael	Former Ambassador to Germany, Embassy of Great Britain; UK Chairman, Königswinter Foundation
Azmat Isa, Qazi	CEO and Managing Director, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
Babacan, Ali	Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, Turkey

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

Politics

Broderick, Elizabeth	Federal Sex Discrimination Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission
Calabi, Sandro	State Secretary of Finance, São Paulo
Carstensen, Peter Harry	Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, State of Schleswig-Holstein
de Jager, Jost	Minister of Science, Economic Affairs and Transport, State of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
Mendes, Gilmar	Minister of the Federal Supreme Court, Brazil; Professor of Constitutional Law, Brasilia University Law School (IDP)
González Díaz, Francisco N.	Ambassador, Embassy of Mexico to Germany
Gruitrooy, Clara	Managing Director, Euro-Mediterranean Association for Cooperation and Development e.V.
Kenç, Turalay	Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Turkey (CBRT); Member, Monetary Policy Committee
Leterme, Yves	Prime Minister, Belgium
Liikanen, Erkki	Governor, Bank of Finland
Maira, Arun	Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India
Nandi-Ndaitwaha, Netumbo	Minister of Environment and Tourism, Namibia
Narain, Sunita	Director, Centre for Science and Environment; Director, Society for Environmental Communications
Ngilu, Charity Kaluki	Minister of Water and Irrigation, Kenya
Rwangombwa, John	Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda
Schüssel, Wolfgang	Former Federal Chancellor, Austria
Siemers, Haitze	Head of Unit, Maritime Policy for the North Sea, Baltic Sea and landlocked countries DG MARE, European Commission
Şimşek, Mehmet	Minister of Finance, Turkey
Tanoh, Thierry	Vice President, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe, International Finance Corporation
Thumm, Nikolaus	Chief Economist, European Patent Office
Torry, Sir Peter	Former Ambassador to Germany, Embassy of the United Kingdom
Turhan, Ibrahim	Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Turkey
Witthauer, Hans-Jochen	Deputy Commander, Allied Maritime Command Northwood
Yamaguchi, Yutaka	Former Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Japan

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

International and Non-Governmental Organizations

Anand, Smita	Manager, Maternal Newborn Child Health (MNCH), Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), India
Coffey, Steve	Vice President, Strategic Relations & Agriculture, MicroEnsure
Decressin, Jörg	Senior Advisor in the IMF's Research Department, IMF
de Geus, Aart	Member of the Executive Board, Bertelsmann Stiftung; Former Deputy Secretary General, OECD
Dengate Thrush, Peter	Executive Chairman of Top Level Domain Holdings
Ekman, Bo	Founder and Chairman, Tällberg Foundation
Florin, Marie Valentine	Managing Director, International Risk Governance Council
Gitonga, Anne Kinya	Assistant Analyst, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)
Gooch, Anthony	Director of Public Affairs and Communications, OECD
Headey, Derek	Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute
Höckel, Kathrin	Policy Analyst, Directorate for Education, OECD
Magaard, Gothart	Acting Bishop, North Elbian Evangelical Lutheran Church
McDonald, John W.	Co-founder, Chairman and CEO, The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy
Mikuriya, Kunio	Secretary General, World Customs Organization
Mirow, Thomas	President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Mohieldin, Mahmoud	Managing Director, World Bank Group
Natividad, Irene	President, Global Summit of Women
Serrar, Mouhsine	Co-Chair of the Technology and Fuels Working Group, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, USA; Founder and Technical Director, Prakti Design Lab, India
Unmüßig, Barbara	President, Heinrich Böll Foundation
Wurzel, Eckhard	Head of Fiscal Policy Team; OECD Economics Department

Academia

Allan, John Anthony (Tony)	Head of the London Water Research Group, King's College London and School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London
Bauer, Johannes M.	Professor, Department of Telecommunication, Information Studies and Media, Michigan State University
Bhattacharjya, Souvik	Associate Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

Academia

Brown, Alessio J.G.	Executive Director, Global Economic Symposium (GES), Kiel Institute for the World Economy
Cavallo, Domingo	Senior Fellow and Lecturer in Global Affairs, Jackson Institute for International Relations, Yale University
Chartres, Colin	Director General, International Water Management Institute
Crane, Randall	Professor and Vice Chair of the Department of Urban Planning, University of California, Los Angeles
Cunha Campos, Cesar	Director of FGV Projects, Getulio Vargas Foundation
De Jesús, Edilberto C.	President, Asian Institute of Management (AIM)
Dercon, Stefan	Professor of Development Economics, Oxford University
Deutch, John	Institute Professor of Chemistry, MIT; Former Director of Central Intelligence
Dupas, Pascaline	Assistant Professor of Economics, Stanford University
Dustmann, Christian	Professor of Economics, University College London
Epstein, Gil S.	Professor of Economics, Bar-Ilan-University
Fan, Shenggen	Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute
Flôres, Renato G.	Professor of Economics, School of Economics of the FGV Foundation
Glachant, Jean-Michel	Director, Florence School of Regulation; Holder, Loyola de Palacio Chair at the European University Institute, Florence
Guidotti, Pablo E.	Professor at the School of Government and Member of the Board of Directors, Universidad Torcuato di Tella, Argentina
Harada, Takeo	CEO, Institute for International Strategy and Information Analysis
Harrison, Glenn W.	Director, Center for the Economic Analysis of Risk (CEAR); C.V. Starr Chair in Risk Management and Insurance, Robinson College of Business, Georgia State University
Johnson, Robert A.	Executive Director, Institute for New Economic Thinking
Karlan, Dean S.	Professor of Economics, Yale University
Kinyanjui, Peter E.	Consultant, International Education
Kleinwächter, Wolfgang	Professor for International Communication Policy and Regulation, Media and Information Sciences, University of Aarhus
Klepper, Gernot	Professor, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
Krueger, Anne O.	Professor of International Economics, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University; Senior Fellow, Stanford Center for International Development
Langoni, Carlos	Director of The World Economic Center, FGV Foundation
Lazear, Edward	Professor of Human Resources Management and Economics, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University; Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution
Mair, Johanna	Professor of Strategic Management, Stanford University and IESE Business School
Markose, Sheri	Professor of Economics, University of Essex
Maskin, Eric S.	Nobel Laureate; Professor of Economics, Institute for Advanced Study
Müthel, Miriam	Assistant Professor and Chair for Leadership and Human Resource Management, WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management
Obstfeld, Maurice	Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

Academia

Oschlies, Andreas	Professor of Marine Biogeochemical Modelling, Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences at the Kiel University (IFM-GEOMAR)
Piggott, John	Scientia Professor of Economics, Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research (CEPAR)
Proelß, Alexander	Professor of Public Law, University of Trier
Rodrigues, Roberto	Coordinator of the Centre of Agribusiness, Getulio Vargas Foundation; Former Minister of Agriculture, Brazil
Rürup, Bert	Professor for Economics, Technische Universität Darmstadt
Salter, Ammon	Professor of Technology and Innovation Management, Imperial College London
Scheide, Joachim	Head Forecasting Center and Research Economist, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
Simonsen Leal, Carlos Ivan	President, Getulio Vargas Foundation
Singer, Tania	Director, Department of Social Neuroscience, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences
Snower, Dennis J.	Director, Global Economic Symposium (GES); President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
Sohn, Klaus-Dieter	Policy Analyst, Centre for European Policy (CEP)
Tochtermann, Klaus	Director, ZBW - Leibniz Information Centre for Economics; Professor for Computer Science, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel
Tsur, Yacov	Professor of Agriculture and Resource Economics, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Tuckett, David	Professor of Psychoanalysis and Director Emotional Finance Project, University College London
Vanhaverbeke, Wim	Professor Strategy & Organisation, Hasselt University
Von Braun, Joachim	Director, Center for Development Research (ZEF Bonn); Professor for Economics and Technological Change, University of Bonn
Von Weizsäcker, Ernst Ulrich	Co-Chair, UNEP Resource Panel
Wakhungu, Judi W.	Executive Director, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)
Wallmann, Klaus	Head of the Research Unit "Marine Geosystems", Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences at Kiel University (IFM-GEOMAR)
Weinhardt, Christof	Professor for Information Management and Systems Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT); Founder and Director of the Karlsruhe Service Research Institute at KIT
Wilsdon, James	Director of the Science Policy Centre, Royal Society, UK; Honorary Fellow, Institute for Advanced Studies at Lancaster University
Williamson, Oliver E.	Nobel Laureate; Professor Emeritus of Business, Economics, and Law, University of California, Berkeley
Zaidi, S. Akbar	Visiting Professor, Columbia University

Selected Confirmed Speakers 2011

Media

Bernstorf Hohmann, Julia	Editor, Deutsche Welle
Cloete, Kim	Journalist, Moneyweb
Curry, Declan	Business Correspondent, BBC
Czymoch, Conny	Anchor and Journalist, Phoenix TV
Glick, Bryan	Editor in Chief, ComputerWeekly.com
Gowing, Nik	Main Presenter, BBC World
Harvey, Fiona	Environment Editor, Guardian
Hille, Peter	Editor, Deutsche Welle
Jaburg, Christian	Editor, Deutsche Welle TV
Kintisch, Eli	Knight Science Journalism Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Lietsch, Fritz	CEO, ALTOP GmbH
Müller, Henrik	Deputy Editor in Chief, Manager Magazin
Munchau, Wolfgang	Co-Founder and President, Eurointelligence; Associate Editor, Financial Times
Peel, Quentin	Associate Editor and Chief Correspondent in Germany, Financial Times
Richter, Stephan	President, The Globalist Research Center
Rickens, Christian	Editor, Manager Magazin
Ritterband, Charles	Correspondent, Neue Zürcher Zeitung
Schildt, Jochen	Chief Editor, Greenpeace Magazin
Traufetter, Gerald	Science and Technology Correspondent, Der Spiegel
Vollmar, Marco	Executive Officer, Public Relations & Policy, WWF Germany
Wallace, Paul	European Economics Editor, The Economist

Preliminary Program

Tuesday 4 October 2011

From 08:30
17:30

Registration

Opening Reception

Förde 1–3

Welcome Addresses

Peter Harry Carstensen, Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, State of Schleswig-Holstein

Dennis J. Snower, Director, Global Economic Symposium (GES); President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Aart de Geus, Member of the Executive Board, Bertelsmann Stiftung; Former Deputy Secretary General, OECD

Torsten Albig, Lord Mayor, Kiel City Council

Alessio J.G. Brown, Executive Director, Global Economic Symposium (GES), Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Wednesday 5 October 2011

08:00 – 08:45

Breakfast Meeting

on the record

Hörn 1–2

New World Order

Shumeet Banerji

CEO, Booz & Company

09:00 – 10:15

Session Slot 1: Parallel Panels

off the record

**Internet Governance
Structures**

**Improving Retirement
and Health Choices**

**Managing Adaptation
to Climate Change in
the Developing World**

ZBW SESSION:

Förde 2

Johannes M. Bauer
Professor, Department
of Telecommunication,
Information Studies and Media,
Michigan State University

Peter Dengate Thrush
Executive Chairman of Top
Level Domain Holdings

Wolfgang Kleinwächter
Professor for International
Communication Policy and
Regulation, University of Aarhus

Peter Kruse
CEO, nextpractice GmbH;
Professor for General and
Organisation Psychology,
University of Bremen

Lorenzo Maria Pupillo
Executive Director, Public
Affairs Unit of Telecom Italia

Moderator:

Bryan Glick
Editor in Chief,
ComputerWeekly.com

Förde 1

John J. Haley
Chairman of the Board and
CEO, Towers Watson

Gilmar Mendes
Minister of the Federal
Supreme Court, Brazil;
Professor of Constitutional
Law, Brasilia University Law
School (IDP)

