

Joint People's Bank of China-International Monetary Fund High-Level Conference

中国人民银行·国际货币基金组织高级别联合研讨会



# Macroeconomic and Financial Frameworks for Successful Implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative

加强宏观经济金融政策框架 进一步推进“一带一路”建设

APRIL 12, 2018

BEIJING, CHINA



中国人民银行  
THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA



国际货币基金组织

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国家金融研究院



创造市场，创造机会

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# Joint People's Bank of China-International Monetary Fund High-Level Conference on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

April 12, 2018

Beijing, China

The Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, often referred to as the “Belt and Road Initiative” was launched by President Xi Jinping in 2013. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) aims to promote policy dialogues, foster connectivity and cooperation in infrastructure, trade, finance, and ‘people-to-people exchanges’. It aims to connect Asia with Europe and Africa, through the Middle East and reaching Latin American countries. It is expected to raise significant resources from China and various other sources, including the private sector, to support development, mainly infrastructure development, and improve growth prospects.

The BRI has the potential to bring much-needed infrastructure to countries and facilitate trade and financial flows, thus acting as a source of growth and fostering international cooperation. Achieving these goals will require strong policy frameworks to ensure high-quality projects and sufficient macroeconomic and institutional capacity in partner countries to absorb investment flows, reap the benefits and manage the associated risks.

China has been working with its partners, including participating countries and international organizations, to make sure the BRI reaches its full potential and the benefits are shared as widely as possible. In particular, close cooperation with the IMF will help in promoting strong policy frameworks as an important pillar for the success of the BRI. The conference will discuss the policy frameworks needed for a successful BRI, with focus on those areas where the IMF in collaboration with other international financial institutions can offer policy advice and capacity building support. It will bring together high-level policy makers from China and a number of partner countries (from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America) to discuss their vision for a successful BRI and the policy frameworks needed to support it. The sessions will discuss particular topics where the Fund can offer specific policy advice, capacity building and tools, such as managing investment projects and increasing the efficiency of public investment, maintaining debt sustainability while scaling up infrastructure spending, and enhancing financial connectivity.

The conference is sponsored by the China-IMF Capacity Development Center (CICDC), Tsinghua University PBC School of Finance and the International Financial Corporation. The CICDC is a new IMF center funded by the Chinese government to provide training and other capacity development events for China and other IMF member countries, including those participating in the BRI.

# Macroeconomic and Financial Frameworks for Successful Implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative

Ritz Carlton, Financial Street  
Grand Ballroom (2nd Floor)

APRIL 11, 2018

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6:30 PM WELCOME DINNER HOSTED BY THE PBC AND THE IMF  
VENUE: Temple of Heaven (2nd Floor)

## Welcome Remarks

- ZHU Jun, Director-General, International Department, People's Bank of China
  - Changyong RHEE, Director, Asia and Pacific Department, IMF
  - Sharmini COOREY, Director, Institute for Capacity Development, IMF
  - XING Yujing, President, Shenzhen Sub-branch, People's Bank of China
  - ZHANG Yuanjun, President, Dalian Sub-branch, People's Bank of China
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APRIL 12, 2018

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8:15 AM REGISTRATION

8:45 AM WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS  
YI Gang, Governor, PBC  
Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, IMF

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9:15 AM Inauguration of China-IMF Capacity Development Center (CICDC)

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9:20-9:30 AM COFFEE BREAK

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9:30-10:45 AM SESSION I. What Can the BRI Do to Help Participating Countries?