Sandip Patel
President, Aetna International

John Piggott
Scientia Professor of
Economics, Centre of
Excellence in Population
Ageing Research (CEPAR)

Moderator:

Mike Orszag
Editor, Journal of Pension
Economics and Finance

Förde 3

Peter Höpfe
Head of Geo Risks Research
Department and Corporate
Climate Center, Munich RE

Eric Stark Maskin
Nobel Laureate; Professor
of Economics, Institute for
Advanced Study

Sunita Narain
Director, Indian Centre
for Science and
Environment; Director,
Society for Environmental
Communications

Judi W. Wakhungu
Executive Director, African
Centre for Technology Studies
(ACTS)

Moderator:

Colin Chartres
Director General, International
Water Management Institute

Preliminary Program

Wednesday 5 October 2011

09:00 – 10:15

Roundtable*on the record*

New Dimensions of Trade Barriers

Hörn 1–2

Renato G. Flôres
Professor of Economics, School of Economics of the FGV Foundation

Karl Ulrich Garnadt
Chairman and CEO, Lufthansa Cargo

Turalay Kenç
Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Turkey (CBRT); Member, Monetary Policy Committee

Thomas Kipp
CEO, DHL Global Mail

Kunio Mikuriya
Secretary General, World Customs Organization

Nikolaus Thumm
Chief Economist, European Patent Office

Moderator:

Declan Curry
Business Anchor, BBC News

10:15 – 10:30

Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:45

Session Slot 2: Parallel Panels*off the record*

Pioneering Smart Electricity Systems

Förde 2

Jean-Michel Glachant
Director, Florence School of Regulation; Holder, Loyola de Palacio Chair at the European University Institute, Florence

Gabriele Riedmann de Trinidad
Head of the Group business area for Energy, Deutsche Telekom

Graham Weale
Chief Economist, RWE

Christof Weinhardt
Professor for Information Management and Systems Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT); Founder and Director of the Karlsruhe Service Research Institute at KIT

Moderator:

Fiona Harvey
Environment Correspondent, Guardian

Funding Social Enterprises

Förde 3

Carlos Magariños
CEO, Global Business Development Network

Johanna Mair
Professor of Strategic Management, Stanford University and IESE Business School

Nicholas O'Donohoe
CEO, Big Society Capital

Roberto Randazzo
Partner, R&P Legal

Mouhsine Serrar
Co-Chair of the Technology and Fuels Working Group, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, USA; Founder and Technical Director, Prakti Design Lab, India

Moderator:

Rodney Schwartz
CEO, ClearlySo

Coping with Systemic Risk

Förde 1

Carlos Langoni
Director of The World Economic Center, FGV Foundation

Erkki Liikanen
Governor, Bank of Finland

Aolin Liu
Executive Director of Research Department, China International Capital Corporation Limited

Sheri Markose
Professor of Economics, University of Essex

Eric Stark Maskin
Nobel Laureate; Professor of Economics, Institute for Advanced Study

Moderator:

Wolfgang Munchau
Co-Founder and President, Eurointelligence; Associate Editor, Financial Times

Preliminary Program

Wednesday 5 October 2011

10:30 – 11:45

Roundtable*on the record*

Global Economics Fellows' Projects

Hörn 1–2

Health-Seeking Behavior Changes through Capacity Building at the Grassroots

Smita Anand

Manager, Maternal Newborn Child Health, Centre for Development and Population Activities, India

'Senior Service' – Re-inventing the Generational Contract

Kathrin Höckel

Policy Analyst, Directorate for Education, OECD

Proposal for the Establishment of National Innovation Centres

Anne Kinya Gitonga

Assistant Analyst, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

School Financing Product for Rural Private Schools – Design and Rollout

Barath Venkatesh

Analytics Program Manager, Hewlett-Packard (HP), India

Cesar Cunha Campos

Director of FGV Projects, Getulio Vargas Foundation

Moderator:

Kim Cloete

Journalist, Moneyweb

11:45 – 12:00

Coffee Break

12:00 – 13:00

Global Economic Workshop*on the record*

Förde 1–3

Moderator:

Wolfgang Munchau

Co-Founder and President, Eurointelligence; Associate Editor, Financial Times

13:00 – 14:15

Lunch

14:15 – 15:30

Opening Plenary*on the record*

Transformational Insights into Global Problem-Solving

Förde 1–3

Ali Babacan

Deputy Prime Minister for
Economic and Financial Affairs,
Turkey

Hans-Paul Bürkner

President and CEO, The Boston
Consulting Group

Yves Leterme

Prime Minister, Belgium

Mahmoud Mohieldin

Managing Director, World
Bank Group

Moderator:

Nick Gowing

Main Presenter, BBC World

Preliminary Program

Wednesday 5 October 2011

15:30 – 15:45

Coffee Break

15:45 – 17:00

Session Slot 3: Parallel Panels

off the record

Avoiding Currency Wars and Ensuring Balanced Global Recovery

Förde 2

Domingo Cavallo
Senior Fellow and Lecturer in Global Affairs, Jackson Institute for International Relations, Yale University

Anne O. Krueger
Professor of International Economics, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University; Senior Fellow, Stanford Center for International Development

Maurice Obstfeld
Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley

Ibrahim M. Turhan
Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Turkey

Moderator:

Wolfgang Munchau
Co-Founder and President, Eurointelligence; Associate Editor, Financial Times

Redesigning Fiscal Consolidation and Debt Management

Förde 1

Hans-Paul Bürkner
President and CEO, The Boston Consulting Group

Pablo E. Guidotti
Professor at the School of Government and Member of the Board of Directors, Universidad Torcuato di Tella, Argentina

Edward Lazear
Professor of Human Resources Management and Economics, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University; Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution

Mehmet Şimşek
Minister of Finance, Turkey

Moderator:

Paul Wallace
European Economics Editor, The Economist

Board Diversity and Corporate Governance

Förde 3

Elizabeth Broderick
Federal Sex Discrimination Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission

Barbara Krumsiek
President, CEO and Chair, Calvert Investment, Inc.; Director and Chair, Acacia Life Insurance Company

Vuyokazi Felicity Mahlati
Chairperson, South African Post Office Board of Directors Limited

Irene Natividad
President, Global Summit of Women

Jane Shaw
Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Intel Corporation

Moderator:

Richard Evans
CEO (retd.), Alcan Inc and Rio Tinto Alcan

15:45 – 17:00

Roundtable

on the record

Rules for Safer Seaways: Challenges and Opportunities for Maritime Governance

Hörn 1–2

Michael Behrendt
CEO, Hapag-Lloyd

Lüder Hogrefe
Managing Director, Raytheon Anschutz

Haitze Siemers
Head of Unit, Maritime Policy for the North Sea, Baltic Sea and landlocked countries DG MARE, European Commission

Hans-Jochen Witthauer
Deputy Commander, Allied Maritime Command Northwood

Moderator:

Gerald Traufetter
Science and Technology Correspondent, Der Spiegel

Preliminary Program

Wednesday 5 October 2011

17:00 – 17:15

Coffee Break

17:15 – 18:30

Session Slot 4: Parallel Panels

off the record

Reducing the Water and Waste Footprints of Megacities

Förde 2

Colin Chartres
Director General, International Water Management Institut

Randall Crane
Professor and Vice Chair of the Department of Urban Planning, University of California, Los Angeles

Eric Lesueur
Direktor of Sustainable Urban Planning, Veolia Propreté

Charity Kaluki Ngilu
Minister of Water and Irrigation, Kenya

Moderator:

Marco Vollmar
Executive Officer, Public Relations & Policy, WWF Germany

Identifying and Preventing Future Security Threats

Förde 1

HRH Prince Turki AlFaisal Al Saud
Founder and Trustee, King Faisal Foundation; Chairman, King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies

Sean Cleary
Chairman, Strategic Concepts, South Africa; Executive Vice Chair, Future World Foundation, Switzerland

John Deutch
Institute Professor of Chemistry, MIT; Former Director of Central Intelligence

Carlos Ivan Simonsen Leal
President, Getulio Vargas Foundation

Moderator:

Quentin Peel
Associate Editor and Chief Correspondent in Germany, Financial Times

Ethics and Trust in Society and Business

Förde 3

Hans-Paul Bürkner
President and CEO, The Boston Consulting Group

Bo Ekman
Founder and Chairman, Tällberg Foundation

Richard Evans
CEO (retd.), Alcan Inc and Rio Tinto Alcan

Arun Maira
Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India

Moderator:

Robert Phillips
President and CEO, Edelman Europe, Middle East and Africa

17:15 – 18:30

Roundtable

on the record

State Building in Pakistan

Hörn 1–2

Syed Saadat Ali
Senior Program Officer for Education and Governance, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Pakistan

Qazi Azmat Isa
CEO and Managing Director, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund

S. Akbar Zaidi
Visiting Professor, Columbia University

Moderator:

Seth D. Kaplan
Managing Partner, Alpha International Consulting

18:30 – 18:45

Coffee Break

Preliminary Program

Wednesday 5 October 2011

18:45 – 19:45

Labs

on the record

Thought Lab

Förde 3

Book Session - Minding the Markets

David Tuckett

Professor of Psychoanalysis and Director Emotional Finance Project, University College London

OECD Better Life Index

Anthony Gooch

Director of Public Affairs and Communications, OECD

Hörn 2

Creating Communities of Deciders

Cheryl Matheis

Senior Vice President, Policy Strategy & International Affairs Group, AARP

Mike Orszag

Editor, Journal of Pension Economics and Finance

Application Lab

Hörn 1

Alumni Fellows' Projects

Technical Support and Training to local Bee-keeping enterprises in Kitui District, Kenya

Mwende K. Mwendwa

Independent Research Consultant

Ensuring Last-Mile Telecom Connectivity...Profitably:

'Shared-Phones' for the Base of the Pyramid

Harsh Vivek

Associate Operations Officer, Advisory Services, International Finance Corporation, The World Bank Group

The GES Youth Ministry

Asheesh Malhotra

Partner, Wipro Consulting Services

Moderator:

Doris Borchardt

Manager, Global Economic Fellows Program, Global Economic Symposium (GES), Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Speakers' Lounge 1

Rethinking Mobility: Electro Cars and eMobility Infrastructure

Stefan Keller

Head of Strategic Business Development e-mobility, AUDI AG

Horst Leonberger

Senior Vice President Strategic Business Area Connected Car, Deutsche Telekom

Michael Schwarz

Director Automotive EMEA, Global Automotive Practice, Internet Business Solutions Group, Cisco Systems

Moderator:

Henrik Müller

Deputy Editor in Chief, Manager Magazin

20:30

Gala Dinner

Visions of Future Collaboration

Distinguished Speakers

Preliminary Program

Thursday 6 October 2011

09:00 – 10:15

Session Slot 1: Parallel Panels

off the record

Reinventing Education

Förde 2

John Feldmann
Member of the Board, Hertie Foundation

Aart de Geus
Member of the Executive Board, Bertelsmann Stiftung; Former Deputy Secretary General, OECD

Edilberto de Jesús
President, Asian Institute of Management (AIM)

Peter E. Kinyanjui
Consultant, International Education

Moderator:

Charles Ritterband
Correspondent, Neue Zürcher Zeitung

Dealing with the Race for Agricultural Land

Förde 3

Shenggen Fan
Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute

Ulrich Riemann
CEO, Bionic Palm

Roberto Rodrigues
Coordinator of the Centre of Agribusiness, FGV Foundation; Former Minister of Agriculture, Brazil

Thierry Tanoh
Vice President, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe, International Finance Corporation

Moderator:

Joachim von Braun
Director, Center for Development Research (ZEF Bonn); Professor for Economics and Technological Change, University of Bonn

Insuring the Poor

Förde 1

Steve Coffey
Vice President, Strategic Relations & Agriculture, MicroEnsure

Stefan Dercon
Professor of Development Economics, Oxford University

Glenn W. Harrison
Director, Center for the Economic Analysis of Risk (CEAR); C.V. Starr Chair in Risk Management and Insurance, Robinson College of Business, Georgia State University

Dean S. Karlan
Professor of Economics, Yale University

Mahmoud Mohieldin
Managing Director, World Bank Group

Moderator:

Christian Jaburg
Editor, Deutsche Welle TV

Challenger:

Derek Headey
Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute

09:00 – 10:15

Roundtable

on the record

Investing into Oceans, Benefiting from Oceans: Which Role for the Maritime Industry?

Hörn 1–2

Jost de Jager
Minister of Science, Economic Affairs and Transport, State of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Vladas Lašas
CEO and Founder, Skubios siuntos UAB Kaunas & UPS, Lithuania; Board Member, The American Chamber of Commerce in Lithuania

Reinhard Lüken
Secretary General, Community of European Shipyards Associations

Alexander Proelß
Professor of Public Law, University of Trier

Klaus Wallmann
Head of the Research Unit "Marine Geosystems", Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences at Kiel University (IFM-GEOMAR)

Moderator:

Fritz Lietsch
CEO, ALTOP GmbH

Preliminary Program

Thursday 6 October 2011

10:15 – 10:30

Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:45

Session Slot 2: Parallel Panels

off the record

Water Scarcity and Virtual Water Trade

Förde 3

John Anthony (Tony) Allan
Head of the London Water Research Group, King's College London and School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London

Richard Evans
CEO (retd.), Alcan Inc and Rio Tinto Alcan

John W. McDonald
Co-founder, Chairman and CEO, The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy

Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah
Minister of Environment and Tourism, Namibia

Yacov Tsur
Professor of Agriculture and Resource Economics, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Moderator:

Joachim von Braun
Director, Center for Development Research (ZEF Bonn); Professor for Economics and Technological Change, University of Bonn

Migration, Integration and Identity

Förde 2

David Arkless
President of Global Corporate and Government Affairs, Manpower Inc.

Aart de Geus
Member of the Executive Board, Bertelsmann Stiftung; Former Deputy Secretary General, OECD

Christian Dustmann
Professor of Economics, University College London

Gil S. Epstein
Professor of Economics, Bar-Ilan-University

Moderator:

Kim Cloete
Journalist, Moneyweb

The Economics and Psychology of Building Sustainable Finance

Förde 1

Sean Cleary
Chairman, Strategic Concepts, South Africa; Executive Vice Chair, Future World Foundation, Switzerland

Robert A. Johnson
Executive Director, Institute for New Economic Thinking

Tania Singer
Director, Department of Social Neuroscience, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences

David Tuckett
Professor of Psychoanalysis and Director Emotional Finance Project, University College London

Ibrahim M. Turhan
Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Turkey

Moderator:

Rodney Schwartz
CEO, ClearlySo

10:30 – 11:45

Roundtable

on the record

Global Economic Scenarios

Hörn 1–2

Takeo Harada
CEO, Institute for International Strategy and Information Analysis

Andrea Calabi
State Secretary of Finance, São Paulo

Joachim Scheide
Head Forecasting Center and Research Economist, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Jörg Decressin
Senior Advisor in the IMF's Research Department, IMF

Eckhard Wurzel
Head of Fiscal Policy Team; OECD Economics Department

Moderator:

Christian Rickens
Editor, Manager Magazin

Preliminary Program

Thursday 6 October 2011

11:45 – 12:00

Coffee Break

12:00 – 12:30

Ideas Fair

on the record

Förde 1–3

- 1) *Changing the accounting rules for water in the food supply chain: getting blind rule makers to see*
John Anthony (Tony) Allan
 Head of the London Water Research Group, King's College London and School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London
- 2) *European Sovereign Insurance Mechanism*
Joachim Faber
 CEO, Allianz Global Investors
 (presenter declined after confirmation)
- 3) *Global Health and Diplomacy*
José Gomes Temporão
 Former Minister of Health, Brazil
 (presenter declined after confirmation)
- 4) *Bike-Brokers*
Peter Hille
 Editor, Deutsche Welle
- 5) *Creating an International Water Commission*
John W. McDonald
 Co-founder, Chairman and CEO, The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy
- 6) *Active Trust Building in Inter-Institutional Collaboration, In whom do you trust?*
Miriam Müthel
 Assistant Professor and Chair for Leadership and Human Resource Management, WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management
- 7) *How ICT can reduce healthcare costs*
John Piggott
 Scientia Professor of Economics, Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research (CEPAR)
- 8) *Global Social Investment Fund*
Roberto Randazzo
 Partner, R&P Legal
- 9) *Ethics, Trust and Altruism in Society and Business: Regulating for Ethical Behavior*
Caroline Thiedig
 Principal, Booz & Company Inc.
- 10) *Valuing the Gains from Extra Life Expectancy*
Paul Wallace
 European Economics Editor, The Economist

12:30 – 13:45

Lunch

Preliminary Program

Thursday 6 October 2011

13:45 – 15:00

Session Slot 3: Parallel Panels

off the record

Open Innovation and Access to Knowledge

ZBW SESSION:

Förde 3

René Obermann
CEO, Deutsche Telekom AG

Ammon Salter
Professor of Technology and Innovation Management, Imperial College London

Anurag Srivastava
Chief Technology Officer & Senior Vice President, Wipro Global IT Business

Klaus Tochtermann
Director, ZBW - Leibniz Information Centre for Economics; Professor for Computer Science, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel

Wim Vanhaverbeke
Professor Strategy & Organisation, Hasselt University

Moderator:

Julia Bernstorff Hohmann
Editor, Deutsche Welle

Strategies for Climate Engineering

Förde 2

Marie Valentine Florin
Managing Director, International Risk Governance Council

Gernot Klepper
Professor, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Andreas Oschlies
Professor of Marine Biogeochemical Modelling, Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences at the Kiel University (IFM-GEOMAR)

James Wilsdon
Director of the Science Policy Centre, Royal Society, UK; Honorary Fellow, Institute for Advanced Studies at Lancaster University

Moderator:

Eli Kintisch
Knight Science Journalism Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

Mobilizing Global Capital for Emerging Infrastructure Needs

Förde 1

Victor L. L. Chu
Chairman, First Eastern Investment Group

Julia Prescott
Partner and Chief Strategy Officer, Meridiam Infrastructure

Thomas Mirow
President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

John Rwangombwa
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda

Moderator:

Declan Curry
Business Correspondent, BBC

13:45 – 15:00

Roundtable

on the record

Rethinking Energy Policy

Hörn 1–2

Sergio Gabrielli
President and CEO, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras

Lutz Deyerling
Vice President European Operations & Corporate Strategy, The Scuderia Group

Gerhard König
Member of the Board of Executive Directors, Wintershall Holding GmbH; Spokesperson, WINGAS Board

Klaus Rave
Chairman, Global Wind Energy Council

Wolfgang Schüssel
Former Federal Chancellor, Austria

Jerry Stokes
President, Suntech Europe

Moderator:

Henrik Müller
Deputy Editor in Chief, Manager Magazin

Preliminary Program

Thursday 6 October 2011

15:00 – 15:15

Coffee Break

15:15 – 16:30

Session Slot 4: Parallel Panels

off the record

Norms for Global Governance

Förde 1

Victor L. L. Chu

Chairman, First Eastern Investment Group

Sean Cleary

Chairman, Strategic Concepts, South Africa; Executive Vice Chair, Future World Foundation, Switzerland

Kunio Mikuriya

Secretary General, World Customs Organization

Wolfgang Schüssel

Former Federal Chancellor, Austria

Moderator:

Stephan Richter

President, The Globalist Research Center

Shaping a Global Resource Strategy

Förde 3

John Feldmann

Member of the Board, Hertie Foundation

Sergio Gabrielli

President and CEO, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras

Barbara Unmüßig

President, Heinrich Böll Foundation

Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker

Co-Chair, UNEP Resource Panel

Moderator:

Fiona Harvey

Environment Editor, Guardian

Challenger:

Souvik Bhattacharjya

Associate Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute

Projects: Using Evidence to Fight Poverty

Förde 2

Pascaline Dupas

Assistant Professor of Economics, Stanford University

Glenn W. Harrison

Director, Center for the Economic Analysis of Risk (CEAR); C.V. Starr Chair in Risk Management and Insurance, Robinson College of Business, Georgia State University

Dean S. Karlan

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Moderator:

Kim Cloete

Journalist, Moneyweb

15:15 – 16:30

Roundtable

on the record

Aiding the Emerging States of Northern Africa

Hörn 1–2

Dirk Ahlers

Chairman of the Advisory Board, FRoSTA AG

Clara Gruitrooy

Managing Director, Euro-Mediterranean Association for Cooperation and Development e.V.

Gunnar Liehr

Head Region Central & New Markets, Siemens AG

Gothart Magaard

Acting Bishop, North Elbian Evangelical Lutheran Church

Rolf Salo

CEO and Founder, SALO Holding AG: Labour Market Services and Vocational Rehabilitation

Jochen Schildt

Chief Editor, Greenpeace Magazin

Moritz Schildt

Managing Partner, nordIX AG

Rolf Seelmann-Eggebert

Editor, seelmannfilm GmbH

Moderator:

Conny Czymoch

Anchor and Journalist, Phoenix TV

Preliminary Program

Thursday 6 October 2011

16:30 – 16:45

Coffee Break

16:45 – 18:00

Closing Plenary

on the record

Knowledge Base for Global Challenges

Klaus Tochtermann

Director, ZBW - Leibniz Information Centre for Economics; Professor for Computer Science, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel

Holistic Approaches to Future Challenges

Förde 1–3

Shumet Banerji

CEO, Booz & Company

Sergio Gabrielli

President and CEO, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras

John J. Haley

Chairman of the Board and CEO, Towers Watson

Thomas Mirow

President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

René Obermann

CEO, Deutsche Telekom AG

Mehmet Şimşek

Minister of Finance, Turkey

Moderator:

Declan Curry

Business Anchor, BBC News

18:00

Concluding Statements

on the record

Förde 1–3

Alessio J.G. Brown

Executive Director, Global Economic Symposium (GES), Kiel Institute for the World Economy

18:30

Farewell Dinner

Restaurant

The Global Economy



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Redesigning Fiscal Consolidation and Debt Management

The global financial crisis has dramatically worsened the state of public finances in the majority of developed economies. Many are on unsustainable fiscal trajectories and there is broad agreement that very substantial consolidation efforts are needed to re-establish stability. But there is much debate about the extent and timing of the consolidation process.

Large short-term fiscal consolidation measures are likely to restrain severely the chances of recovery from the high levels of unemployment in many countries. But postponing consolidation may not be a viable option in cases where the fiscal position has worsened to such an extent that a country is no longer able to borrow on the international capital markets at sustainable interest rates. Of particular concern is the fact that even drastic consolidation measures, as in Greece and Ireland, have been insufficient to restore investor confidence.