*The BRI has the potential to boost growth and foster global integration through higher investment in infrastructure, greater trade integration (including integration into global value chains), and enhanced financial connectivity. As the Initiative moves forward, three key questions arise: (i) what are the main objectives and desirable outcomes, (ii) what are the possible risks or impediments, and (iii) what can policymakers do to enhance the benefits while minimizing potential risks, including by strengthening domestic institutions. This session will take stock of the experience so far and set the stage for the discussions that follow on specific policy frameworks.*

## Moderator

Markus RODLAUER, Deputy Director, Asia and Pacific Department, IMF

## High-Level Panelists

- FAN Hengshan, Deputy Secretary-General, National Development and Reform Commission, China
  - Dimitry KUMSISHVILI, First Vice Prime Minister, Georgia
  - Ahsan Iqbal CHAUDHARY, Minister of Planning/Interior, Pakistan
  - Dusan VUJOVIC, Minister of Finance, Serbia
  - WANG Yongsheng, Executive Vice President, China Development Bank
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10:45-11:00 AM COFFEE BREAK

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11:00 AM -12:15 PM **SESSION II. Macro-Financial Policy Implications of the BRI**

*The BRI can enhance financial connectivity and help bridge the gap between infrastructure needs in emerging markets/low income countries and China's surplus savings and investment capacity. In low-income countries, greater connectivity can foster financial development and inclusion, including by using fintech. However, there is a need to be conscious of debt sustainability risks, given the size of participating government BRI commitments, when scaled against current GDP, fiscal space, and foreign currency reserves. Rapid increases in financial flows could pose challenges to the typical pace and sequencing of financial deepening. Key questions include: (i) what types of financing arrangements would best mitigate macro-financial risks; (ii) what can authorities do to monitor effectively the buildup of risks to financial stability; and (iii) which micro- and macroprudential tools can effectively ameliorate the destabilizing impact of large-scale financial flows in shallow financial systems.*

**Moderator**

MA Jun, Director, Center for Finance and Development, Tsinghua National Institute of Financial Research

**High-Level Panelists**

- PAN Gongsheng, Deputy Governor, PBC
- Daniyar AKISHEV, Governor, National Bank of Kazakhstan
- Mario BERGARA, President, Central Bank of Uruguay
- Alamine OUSMANE MEY, Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Cameroon
- ERDEMBILEG Ochirkhuu, First Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Mongolia
- LIU Liange, President, The Export-Import Bank of China

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12:30-2:00 PM **LUNCHEON**

VENUE: Temple of Heaven (2nd Floor)

**Keynote Speech**

ZHU Min, President of National Institute of Financial Research, Tsinghua University and Former Deputy Managing Director, IMF

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2:15-3:30 PM **SESSION III. Strengthening Fiscal Frameworks for a Successful BRI**

*This session will focus on the importance of fiscal institutions and frameworks in achieving macroeconomic stability and supporting long-term inclusive growth, and the role that capacity building can play to strengthen institutions. A sound fiscal framework provides the basis for governmental policies that are sustainable and transparent, leading to effective policy decision-making. Topics to be explored include: medium-term fiscal frameworks, fiscal rules, identification and mitigation of fiscal risks, debt sustainability, medium-term revenue strategies (including customs and taxation of MNCs) and the scope of government operations (for example, monitoring of PPPs and SOEs).*

**Moderator**

Michael KEEN, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF

**High-Level Panelists**

- ZHU Guangyao, Vice Minister of Finance, China
  - Somdy DOUANGDY, Deputy Prime Minister, Lao PDR
  - Vache GABRIELIAN, Vice Prime Minister, Armenia
  - Malado KABA, Minister of Economy and Finance, Guinea
  - Eran WICKRAMARATNE, State Minister of Finance, Sri Lanka
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3:30-3:45 PM

COFFEE BREAK

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3:45-5:15 PM

### SESSION IV. Bringing in Other Stakeholders (e.g. Private Sector) to Maximize Benefits of BRI

*Strong and sustainable growth requires that public investment be accompanied by rising private investment. Indeed, to maximize the growth impact of BRI projects and ensure commercial and financial viability, bringing in private sector participation can help. This will foster strong project preparation, execution, and financing. Strengthening the business environment, including the institutional and regulatory frameworks for private sector activity, is an important objective in most BRI countries. This session will focus on how the BRI can successfully catalyze more private investment, including in infrastructure. The session will include IFIs experienced in managing such private sector participation, such as the IFC.*