What is the most desirable way to avoid exploding national debt in times of slow growth and

recession-prone economies? How can a country establish an optimal path of consolidation? How is that path affected by the country's standing in the financial markets? Should the consolidation path be combined with a path for the growth of public expenditure? To what extent should there be constraints on national governments' ability to determine the path of consolidation? How should these constraints be implemented? How can conflicts be avoided between internal constraints (for example, through national debt breaks or national stability councils) and external constraints (for example, through conditionality imposed by the International Monetary Fund or obligations under the European Union's Stability and Growth Pact)?

Is a full-bore restructuring inevitable in a number of fiscally challenged European countries? What are the risks that the United States will be forced by the markets to follow the "austerity" approach of the UK and other countries?

The Economics and Psychology of Building Sustainable Finance

In the years preceding the global financial crisis, financial markets were held on a long leash—or in some cases let off the leash altogether—by national public authorities. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, triggered by the US housing bubble, the authorities have started to tighten the leash by implementing numerous regulations ranging from stricter collateral requirements to "macropru-

dential monitoring". Further regulations are yet to come.

But do these regulations go to the root of the ailment or do they just alleviate the symptoms of the sick patient? If one thing has been learned from the crisis, it is that there is more to financial markets than simple economics. Although economists have an improved understanding of finance, their

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discipline does not understand the interaction of financial assets and emotions—and the potential impact on the creation of bubbles and market instability. Insights from psychology are also essential.

Given the fundamental uncertainty under which financial market participants make decisions, they have no option but to create stories for themselves about what is happening now and what is likely to happen in the future. This is an evolutionarily adapted way of functioning successfully. But stories by their very nature create coherence and believability by providing closure and engaging emotions. Emotion and story-telling create a context for financial market instability because stories about fundamentals are always much more straightforward than the underlying economic fundamentals they describe. And changes in stories are more susceptible to such emotions as doubt and excitement.

In such situations, many financial market participants unconsciously undergo a decoupling of excitement and anxiety in the face of innovations. In this “divided” state of mind, emotions foster exciting stories about new investing opportunities and, at the same time, blur perceptions of risk. Such stories and associated states of mind create myopic relationships with information and how to process it realistically.

Confidence in an uncertain context is always very close to overconfidence. This leads to stories about potentially immense yields at no per-

ceived risk—and hence to excessive risk-taking. Furthermore, this behavior and the emotional and psychological states in which it is founded imply temporal myopia, heavily weighting short-term gains over long-term losses.

Building stable and sustainable finance requires a combination of psychological factors, regulatory constraints and well-balanced economic incentives. A previous GES session suggested the value of gathering information on psychological biases in financial markets, developing indices of psychological excitement and using this information in the design of monetary policy and financial regulation. According to that GES session, temporal myopia can be reduced by linking executive remuneration to long-term performance rather than short-term financial success and by taxing short-term profit-taking higher than long-term profit-taking.

To formulate appropriate policy instruments, it is vital to assess the kinds of stories circulating in markets, to measure accurately how far they contain over-excitement and to think about how to use this information to install a warning device for future bubbles. Which institutions would be capable of collecting such information? In what way can instruments be employed globally to prevent international regulatory arbitrage? What regulations can provide incentives that change risk perceptions and how should they be designed to take account of the driving forces of emotion?

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Coping with Systemic Risk

The global financial crisis has revealed how systemic risk in the banking system can lead to huge economic downturns. Many of the problems leading to the crisis have been discussed and many suspects have been identified (including investment banks, central banks, rating agencies, regulators and the economics profession). But even with this detailed identification of problems in the financial system, remarkably little has been done to avoid future crises, with the notable exception of Basel III. It should be clear that changing capital requirements alone will be insufficient to stabilize financial markets and avoid future crises.

How should financial market stability be defined? Should central banks aim to monitor financial

market stability and take action when necessary? What data are needed to monitor the system? Which stability-enhancing regulatory measures can be realistically implemented? Should these measures be coordinated internationally to become effective or will national solutions suffice? Is there a risk of over-regulation in the reform process? How should the trade-off be made between the assumed benefits resulting from increased stability of the banking system and the potentially negative impact on global economic growth that will flow from regulatory changes? How is the financial industry likely to respond to these changes?

Reinventing Education

Global competition and the global financial crisis have put additional pressures on education programs around the world—what they should deliver, how they should be delivered and how they should be financed in terms of the relative contributions of the public and private sectors. Getting the correct balance of skills needed to achieve economic growth and getting these skills delivered by education are challenges that are not helped by the lack of good “education metrics”, which could allow policy-makers to learn from their own and other countries’ educational experiences. In more developed economies, challenges related to education are about ageing societies, highly indebted governments and stagnant labor markets; in many other countries, the challenges include

the development of decent educational systems and making the best use of limited resources. So far however, the use of evidence based analyses responding to these challenges is rare.

There have been successes using metric measurements, with some studies clearly demonstrating how data gathering can help to improve policy decisions. In particular, the OECD’s Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) provides a better understanding of what drives educational achievements in different countries. A variety of other datasets exploring diverse issues associated with education are available while others are under construction.

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Should business and policy-makers be guided by measures of human capital (overall skills) rather than measures of “years in schooling” (for example, PISA, 2010)? Should policy aim for increased linking of education investments with economic performance (for example, PIAAC, the Program for International Assessment of Adult Competencies)? How should schools be funded

with tightening public budgets? Can business make money out of education? If the returns to fee-paying schools attract business investment, are graduates from private schools equipped with skills that employers really need? What type of education helps graduates and school leavers contribute most towards economic growth?

Open Innovation and Access to Knowledge

ZBW SESSION

The world is full of unexploited knowledge and brilliant ideas that are never realized. Innovators often fail to take note of external innovations and sometimes they are not even aware of the market for internal ideas. “Open innovation”—that is, using external knowledge and sharing internal knowledge with external players—is a promising step towards reducing this fundamental mismatch between the global supply and demand for knowledge.

In open innovation projects, innovators from the private sector and academia voluntarily disclose innovation processes and results to other (potential) innovators. They make internal knowledge accessible to the outside world and attract external expertise in exchange. By doing so, they are able to improve their innovativeness. The success of open innovation projects hinges on the incentives of innovators to share their knowledge and to interact with each other, as well as on the matching of knowledge supplied and demanded. Institutional environments of different

quality, for example, in terms of different intellectual property right (IPR) systems, may affect innovators’ incentives to share knowledge and thus the pool of knowledge available for follow-up innovations. To build an efficient institutional environment that fosters both open innovation and competition between innovators, contributions from policy-makers, the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations are all essential.

How can knowledge sharing be encouraged and supported by redesigning existing IPR systems? Going beyond the purely legal aspects, how can the culture of knowledge sharing in a society be developed and sustained in general? How can the ideas of individuals be better traced and integrated in the innovation system? How can information and communications technologies be used to improve intermediation and communication between innovators? How is it possible to reconcile the social benefits of free knowledge flows and innovators’ private benefits from preserving their knowledge advantages?

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Projects: Using Evidence to Fight Poverty

Even though some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—such as the target of halving extreme poverty—will be achieved on a global scale by 2015, progress will have been uneven and poverty will remain firmly on the international agenda. Countries such as China and India, which can harness the opportunities of globalization, are well on track to reach the goals. Yet at the same time, many countries, especially those with the lowest levels of development, are far from realizing any of the MDGs.

But this global picture clouds the successes of individual projects in specific areas or sectors that have tangibly improved the living standards of the poor along various dimensions. Systematically identifying and learning from such projects provides an extraordinary opportunity to improve the design of development interventions and to lift many more people out of poverty.

One promising means of identifying what works in fighting poverty is to conduct randomized controlled trials (RCTs), where only a subset of eligible individuals gets a “treatment” (a conditional cash transfer, for example) and all others comprise the

“control” group. This approach took off in the early 2000s with the establishment of MIT’s Poverty Action Lab and Innovations for Poverty Action at Yale University.

The work has gained enormous momentum over the last decade, leading some observers to speak of a “new development economics”. Two new books based on a wealth of accumulated experiences with RCTs in different areas of development policy (“Poor Economics” by Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo and “More than Good Intentions” by Dean Karlan and Jacob Appel) have received a great deal of media attention and will make the approach known well beyond the narrow community of development specialists.

What role can RCTs play in the fight against poverty? In what circumstances have careful randomized evaluations based on field experiments shown specific anti-poverty programs to be effective? Does this approach carry the potential to change fundamentally the way development policy is pursued—or does it represent just one item among many in the policy-makers’ toolkit? What are the limitations of the approach?

The Global Society



Ethics and Trust in Society and Business
 Migration, Integration and Identity
 Insuring the Poor
 Funding Social Enterprises
 Improving Retirement and Health Choices
 Board Diversity and Corporate Governance

Ethics and Trust in Society and Business

Society in general and the economic system in particular require trust built on ethical foundations and social norms as the basis for successful co-operation. Economic activity in modern society has become increasingly complex and lacking in transparency as a result of the rapid development of new technologies and new products and services and the globalization of supply.

Complexity and lack of transparency mean that information is highly asymmetrical, giving producers an edge over consumers, managers an edge over capital owners and employees and both producers and managers an edge over public authorities. Even if information is available in principle, it may come at high cost and individuals, struggling with the high degree of complexity, may instead tend to opt for emotional judgment and herding behavior.

Decisions that are taken under incomplete information often lead to unforeseeable and economically and socially inefficient outcomes. Examples from very different fields include the global financial crisis, environmental damage and new health problems in the workplace.

An economist's standard solution for such inefficiencies is to look for appropriate government regulations. But the more complex a phenomenon is, the more complex the regulatory system has to be that is supposed to solve it. Usually, any rules, laws and contracts leave scope for circumventing or undermining them and excluding such imperfections may be burdensome.

Trust therefore offers a shortcut solution, especially if it grows out of common ethical foundations and social norms such as professionalism (where

people take pride in the quality of their work) and reputation. Ethical foundations and social norms may help society to protect individuals from serious damage and they may help firms to exploit their internal creative potential and boost their market value.

Such ethical foundations and norms have for a long time been important for professional groups in areas where producers have superior information to customers and government authorities—for example, physicians, dentists and lawyers. A decent society requires that boards and managers of firms also follow established ethical foundations and norms, including when decisions are made about remuneration systems, which today often have very little link with actual contributions to the economic performance of the firm.

How would such an approach to ethical foundations and social norms affect the world's ability to deal with global problems such as climate change and financial crises? How is it possible to restore trust in social norms? What is the role of ethical diversity when looking for common ethical foundations even at a global level? What is the role of politics? Which activities should be subject to regulation and which should be left to business norms or market norms? What does this approach to ethics and social norms imply for such business activities as product development, marketing and acceptable forms of competition among firms? What does it imply for the relationships of businesses with their employees, their customers and their suppliers? How can business norms be enforced?

The Global Society



Ethics and Trust in Society and Business
 Migration, Integration and Identity
 Insuring the Poor
 Funding Social Enterprises
 Improving Retirement and Health Choices
 Board Diversity and Corporate Governance

Migration, Integration and Identity

Migration is a central dimension of globalization. It entails major challenges but also major opportunities for countries of origin and countries of destination, as well as migrants themselves. Advances in information and communications technologies and affordable travel allow migrants to be part of life in both their home and host countries.

This “migrant transnationalism” is reflected in increased circular migration and diaspora engagement in the economic and political development of their countries of origin. As a consequence, a growing number of people tend to identify with multiple countries and cultures. Migrant transnationalism can benefit both source countries and destination countries. It can encourage international trade, capital flows and the diffusion of knowledge as well as social and political norms, thus fostering economic and social development. Destination countries may in addition gain from spurred innovation through diversity as well as from the mitigation of short-term labor shortages.

Yet migrant transnationalism is often viewed as a threat to national identity and social cohesion in host countries. Instead of accepting that a person can be part of more than one culture and even harnessing the migrants’ sustained ties with their countries of origin, complete cultural and social assimilation is expected. What policies can help to maximize the benefits of transnational migration and, at the same time, mitigate potential problems with respect to integration, social cohesion and alienation?

Previous GES sessions on migration have proposed bilateral agreements to enhance migrant

mobility. How could such agreements be used to foster migrant transnationalism and help to realize its potential benefits? Could such agreements help to adjust education and training programs in source countries in ways that facilitate the recognition of qualifications and mitigate migrants’ integration problems—for example, by providing language skills and knowledge relevant to the host country? Could bilateral agreements help to adjust social security systems to accommodate temporary migration—for example, by improving the portability of social security contributions and benefits? What are the consequences of migrant transnationalism for optimal integration policies? Could dual citizenship facilitate integration into the host country while preserving the connection with the country of origin? How can host countries foster the political and civic participation of migrants who do not hold full citizenship? Should temporary migration programs offer a path to permanent residence and full citizenship? How can migrant associations help to improve the integration process and, at the same time, foster relations between source and destination countries? Should governments provide financial and technical support and/or offer them active participation in the design and delivery of integration and development cooperation policies? What can businesses do to maximize the benefits of migration and diversity and how can these benefits be communicated to the public more effectively? Can companies offer an alternative source of identity that facilitates integration? What can society learn from cultural diversity management practices in multinational corporations?

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Insuring the Poor

Poor households in developing countries face a number of risks. As access to formal insurance and credit markets is limited, they need to rely on informal strategies to reduce these risks ex ante and cope with shocks once they have materialised. One empirically relevant risk reduction strategy is income diversification. Rural households, for example, diversify within their agricultural activities by choosing a variety of crops or by combining livestock and crop farming. In addition, they diversify between sectors by simultaneously working in agricultural and off-farm activities. While income diversification reduces the risk of total income loss, it implies an efficiency loss as households cannot realise the gains from specialisation. In addition to diversifying income, poor households generally choose low-risk, low-return activities. In particular, households tend to be reluctant to adopt new technologies, which prevents them from exploiting their full productive potential.

If adverse shocks occur despite these risk reduction efforts, poor households often have to rely on support from relatives and friends or to sell their financial and non-financial assets. These strategies might be effective in case of idiosyncratic shocks like illness or job loss. But they fail in case of aggregate shocks like drought or hurricanes, which affect the whole environment. Furthermore, the sale of productive assets reduces future production capacity. Overall, these strategies help households to smooth their income and consumption temporarily. But in the longer run, they tend to hamper development. Therefore, measures that more efficiently protect households from risks are an important tool in promoting development and

alleviating poverty. One promising approach is the introduction of micro-insurance. Micro-insurance is the provision of insurance services to the low-income population. In exchange for a premium payment, micro-insurance provides protection from unforeseen events. Like classical insurance, micro-insurance is based on the principle of risk pooling. The distinctive feature of micro-insurance is its adaptation to the specific needs of the target population.

While microfinance, in particular micro-credits, has been broadly discussed during the last decade, insurance for the poor has entered the discussion only recently. More and more actors are becoming interested in micro-insurance. On the one hand, the rise in interest stems from the fact that micro-insurance could help poor households to protect themselves from major risks and financial shocks and is thereby seen as a potential tool for promoting development and innovation in developing countries. On the other hand, commercial insurers are starting to acknowledge the potential gains in this huge, untapped market. A recent study by SwissRe estimates, for example, that the market could amount to 4 billion people, being worth up to USD 40 billion. Nonetheless, market penetration remains low and is roughly at 2-3%. Typical problems faced are poor infrastructure, little understanding of insurance products and low take-up rates. It seems necessary to investigate how micro-insurance can reach more people and help achieving development goals and how the global society can contribute to accelerating this process.

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How can micro-insurance reach the objective of efficiently insuring the poor to retain the financial gains achieved during the development process? What is the impact of micro-insurance on economic development? How can the supply of micro-insurance be improved? Given the close linkages between micro-credits, micro-savings and micro-insurance, how can the lessons learned in micro-

finance be transferred to micro-insurance? What is the best way of targeting farmers in remote rural areas and the poorest of the poor? How is it possible to convince poorly educated people that insurance is beneficial?

Funding Social Enterprises

The global financial crisis has raised fundamental questions about capitalism. Questions of morals in society and business have regained momentum, demanding more acceptance of responsibility for a sustainable, value-oriented society, particularly from business. With this in mind, the growing social business sector might be one of many solutions to the transformation of the capitalist system.

Using the methodology of capitalism for social outcomes, social enterprises have inherently long-term goals and, in the process of fulfilling these goals, they benefit society. But although the sector has grown fast, it is still very small. One reason is the lack of funding. In the aftermath of the crisis, investors willing to put their money into potentially high-risk and moderate-return social enterprises may be particularly hard to find.

Tax incentives could foster investment in social businesses, making it more attractive for investors to put their money into such ventures. In addition, social enterprises can be funded partly by charity supporting the purely social activities of those companies. What is the optimal mix between private, institutional and governmental funding and

charity? Which ones should these enterprises target primarily?

What kinds of institutions and private actors would be willing to invest in social businesses? How can relatively small social enterprises be visible and attract large investment funds, particularly in regions where traditional market infrastructure is lacking? These funds would be able to raise the capital that is needed to bring the enterprises' social impact to a larger scale.

Most financial assets are focused on investors that want to maximize their financial return. Are some of these asset classes nevertheless relevant for social investment or are new asset classes needed? Since social businesses target social issues at large, what is the role of broad-based measures such as "crowd funding"? Are there regulatory procedures that need to be changed to allow different kinds of funding with different kinds of risks, duration of investment and measurement of returns?

For investors to fund social businesses, social impact needs to be transparently and clearly measured. If social businesses want to attract big institutional investors, then it must become easier to

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compare investment opportunities in social (and financial) terms. If this is not done, it will impede investments in those enterprises. Hence the mea-

surement needs to be clear and precise. Should governments define and regulate how social impact is measured?

Improving Retirement and Health Choices

It is widely accepted that the ageing population poses cost challenges for society. Increased longevity raises the health care and other costs of supporting the old precisely when labor forces in many countries are shrinking or growing more slowly than in the past. Much of the debate on how to handle these problems has focused on either scaling back benefits or somehow increasing the degree of preparedness to pay these costs through more savings today. Yet both options have proved difficult to advance.

Given pressures on the budgets of governments and private employers, as well as the difficulty of cutting benefits, it is important to examine new structures of benefits and decision-making. One inefficiency is that many pension and related health care systems offer individuals little choice, yet individuals and households have heterogeneous needs.

Are the existing structures of health and retirement systems the best possible? Could a more productive system be designed that uses scarce resources more effectively? What is the state of the evidence on the degree of heterogeneity in individual choice? How can people be offered more choices of levels of benefits and risk?

Are account-based systems an effective way of allowing more choice? How can it be ensured that more effective choices are made as result? If individuals are permitted more flexibility, outcomes will also be heterogeneous, so how can society manage the implications of differing outcomes? What other issues are there allowing individuals more choice?

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Board Diversity and Corporate Governance

The global financial crisis has led to demands for greater transparency in corporate practices. But less attention has been paid to whom the players should be in this new environment. Corporate boards across the world generally have a predominance of male directors. Research shows a lack of diversity in terms of gender, race/ethnicity and international expertise at a time when “global” defines the business climate.

How can corporate boards become more reflective of stakeholders that have become more diverse in terms of consumers, workers, communities and shareholders? Is it desirable to change boards’ composition? If such changes are to proceed, by what methods should they be implemented? There are a variety of possibilities, including

legislated mandates or quotas for women directors; Corporate Governance Commissions and Stock Exchange requirements on board diversity; and institutional shareholders pushing to nominate and create their own database of diverse directors.

Which of these possibilities, if any, are worth putting into practice and where? How are these measures expected to affect companies’ profitability? How could board diversity be accelerated without legislative mandates? Which measures can be expected to result in more women in senior management? If such changes are made, what impact, if any, will they have on corporate governance?

The Global Polity



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Avoiding Currency Wars and Ensuring Balanced Global Recovery

When recessions are severe and global, like the one triggered by the global financial crisis, they tend to lead to competitive devaluations of currencies. Such interventions raise unnecessary trade tensions, especially if accompanied by protectionist measures. The result could be a large disruption of global trade and further worsening of the global recession. As the experience of the Great Depression clearly shows, the consequences of currency and trade wars would be felt by businesses, consumers and governments around the world. What is needed is a coordinated plan of action, involving all trading partners, to ensure a balanced global recovery. The plan must address three interconnected issues: the exchange rate system, global imbalances and excessive reserve accumulation. First, is there room for coordinated policy interventions that ensure a balanced global recovery, thereby avoiding competitive devaluations?

Second, to what extent is a global recession linked to global trade imbalances and to differences in exchange rate regimes? What roles can international institutions, primarily the International Monetary Fund, play in monitoring global imbalances?

Third, are there means to reduce the massive accumulation of foreign reserves, especially by countries with pegged exchange rates, which have accompanied global imbalances? What is the scope for using capital control measures as substitutes for foreign reserve accumulation? Is exchange rate stabilization necessarily better for business or can firms cope with exchange rate risks on their own?

Internet Governance Structures

ZBW SESSION

The rapid development of the internet has prompted a debate about how to shape internet governance, a project that is still very much in its infancy. It can be assumed that whoever controls the basic structure of the internet (what are known as “critical internet resources”) also has the power to exercise control over content. Hence the conceptualization of a suitable governance institution is of crucial importance for the future of the internet as a free means of communication. Whether

this institution is linked to a specific state, a supra-national organization, an international non-governmental organization or some kind of user- or supplier-determined group will be paramount for the guarantee of wise content regulation.

An internet governance body should be guided by principles that are acceptable for stakeholders from government, business and civil society. These principles have to be accepted by the whole internet community. They could be derived

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from basic human rights, state security considerations, privacy and copyright rules and/or the desire to exploit the economic potential of the internet. But the motives of different stakeholders often contradict each other. The most problematic case is when national security, political, ethical, commercial and religious reasons are brought forward to limit the diffusion of information and access to knowledge sources. Internet governance is supposed to reconcile these concerns with the free flow of information.

One of the pre-eminent features of the internet is its high potential for product, service and process innovation that can contribute substantially to economic growth. This potential can only be developed if commercial interests can be pursued through the networks. Hence, internet governance is not only a political concern but also an essentially economic concern.

What are the key values that should underpin internet governance? What would be adequate organizational arrangements to implement the guiding values at an international level? In what way are various technical stages of development and regulatory systems appropriate for creating solutions?

Is self-regulation of the internet (with private sector leadership) superior to government managed systems? What are the conditions for self-regulation to work? Would a supranational internet governance body with decision-making authority be an effective instrument for promoting management of the network that is both efficient and politically, socially and culturally balanced?

Identifying and Preventing Future Security Threats

The last decade has clearly demonstrated that the nature of threats to international security has changed significantly. Structural challenges, such as terrorism, cyber-attacks and nuclear proliferation, have created an entirely new security environment. National states' monopoly on using force is eroding, state boundaries have lost much of their importance and private actors have become increasingly powerful in international security.

History demonstrates that many security threats would never have grown into a fully-fledged problem, if they had been identified and addressed at an earlier stage. Today, leaders and societies have to act as early as possible to reduce the probabili-

ty that risks develop their potential of turning into serious threats for to regional or global security. It is vital to identify potential scenarios where terrorism, insurgency, nuclear proliferation or cyber-attacks could evolve from being abstract and hypothetical menaces into posing real and severe problems —and seeking tangible solutions for prevention.