#### Moderator

Hans Peter LANKES, Vice President, International Financial Corporation

#### High-Level Panelists

- Arkebe Oqubay METIKU, Minister and Special Advisor to the Prime Minister, Ethiopia
- Eddie YUE, Deputy Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and Director of the HKMA Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office (IFFO)
- WANG Yanzhi, President, Silk Road Fund
- Enzo QUATTROCIOCCHIE, Secretary General, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Michael ELLAM, Co-Head of Public Sector Banking, HSBC
- NAN Cunhui, Chairman, Chint Group
- John WOOLLACOTT, Senior Vice President, DP World

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5:15-5:45 PM

### CLOSING DISCUSSION

ZHU Jun, Director-General, International Department, PBC

Jihad AZOUR, Director, Middle East and Central Asia Department, IMF

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# BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION NOTES

## The Belt and Road Initiative\*

Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013 to chart new territory for international cooperation. Taking its name from the ancient trade routes, the initiative nevertheless transcends trade. The BRI—an abstract term—is essentially a new open platform on which countries in Eurasia and beyond can strengthen economic and cultural cooperation to achieve common prosperity. The BRI envisions a world of new economic growth, where win-win strategies are favored.

Five areas have been singled out to advance the BRI: policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial connectivity, and people-to-people bonds. The principles underpinning BRI are “extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits”. As such, the BRI is not a solo performance by China, but a chorus of participating countries. The Chinese government has actively promoted practical cooperation in all fields and is building a community of shared interests and responsibility, and a future featuring mutual political trust, economic integration, and cultural inclusiveness.

Financial connectivity is an important pillar of the BRI. Investment and financing cooperation requires joint effort from all BRI countries so that each country’s comparative strengths can be better exploited and economic complementarity transformed into new drivers of development. Besides, government resources are limited, which makes it necessary to encourage private sector participation in BRI. Sustainable investment and financing requires a market-based approach that allows businesses to play a leading role.

As highlighted by then People’s Bank of China Governor, ZHOU Xiaochuan, at the Thematic Session on Financial Connectivity during the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in May 2017, the key priorities to enhance cooperation in investment and financing with Belt and Road countries include:

- Promote financial connectivity under the BRI by tapping development finance.
- Encourage banks to expand networks and provide better financial services to facilitate trade and investment.
- Strengthen financial infrastructure connectivity and promote financial inclusion represented by community banks and internet/telecommunication payments.
- Promote use of local currencies in building the Belt and Road.
- Develop local capital markets, including equity and bond markets, and step up connectivity of equity and bond financing.

The BRI features mutual respect, trust, and benefits, as well as win-win cooperation and mutual learning between civilizations. As long as all BRI countries make concerted effort toward common goals, BRI prospects are bright.

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\* Coordinated by the People’s Bank of China

# SESSION I. What Can the BRI Do to Help Participating Countries?\*

## The Belt and Road Initiative holds promise for significant benefits...

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) envisages broad enhancement of connectivity, infrastructure, sustainable development, and people-to-people exchanges. In the economic sphere, key benefits include:

- **Addressing infrastructure gaps.** Infrastructure needs are large in many BRI partner countries, ranging from transport and energy infrastructure, to telecommunications and financial networks. New investment can be particularly beneficial to countries that struggle to attract sufficient private funding for such projects.
- **Strengthening trade and deepening value chains.** Trade flows between the BRI countries and China are already significant: around 40 percent of China's exports go to these countries and a third of imports come from them. Better infrastructure, especially regional transport, telecoms, and financial networks can increase trade flows, including among regional partners where trade and other connectivity is often still weak.
- **Raising employment and growth.** Building infrastructure is labor intensive. And employing local workers in BRI partner countries can raise employment directly and facilitate knowledge and technology transfer. Second-round effects on growth and employment from higher investment, more trade, and better financial connections can be substantial.