In terms of counterterrorism, counterinsurgency and political engagement, how should governments and international organizations deal with non-state aggressors in present and future conflicts? How can weak governments that are threat-

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ened by non-state aggressors be supported most efficiently?

How much damage can possibly be done by cyber-attacks? How should states that are perpetrators be addressed?

Can the emergence of new nuclear powers and potential regional nuclear armament races be stopped? How likely is the threat of terrorism using weapons of mass destruction?

In what respects are the threats of terrorism, cyber-attacks and nuclear proliferation inter-related? What responses follow from these inter-relationships? How should strategies to address these threats—by governments, international organizations and private enterprises—become inter-related?

Norms for Global Governance

The need to manage systemic global risks and to promote global social goods requires better global governance. The accountability of national leaders to their citizens is often in conflict with the need to act in the global public interest. This tension is apparent in problems as diverse as the global financial crisis and problems involving climate change, freshwater scarcity and ocean acidification.

In the aftermath of great crises of the past, conferences such as Vienna (1815), Bretton Woods and San Francisco (1944–45) and Paris (1951) established shared normative frameworks that reflected prevailing values and served to define aspects of

the international environment for many decades. Some suggest that today's challenges and the risk of a looming tragedy of the commons cry out for a similar effort.

To address the challenges of global governance, what norms of behavior would be appropriate and desirable? How could such norms be accepted despite the divergence of cultures and values in the world? Which specific global problems could be mitigated through the adoption of such norms? How would these norms transform individual, social, national and international behavior?

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Mobilizing Global Capital for Emerging Infrastructure Needs

The world may be on the cusp of an era of enormous capital investments. This boom will be driven by growth in emerging markets as well as the need to replace and repair part of the capital stock in developed economies. Demand for sustainable infrastructure in the broadest sense will be particularly high and it will come at a time when strained public balance sheets call for austerity, leaving little room for public investment programs.

This raises the question of how long-term capital (from private and sovereign sources) can be mobilized in the most effective way to achieve public policy objectives and meet citizens' needs. While private and sovereign investors with long investment horizons should, in principle, find some characteristics of infrastructure investments attractive (predictable cash flows, possible inflation protection, etc.), a number of serious obstacles stand in the way of making considerably more private capital available.

Obstacles include political risk, particularly in sensitive areas of public services, lack of clear public policies on the development of public-private partnerships, legislative and regulatory bottlenecks in the fields of procurement, concessions and targeted subsidies, inadequate institutional capacity and capital market imperfections that have prevented infrastructure investment taking off as an asset class.

What are the key barriers facing the private sector when planning to make public infrastructure investments in the broadest sense? How does this differ between developed economies and emerging markets? How can governments best tackle these constraints and encourage new capital? Are there market instruments that can help?

Who should lead the financing of revenue-earning public infrastructure and how should risks be allocated? Should certain types of project—for example, high cost, politically sensitive ones—be left solely in the public domain? What is the potential to expand private financing beyond infrastructure investments? What measures could be most effective in creating a favorable legal and regulatory environment for long-term investment: further development of internationally accepted standards of best practices, development of model laws (possibly on a regional level) and strengthening enforcement?

How could international financial institutions help to enhance the stability and predictability of investment, thus mitigating private sector risks in long-term infrastructure investment? Would the participation of international financial institutions in pilot projects provide the basis for their wider application?

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Managing Adaptation to Climate Change in the Developing World

In policy discussions of climate change, mitigation has been the main focus to date but adaptation to climate change is moving up the policy agenda. Simulation models suggest that the negative effects of climate change disproportionately fall on the developing world. Some argue that such effects have already started to become visible in the form of agricultural damage, displacement of people by floods, etc.

Moreover, the poor have very limited capacities and resilience for coping with climate change. Focusing on adaptation in low-income countries can therefore yield a large benefit in terms of social welfare. The conditions in low-income countries are different from those in the developed world, calling for research and planning tailored to individual countries.

Possible solutions for the problem of climate change adaptation in the developing world include technology transfer, financing mechanisms for adaptation, grass roots initiatives and national

adaptation plans. These solutions can be part of policy-making or private initiatives.

Where should priorities be set: on grass roots initiatives or centralized “top-down” adaptation plans? How does autonomous adaptation by local firms, households and communities interact with national or regional policy-making on adaptation, taking consideration of uncertainty about the magnitude of climate-induced changes? Is there a new climate-resilient development path and how do incentives for governments and donors have to be changed to turn the wheel towards such a path?

Which combinations of adaptation strategies are mutually reinforcing and which ones conflict with each other? For example, do domestic and international climate change migration and technology transfer reinforce each other by way of a strong flow of ideas and remittances, or do they conflict with each other because of a brain drain from strongly affected regions?

Dealing with the Race for Agricultural Land

It is becoming increasingly difficult to satisfy rising global demand for agricultural products in a sustainable way. Climate change, a rising world population with changing diets, increasing urbanization and industrialization and rising production of non-food crops all raise the global demand for agricultural land. How can population growth, food consumption patterns, climate patterns and land use be brought into a sustainable equilibrium? What international trade arrangements, environ-

mental policies, nutritional trajectories and land use patterns are required for this purpose?

Financially strong private and public investors, mainly from Asia and the Middle East, have been buying (or renting on a long-term basis) arable land in Africa, Eastern Europe and Central and Southeast Asia. On the one hand, these deals are often referred to as “land grabs”. As many of these investments are done in countries with an already tight nutrition situation and unstable political re-

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gimes, such as Sudan, the Philippines, Pakistan and Cambodia, they might cause problems for the local population.

On the other hand, investment in the agricultural markets in these countries is urgently needed and thus they could provoke a reactivation or development of rural areas. So it is not clear whether these developments should be called “land grabs” or “opportunities for development”. But it is essential to ensure that businesses, governments and civil society share the burden of turning “land grabs” into sustainable opportunities for development.

How can governments and businesses make sure that the gains to be achieved in agricultural productivity are shared in a way that balances the needs of populations of both recipient and investor countries? What are the effects of these investments on food security and poverty in these

countries? What are the key issues to be taken into account while assessing the social and environmental impacts of proposed investments?

What is the role of land rights (including customary land rights) in rural areas in helping the people in recipient countries to avoid being arbitrarily dispossessed of their land and to obtain better deals from incoming investors? How can local satisfaction be increased to ensure the sustainability of long-term land deals? What mechanisms can be used to guarantee the transparency of all the transactions to avoid corruption charges?

What could be the contribution of international organizations to ensure that land deals maximize the investments’ contributions to sustainable development? Does there need to be international regulation to govern these “land grabs” to make sure that they benefit the local population and the larger society?

Water Scarcity and Virtual Water Trade

Two fifths of the world’s population faces water shortages. During the coming decades, water scarcity is expected to rise as a result of a rapid increase in the demand for water due to population growth, urbanization and increasing consumption of water per capita. In addition, climate change is expected to influence the supply of water, modifying the regional distribution of freshwater resources.

Agriculture is the largest consumer of freshwater resources and consequently highly vulnerable to changes in water availability. International trade in food products is not only a key variable in global

food security; it is also a key variable in agricultural water management. As water becomes scarcer, importing goods that require abundant water for their production may save water in water-scarce regions.

Is virtual water trade a realistic option for managing water scarcity beyond providing information on the water content of products? For which countries can virtual water trade be a meaningful option to cope with water scarcity and to what extent will water-short countries rely on domestic food production to ensure food security and avoid market volatilities? What kinds of incentives and

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administrative structures are needed to realize benefits from virtual water trade? Under what conditions will virtual water trade improve the global use of freshwater resources?

How will small-scale farmers in water-short regions be affected by and react to such a change in policy? What policy measures are needed to

ensure that poor people benefit from virtual water imports? How can poor, water-short countries finance imports of water-intensive agricultural products? What are the limiting factors for a successful use of the concepts and how can they be overcome (for example, via international trade law, trade liberalization and agricultural subsidies)?

Reducing the Water and Waste Footprints of Megacities

The United Nations estimates that the number of megacities with a population of more than 10 million will triple from 20 in 2003 to 61 in 2015. It is estimated that more than nine tenths of urban growth will occur in developing nations, with four fifths of urban growth occurring in Asia and Africa.

Mega-urban societies are constantly challenged by complex problems, leading to the emergence of new and multifaceted social, economic and political organizational forms. Even without the anticipated growth, cities are facing problems with the provision of essential services, such as accessible and affordable water supply and waste management, leading to risks of negative health and environmental outcomes. But while the water and waste footprints of cities are enormous, they also offer potential for providing resources through recycling.

How can the water footprint of cities be reduced through efficient water use, capture and use of urban run-off and the safe reuse of water in agriculture? What are the opportunities to recover scarce resources (for example, phosphorus) and reuse waste water?

Deficient service provision in developing and emerging countries has led to the development of vibrant informal economies around water provision and waste recycling. How can service structures be changed without negatively affecting people who are dependent on these markets for their livelihoods? Can informal providers be integrated into public service delivery? How can the governability of the informal sector be increased?

Financial constraints make emulation of Western models difficult and infrastructural solutions such as water-borne sanitation systems are questioned for their environmental and economic viability. What are feasible options for financing improvements in water and waste management? Can public-private partnerships contribute to a solution of waste and water problems? What is the role of international organizations in this context? Is linking emissions trading to financing improvements in water and waste management a promising approach?

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Strategies for Climate Engineering

Diminishing emissions budgets on one side and increasing risks of catastrophic damages from climate change on the other may require rapid response options such as climate engineering. Climate engineering measures can basically be distinguished by whether they aim at decreasing atmospheric carbon concentration or directly influencing the earth's radiation balance.

The first group of measures—"carbon dioxide removal"—has many similarities to existing emission abatement measures. They are rather expensive and would need several decades to have a significant influence on climate change mitigation. But they do address the root of the problem.

The second group of measures—"solar radiation management"—constitutes a new option for climate change mitigation. Several of these measures have the potential to counteract anthropogenic climate change on the timescale of years rather than decades, with estimated costs much lower than existing abatement measures. But on their own, these measures might have several undesirable side effects and they would not address the root of the problem because atmospheric carbon concentration would be only indirectly affected.

Such measures might provide a valuable risk management tool, but they might also involve severe

distributional effects because temperature reduction would vary locally and precipitation patterns would be affected. Furthermore, the measures might undermine emission abatement efforts and they are not expected to be accepted by the public.

What could be an optimal global research strategy for climate engineering? What would be the best institutional design for research on climate engineering and its potential applications? Is it possible to integrate climate engineering into the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change? What could be a potential information, communication and involvement strategy for the public to allow a sensible and rational assessment and decision process?

How can the OECD, NATO, the European Union and other international organizations deal with unilateral decisions about the application of climate engineering? How can a climate change mitigation policy be developed that takes account of all anthropogenic influences on global temperatures—ranging from emissions of greenhouse gases that influence thermal absorption through emissions of black carbon that influence solar absorption to surface modifications that influence solar reflection?

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Pioneering Smart Electricity Systems

The nuclear catastrophe in Japan in March 2011 radically changed many preconceptions around the world about energy for the future. Before then, many countries with nuclear power plants sought a constant or rising share of nuclear energy in the mix, while today the future of nuclear energy is unsettled. At the same time, the threat of climate change requires restrictions on the use of fossil fuels such as coal for electricity generation.

In the face of this dual challenge, severe cuts in the global use of conventional electricity sources are regarded as inevitable. The hope of policy-makers, environmentalists and entrepreneurs rests on electricity demand management. According to this concept, electricity demand could be shifted by an external system operator, making it possible to shift electricity load from peak hours to off-peak hours and to save idle capacity. In addition, demand could be adapted to fluctuating electricity supply from renewable sources.

But a precondition for electricity demand management is adaptation of the electricity grid to allow for bidirectional communication between the operator controlling electricity sources and grid stability on the one hand and the electricity sinks on the other.

Bidirectional communication within a “smart grid” is not a mere technical specification. It is a gate-

way for new players in the electricity market (including, for example, technology companies and manufacturers of electrical appliances) and a challenge for the existing market structure. It requires regulation that is just as “smart” as the new electricity market.

Which concrete technical obstacles hinder the development of electricity demand management and “smart grids” that allow for bidirectional communication? What investments are necessary for this purpose? Can these investments be left to private companies or will public finance be necessary?

How will new players in the electricity markets challenge the business models of established incumbents? How can the transition of electricity markets foster increasing competition and efficiency? What is a socially desirable regulatory framework for these new markets? How can suppliers of electricity and “smart” appliances get end users on board? What tariff structure could provide the appropriate incentives for private households?

Which value added services of smart metering can be promoted? How can the communication structure of a “smart” electricity system be protected against cyber-crime? How can consumer concerns about data privacy be addressed?

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With increasing public awareness of climate and sustainability issues and prices for fossil energy sources rising, green technologies have emerged as a viable and promising field for business growth as well as for distinctive policy-making. Previously neglected by mainstream political agendas, governments and companies, nowadays initiatives to foster a “Green New Deal” are widespread—mostly in resource-dependent countries and regions such as the European Union, the United States, China and Japan.

Green technologies are heavily dependent on numerous limited mineral resources, the supply of which mainly originates in developing or emerging countries. Access to these resources has thus gained strategic importance for technology businesses and the countries in which they are based. For example, debate about China’s quasi-monopoly in the market for “rare earths” has triggered a reorientation towards resource policy, so far culminating in considerations about interlinking development aid with resource contracts.

Without supranational coordination and a timely combination of policies on the one hand and a shift in the focus of businesses to resource-efficient and sustainable business practices on the other

hand, a race for mineral resources will evolve not only between companies but also between nations.

Are market forces sufficient to induce green business practices or do governments need to establish an appropriate political framework? Which characteristics must a global level playing field in the international mineral resources market exhibit to ensure fair development conditions? Is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative sufficient to provide good governance in extraction countries, taking account of the widespread detrimental effects of exploration and exploitation of resource deposits, such as environmental degradation and geopolitical conflicts?

What is the role of renewable energy companies in ensuring that their demand for strategic minerals does not foster a “resource curse” in the exporting countries? Are any mineral resources likely to be indispensable for sustainable development technologies? How big is the potential for substitution? Are “closed loop supply chains” feasible across industries to boost resource efficiency? Is it necessary to expand a company’s product responsibility horizon to encompass the entire lifecycle?

Roundtables and Plenaries



Mittelstand Roundtables—Maritime Industry

Rules for Safer Seaways: Challenges and Opportunities for Maritime Governance

Investing into Oceans, Benefiting from Oceans: Which Role for the Maritime Industry?

Rules for Safer Seaways: Challenges and Opportunities for Maritime Governance

Safe seaways are essential for the international exchange of goods and thus for the well-being of people via trade. But safety is no longer a free good. It is not only threatened by piracy but also by risks resulting from the operation of sub-standard vessels, by the vagaries of terrorist attacks on ports and by uncontrolled transport of hazardous products. Such threats call for new rule-making, preferably at a multilateral or even global level. But the example of the International Maritime

Organization shows that satisfactory rule-making faces barriers of unilateralism, protectionist abuse and inefficiencies in enforcement.

This Roundtable will aim to go beyond the existing legal regime of navigation and consider the need to balance freedom of navigation with the task of avoiding the risks of cross-border damages that occur because of inadequate rules.

Investing into Oceans, Benefiting from Oceans: Which Role for the Maritime Industry?

Economically, oceans pose the challenge of competitive uses. On the one hand, they are factors of production as a depository for waste, a medium of transport and a source of both renewable and exhaustible resources. On the other hand, they supply public goods by protecting people against extinction.

Investing in both uses offers private and social gains. Private maritime industries cannot always internalize the gains and may therefore underinvest in oceans to the detriment of society. But public authorities often lack financial means and fail to induce private enterprises to pay for public goods and services offered by oceans.

It is for these reasons that the development of maritime industries has visibly lagged behind the

economic use of land and terrestrial resources. With technological innovation, the exhaustion of many terrestrial resources and more public investment in maritime research, the scope for private maritime industries has improved in recent decades. So too has knowledge about the balancing of private and public maritime goods and services.

This Roundtable will bring together investment strategies of the German maritime industry and the interests of society as a whole in maintaining the potential of oceans as a source of public goods. It will discuss mechanisms for allocating resources to produce private or public goods via pricing or governmental rules.

Roundtables and Plenaries



Roundtables

- New Dimensions of Trade Barriers
- Rethinking Energy Policy
- Global Economic Scenarios
- State Building in Pakistan
- Global Economic Fellows' Projects
- Aiding the Emerging States of Northern Africa

New Dimensions of Trade Barriers

The impact of trade barriers is far from a new topic, but it has acquired new dimensions as a result of much increased e-commerce activities by private individuals combined with growing demand for more security within all means of transport. Until relatively recently, international trade was typically organized for export businesses that serve import businesses in another country, which might then might distribute to private households. Exporting and importing of goods was never easy, but it had its well known rules, depending on “importer of record” or commodities and values being shipped.

Terrorist acts have led to new considerations about whether and how goods are allowed to be shipped. Some countries require very specific screening procedures before goods leave the exporting countries; others ignore security related-screening process in the upstream supply chain and require screening on arrival. Extensive data exchange is requested on the potential risk of goods being shipped. This is a problem when there are millions of lightweight, low value items for private recipients requiring proper documentation and data for electronic clearance systems, as well as being subject to additional screening ef-

forts. It all leads to increased costs, which very often are above the value of the shipped commodities.

Both the traditional and modern commercial export-import process are unsuitable for low value goods delivered to private households. Procedures are sometimes missing and vary from country to country. The traditional postal network only offers delivery by postal workers, who collect duties and taxes at the doorstep—if the recipient is at home. Millions of lightweight, low value goods cannot bear cumbersome security procedures in the same way as high value goods. Nor can they follow different rules by destination country, unclear importing procedures and potentially no alternative delivery options than duties and taxes to be collected from the receiver on delivery.

How can customs and security authorities, governments, shipping associations and transport companies use technology to create a global framework for easy, low cost, secure and risk-assessed global trade in lower value goods to be delivered to private households with duties and taxes paid upfront in a timely process?

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Rethinking Energy Policy

The global portfolio of energy sources entails a significant share of nuclear-based power and so do various projections for the energy sector to achieve the necessary carbon emission reductions. But the nuclear catastrophe in Japan in March 2011 has simplified the question about the optimal share of nuclear-based power into the question of whether it should be used at all.

Many people's knee-jerk answer is no—but that in turn raises questions about climate change. Even if it is not expected to happen immediately, unmitigated climate change involves severe risks of catastrophic events, which, as in the case of the disintegration of the Greenland or Antarctica ice shields, would affect the lives of billion of people.

So the global challenge is to deal with two kinds of risk—the risk of nuclear catastrophe and the risk of climate catastrophe. But both catastrophes involve such high levels of uncertainty that it is very difficult to determine the underlying risks—even if ethical considerations allow the discussion of acceptable levels for risks related to such catastrophes.

Thinking about the world's future energy portfolio, it is essential to bear in mind that energy is not only essential for economic growth but also

for poverty reduction in developing countries. Emerging countries such as China and India need more and more energy—which is expected to be to a large extent nuclear or fossil fuel-based because of the lower operational costs. In particular coal is still available in abundance and there is no chance that fossil fuel scarcity will resolve the climate change problem by itself.

Facing these challenges requires a profound discussion about a new energy strategy. Should nuclear-based energy remain in the future energy portfolio? Should gas, the fossil energy carrier with the lowest emission rate, play an important role? Could there be a renaissance in the use of coal for energy while related carbon emissions are captured and stored and, if so, are there enough storage facilities?

Will there be a global boom in renewable energy provision? Is climate change inevitable or are there other ways to deal with climate change than controlling carbon emissions? How can a broad social consensus be achieved about the appropriate energy mix—with respect to public concerns about the risks of nuclear power, carbon capture and storage and climate change, as well as public anxiety about high energy bills?

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Global Economic Scenarios

What global economic scenarios are possible over a forecasting horizon of the next five to ten years? The objective of this workshop is to identify upside and downside risks for the world economy — and the implications for economic policy. The time frame has been chosen because:

- (1) It is short enough to ensure that the current economic situation (with all its fuzzy and sometimes contradictory symptoms) is reflected as a starting point in all scenarios and existing distortions (disequilibria) do not fade out in a theoretical long run. The focus will not be on discussing alternative equilibria but on developing plausible adjustment paths for the foreseeable future.
- (2) It is long enough to allow non-cyclical factors (including political decisions) to have a significant impact. These fundamentals add to the adjustment processes resulting from existing cyclical tensions.

Within this general framework a specified subject area will be analyzed by making use of scenario

techniques. Starting from a baseline scenario, the impact of different settings for major driving factors (varying assumptions, alternative political decisions, etc.) on key outcomes such as economic growth or trade flows can be isolated. Bringing together experts from different institutions and a variety of underlying analytical skills will contribute to the robustness of the results.

A large part of workshop will be devoted to discussing the set of driving factors that are expected to have the most important impact over the next five to ten years.

The formal aspects of modeling and simulation techniques, along with methodological reflections (such as key characteristics of the underlying scenario types, interaction of subjective expert knowledge and econometrics, quality standards and evaluation of medium-term scenarios) will be uploaded to the Virtual GES.

Roundtables and Plenaries



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State Building in Pakistan

Pakistan has emerged as a top priority for the international community, primarily because of the impact of instability there on international security. Many countries have substantially increased aid flows to Pakistan in an effort to improve its governance, growth prospects and indicators of social development. The results to date have been limited, but making a large impact with the relatively small amount of resources (people and money) available to aid agencies is extremely challenging given the scale of the country's myriad development problems.

This Roundtable will aim to improve this record by bringing together leaders from academia and government in Pakistan with representatives from major donors to produce a series of practical proposals that can multiply the impact of this assistance.

The Roundtable will provide a platform for an open discussion of Pakistan's development challenges and a forum for brainstorming on what might be useful for development efforts. By asking the right questions on what is most needed, what is most practicable given local conditions and what is the best ways to achieve things, the Roundtable will aim to create a permanent framework that allows

Pakistani leadership and ownership of a series of initiatives, which can be supported financially and technically by foreign partners.

The Roundtable will seek incremental, tangible results rather than trying to implement overly ambitious schemes that might get bogged down in Pakistan's complex environment. Among the ideas for consideration:

- Empowering women entrepreneurs, possibly by increasing their access to training, information, trade opportunities, public contracts, infrastructure, business forums and a variety of financial products that can help them grow their businesses.
- Increasing the availability of energy, possibly by developing a small-scale distributed energy product that enables reliable access to power for rural consumers or by creating a mechanism to promote the industrial-scale rollout of non-diesel, micro-power systems.
- Augmenting the incomes of peasant farmers, possibly by improving their access to irrigation, high-yielding seeds, fertilizer, farm credit, electrification, storage facilities and training.

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Global Economic Fellows' Projects

This Roundtable offers selected Global Economic Fellows a platform for a discussion of their project with an invited expert and the GES community. Each project formulates a concrete solution proposal to a specific challenge addressed in a GES panel. All proposed solutions relate to the goal of poverty reduction, with a focus on education and access to knowledge resources:

Smita Anand's project addresses the challenge of 'Insuring the Poor' by promoting the development of health-related insurance mechanisms. The innovative approach of Smita's project lies in its focus on the demand side, emphasizing the pressing need to generate demand for health insurance among the poor through capacity-building measures at the grassroots level.

Barath Venkatesh's project addresses the challenge of 'Reinventing Education'. Barath proposes a concrete answer to the question of how to make better quality education affordable in rural regions of India. After studying the market for private schools in rural India, he has developed a 'school financing product' designed to take account of the many constraints of the market.

Anne Gitonga's project relates to 'Open Innovation and Access to Knowledge' aiming to facilitate access to and commercialization of innovation and Intellectual property products developed in the micro and small enterprise sector in Kenya. Anne's innovative idea is the establishment of a 'national innovation center' supporting a twofold 'inventor-investor' and 'inventor-financiers' strategy.

Kathrin Höckel's project relates to the challenges of 'Reinventing Education' and 'Improving Retirement and Health Choices' in developed countries. Kathrin proposes a policy scheme to address i) how current structures of retirement can be improved and ii) how the human capital of older generations can be used to educate, mentor and care for the younger generation. She argues that a generational contract in the form of 'senior service' can be established through tax incentives and pension supplements, with overall gains for society and welfare systems.

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Aiding the Emerging States of Northern Africa

Northern Africa has attracted renewed international attention since the 'jasmine revolution' in Tunisia. But after the fall of Hosni Mubarak in Egypt, the civil war and NATO intervention in Libya and the bloodshed in Bahrain and Syria, Western countries are far from agreement on ways to aid the transition in Northern Africa.

While countries like Egypt and Tunisia seem to be promising candidates for emerging new democracies, several key challenges lie ahead that will shape the future of these states and their relations with Western countries. Answers to these challenges will help the international community on how to move ahead to avoid chaos, further wars and large streams of refugees. Action must be taken soon to aid the successful building of states and markets in Northern Africa.

What initiatives can Western nations take to aid the emerging states of Northern Africa?

In view of the evidence that agricultural protectionism impoverishes African farmers, should the European Union and other countries eliminate their subsidies on agricultural products and trade barriers that damage these African countries?

How can enterprise formation in these emerging states be promoted to permit business to become the motor of growth?

How can Western countries improve the trading environment for these countries by promoting infrastructure investment and efficient state bureaucracies?

Is it possible to avoid imposing a Western economic and political blueprint on these countries, while encouraging the creation of governing institutions that help form cohesive societies necessary to promote self-reliant development?

How can donor countries encourage the elites in the emerging states to focus on state building?

Should outsiders seek to circumvent obstructive or inefficient national governments and work directly with the people and local institutions of weak states?

How can Western countries provide more aid in the education of the skilled workers who will be vital to economic development?

Should Europe hasten implementation of the vision of a 'Union for the Mediterranean', which was developed with the aim of contributing to political, economic and social development in the region as a whole, and as a basic framework for resolving conflicts?

Roundtables and Plenaries



Plenaries

Transformational Insights into Global Problem-Solving
Holistic Approaches to Future Challenges

Transformational Insights into Global Problem-Solving

This plenary will consist of a sequence of five 10-minute presentations, followed by a discussion by the panel of presenters and questions from the audience. Each presenter will be an eminent leader from academia, politics, business or civil society and the plenary will be moderated by a well known opinion leader.

Each presentation will consist of a concise, novel statement of a well-defined global problem, along

with a path-breaking solution proposal. The presentation is meant to be a transformational insight into global problem-solving, calling for concrete steps towards addressing a major global challenge and inspiring decision-makers to act accordingly.

Holistic Approaches to Future Challenges

There is widespread agreement that many of the most important global challenges are interconnected. Examples include the climate-energy-resource nexus; the poverty-food-water-energy nexus; the interconnection between private and public debt, macroeconomic stabilization policy and growth; the interconnection between pension, health and employment systems; and many more. How are the interconnections among global problems to be addressed—economically, socially and politically? What holistic forms of governance are required to deal with these interconnections? In this increasingly multi-polar world, to what degree should reliance be placed on “hard governance”—

institutions, laws and regulations—versus “soft governance”—shared incentives and shared visions? What is the trajectory of feasible steps whereby these problems could realistically be tackled and are there practical examples of such steps?

This plenary session will seek to avoid thinking in disciplinary silos. Instead, emphasis will be given to holistic thinking, taking full account of interconnections between global problems. The plenary will also aim to address the need for “holistic policy-making” that spans the political silos of government ministries and international organizations.

Selected Speakers 2008–2010

Business

Banerji, Shumeet	CEO, Booz & Company
Bulcke, Paul	CEO, Nestlé SA
Bürkner, Hans-Paul	President and CEO, The Boston Consulting Group
Bukhari, Nasir Ali Shah	Chairman, KASB Group
Conteh, Alieu	Chairman of the Board, African Wireless
Gopalakrishnan, Kris	CEO and Managing Director, InfoSys Technologies
Haley, John J.	Chairman of the Board and CEO, Towers Watson
Kotil, Temel	President and CEO, Turkish Airlines
Liu, Aolin	Executive Director of Research Department, China International Capital Corporation
Mack, Michael	CEO, Syngenta International
Maira, Arun	Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India
Obermann, René	CEO, Deutsche Telekom AG
Quintella, Sérgio F.	Member of the Board of Directors, Petrobras
Sabancı Dinçer, Suzan	Chairperson and Executive Board Member, Akbank
Salinas, Carlos C.	Chairman and CEO, Philippine Transmarine Carriers (PTC) Group of Companies
Schwenker, Burkhard	CEO, Roland Berger Strategy Consultants
Teyssen, Johannes	CEO, E.ON AG
Zou, Changzheng	President, Baosteel Europe; Chief Representative of Europe, Africa, Middle-East Region, Baosteel Group

Politics

Almunia, Joaquín	Vice President and Commissioner for Competition, European Commission
Al Qasimi, Sheikha Lubna	Minister of Foreign Trade, United Arab Emirates
Babacan, Ali	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State, Turkey
Başçı, Erdem	Governor, Central Bank of Turkey
Borg, Anders	Minister of Finance, Sweden
Cheng, Siwei	President, The Association for Soft Science Studies of China, Research Centre on Fictitious Economy and Data Science
Dinçer, Ömer	Minister of Labor and Social Security, Turkey
Erdoğan, Recep Tayyip	Prime Minister, Turkey
Ezin, H.E. Jean-Pierre	Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, African Union Commission
Gül, Abdullah	President, Turkey
Leterme, Yves	Prime Minister, Belgium
Manuel, Trevor	Minister in the Presidency, National Planning Commission, South Africa

Selected Speakers 2008–2010

Politics

Mwencha, H.E. Erastus J.O.	Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission
Ngilu, Charity Kaluki	Minister of Water and Irrigation, Kenya
Panitchpakdi, Supachai	Secretary-General, UNCTAD
Qureshi, Batool I.	Federal Secretary, The Ministry of Women Development, Pakistan
Rawlings, H.E. Jerry John	Former President, Ghana
Sanusi, Sanusi Lamido	Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria
Şimşek, Mehmet	Minister of Finance, Turkey
Stark, Jürgen	Member of the Executive Board, European Central Bank
Wainwright, Robert	Director, Europol
Weber, Axel	President, Central Bank of Germany

International and Non-Governmental Organizations

Agyeman-Rawlings, H.E. Nana Konadu	Former First Lady of Ghana and President of the 31st December Women's Movement
Brown, Lester	Founder and President, Earth Policy Institute
De Geus, Aart	Deputy Secretary General, OECD, Bertelsmann Stiftung; Designated Member of the Executive Board, Bertelsmann Stiftung
Ghani, Ashraf	Co-Founder, The Institute for State Effectiveness
Githongo, John	Vice President, Policy & Advocacy, World Vision International
Leape, James P.	Director General, WWF
Liswood, Laura	Secretary-General, Council of Women World Leaders; Senior Advisor, Goldman Sachs
Mirow, Thomas	President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Natividad, Irene	President, Global Summit of Women
Roy, Sanjit Bunker	Founder, Barefoot College

Academia

Akerlof, George A.	Nobel Laureate; Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley
Baldwin, Richard E.	Professor of International Economics, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
Buiter, Willem	Professor of European Political Economy, LSE
Collier, Paul	Professor of Economics, University of Oxford
Deutch, John	Institute Professor of Chemistry, MIT; Former Director of Central Intelligence
Ernst, Richard	Nobel Laureate; Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich

Selected Speakers 2008–2010

Academia

Guidotti, Pablo E.	Professor at the School of Government and Member of the Board of Directors, Universidad Torcuato di Tella, Argentina
Krueger, Anne O.	Professor of International Economics, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University; Senior Fellow, Stanford Center for International Development
Lindbeck, Assar	Professor of International Economics, Stockholm University
Maskin, Eric Stark	Nobel Laureate; Professor of Economics, Institute for Advanced Study
McFadden, Daniel L.	Nobel Laureate, Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley
Mundell, Robert	Nobel Laureate, Professor of Economics, Columbia University
Phelps, Edmund S.	Nobel Laureate; Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University
Shiller, Robert	Professor of Economics, Yale University
Spence, Michael	Nobel Laureate; Chairman, Commission on Growth and Development

Media

Alkin, Kerem	Economy Director, Bloomberg HT
Cabrini, Andrea	Director, ClassCNBC
Carr, Edward	Business Affairs Editor, The Economist
Cloete, Kim	Journalist, Moneyweb
Curry, Declan	Business Anchor, BBC News
Czymoch, Conny	Anchor and Journalist, Phoenix TV
Datta, Saugato	Economics Correspondent, The Economist
Glenny, Misha	Journalist and Author
Harvey, Fiona	Environment Correspondent, Financial Times
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Roy, Prannoy	President, New Delhi Television

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Weber, Axel	Professor for International Economy, Center for Macroeconomic Research, University of Cologne
Yu, Yongding	Director, Institute for World Economics and Politics, Beijing

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Visco, Ignazio	Deputy Director General and Member of the Governing Board, Central Bank of Italy
Yamaguchi, Yukata	Former Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Japan

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Panitchpakdi, Supachai	Secretary-General, UNCTAD
Thielen, Gunter	Chairman and CEO, Bertelsmann Stiftung

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Browne, Lord John	Managing Director and Managing Partner (Europe), Riverstone Holdings
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Chu, Victor L. L.	Chairman, First Eastern Investment Group
Cleary, Sean	Chairman, Strategic Concepts, South Africa; Executive Vice Chair, Future World Foundation, Switzerland
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Frost, David	Director General, British Chambers of Commerce
Haley, John J.	Chairman of the Board and CEO, Towers Watson
Hatzius, Jan	Chief Economist, Goldman Sachs
Mittal, Sunil Bharti	Chairman and Group CEO, Bharti Enterprises
Obermann, René	CEO, Deutsche Telekom
Regling, Klaus	CEO, European Financial Stabilization Fund
Schwartz, Rodney	CEO, ClearlySo
Walter, Norbert	Managing Director, Walter & Daughters Consult
Zemlin, Jim	Executive Director, Linux Foundation

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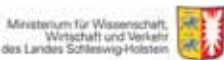
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