## ...while also implying potential risks and policy challenges.

- **Avoiding resource misallocation.** Problems can arise during project selection, planning and procurement, implementation, and management that could result in misuse of resources and hence undermine the envisaged jobs and growth benefits.
- **Ensuring debt sustainability.** Fiscal management will be critical to minimize debt sustainability risks. For China, it will be important to monitor credit risk exposure, both in direct lending (government) and indirect (state-owned banks and funds).
- **Pursuing high environmental and governance standards.** Transparency in project planning and execution and ensuring a level-playing field will minimize these risks.

## What are the policy options to maximize the benefits?

- **Upgrade macroeconomic policy frameworks.** Many BRI partner countries have scope to upgrade fiscal monitoring and debt sustainability frameworks and improve trade policies, customs procedures, and exchange rate and financial sector policies. Such reforms will help realize the full benefits of large-scale investments.
- **Strengthen overall fiscal frameworks, particularly public investment management frameworks.** Priorities include introducing fiscal rules that are credible and consistent with debt sustainability; improving budgetary institutions and adopting a medium-term budget framework; strengthening fiscal risk management practices; and improving public investment management institutions. The IMF could assist in these areas.
- **China would benefit from a clear, overarching framework for the BRI, together with a coordinating institution.** An overarching framework would enhance transparency of the BRI, both domestically and in partner and other countries, and ensure common understanding among all stakeholders. It should help promote sound project standards, from selection through planning, procurement, implementation and post-completion services. A coherent and transparent mechanism for dealing with project disputes, non-performance, and debt service problems/defaults, would also be important. The newly established State International Development Coordination Agency seems well placed to play such a role.

## ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

Please address the above issues from the perspective of your country, using your own experience and practical examples if possible. Given the time constraint and to leave some time for questions/comments from other participants, please limit your initial remarks to no more than 6-7 minutes. You may wish to focus on the following questions:

1. What are the main benefits of the Belt and Road Initiative in your country?
2. What are the biggest risks?
3. What measures/policies are being taken, or should be taken, in your country to maximize the benefits and minimize risks? What more could China do?
4. What role could international/regional organizations like the IMF and IFC play?

\* Coordinated by Markus Rodlauer, Moderator of Session I



## SESSION II. Macro-Financial Policy Implications of the BRI\*

The Belt and Road Initiative can help bridge the large gap between financing and infrastructure needs...

- **As in many parts of the world, large infrastructure gaps exist in the BRI countries.** Emerging Asia and Eastern Europe, where most BRI countries are located, account for most of the infrastructure gap. Sector-wise, transport and energy sectors have the largest investment needs.
- **Financing these infrastructure gaps calls for mobilization of resources from the public, external, and private sectors.** To fill the infrastructure gap, most BRI countries in Asia and Europe need to increase annual infrastructure investment more than 20 percent from current levels. However, raising domestic capital to support such a large expansion is challenging given often limited fiscal buffers, shallow domestic financial sectors, and a lack of surplus savings.
- **The BRI can help mobilize these resources.** Since 2013, the Chinese government has committed sizable resources which could catalyze financing by other participants, including multilateral institutions and the private sector, to fill the infrastructure gap in BRI countries.

...but what can be done to safeguard against macro-financial risks?

Four elements are critical to managing the macro-financial implications of the BRI: projects, scale, financing arrangements, and policy environment.

- **The right projects:** Viable projects with high growth impacts are crucial for long-term BRI success.
- **The right scale:** Projects must be appropriately scaled to match macro-financial and debt-sustainability constraints and the absorption capacity of participating countries.
- **The right financing arrangements:** Participation of private sector investors (including international banks, global project companies, and institutional investors) may help improve project transparency and raise governance standards, scale up financial resources, bring project expertise, and share risks. Project equity contributions by the public sector could support syndicated bank loans and project bond issuance.
- **The right policy environment:** This includes good reporting on aggregate debt exposure and lending contracts to understand rollover, foreign exchange, and interest rate risks—and explicit and contingent liabilities—and facilitate a medium-term debt management strategy. Prudential policies will smooth economic and financial cycles associated with BRI capital flows by building more buffers in the fiscal and financial sectors. In addition, improved infrastructure needs to be followed through with broad structural reforms in the financial sector and capital markets to support export growth and the servicing of BRI debt.

### ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

Please address the above issues from the perspective of your country, using your own experience and practical examples if possible. Given the time constraint and to leave time for questions/comments from other participants, please limit your initial remarks to no more than 6-7 minutes. You may wish to focus on the following questions:

1. What types of financing arrangements would best mitigate macro-financial risks?
2. How can we effectively monitor the build-up of financial risks?
3. Which micro and macro prudential tools can ameliorate the destabilizing impact of large-scale financial flows in a shallow financial system?

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\* Coordinated by Ma Jun, Moderator of Session II

## SESSION III. Strengthening Fiscal Frameworks for a Successful BRI?\*

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) can bring enormous benefits to many countries. Fiscally, the BRI provides a unique opportunity to accelerate reform agendas in countries participating in the initiative. For example, it may motivate countries to adopt a wider, holistic approach to revenue improvement through medium-term revenue strategies.

But success will require overcoming implementation challenges, created partly by the limited capacity in many participating countries. In the case of investments, these challenges will vary across countries depending on their specific circumstances and investment intensity. Specifically, (1) **macroeconomic volatility** could increase, particularly if the surge of investment is implemented over a short period; (2) **debt sustainability** could become a concern where public debt is already high; and (3) the new financing landscape could create challenges for debt management and result in **large fiscal liabilities** if not properly scrutinized. Other country-specific circumstances could also compound underlying risks, such as commodity price volatility in resource-rich countries.

Strong fiscal frameworks can help address these challenges and ensure that BRI participants get the biggest “bang for the buck”. While improvements are in some cases already under way, building such frameworks is a long-term process. The BRI provides strong incentive to start now. Three areas are particularly important:

- **Fiscal frameworks.** Many BRI-participating countries could benefit from comprehensive and well-designed fiscal frameworks. Key ingredients are (1) introduction or modification of fiscal rules to make them credible and consistent with fiscal sustainability; (2) improvement of budgetary institutions and adoption of medium-term budget frameworks that focus on strengthening the credibility, unity, and comprehensiveness of budgets and improvement of fiscal transparency; and (3) introduction or strengthening of fiscal risk management practices by improving data, introducing institutional arrangements to support integrated fiscal risk management, and strengthening oversight of the broader public sector.
- **Public investment management.** Since investment efficiency in some BRI countries is low, strengthening public investment management practices could have a large positive impact (almost one-third of the impact of public investment is currently being lost in BRI participating countries). Measures include (1) national and sectoral planning, (2) management of public-private partnerships, (3) project appraisal and selection, (4) availability of funding, and (5) transparency of execution. To ensure public-private partnerships improve efficiency, with fiscal costs and risks under control, an effective regulatory framework is also needed.
- **Tax systems.** A public investment spike will require robust tax systems to take advantage of related economic growth and address ensuing tax challenges. The need for domestic revenue mobilization through tax policy and administrative measures is likely to rise. Reasons include not only the need to fund the investment and related costs, but also that tax considerations do not interfere with the stepping up of investment yet also preserve a strong tax base. In taxing the additional investment, for instance, both over and under-taxation should be avoided, and international tax issues may come increasingly to the fore. Additional issues arise in countries with natural resource endowments, which can add to fiscal revenues if well managed. Finally, more complex cross-border transactions will likely also require strengthening of tax and customs administration capacity.

In view of these considerations, we would like to raise the following issues for discussion:

1. In what areas do you see opportunities for the BRI to help scale up infrastructure? How can countries maximize benefits while managing fiscal risks? What country experiences can inform the discussion?
2. What practical recommendations could you share with the audience on managing large-scale and long-term projects within national budgets? In your experience, could multi-year budgeting and fiscal rules help?
3. What should be the priorities for public investment management to ensure investment efficiency?
4. How can BRI participant countries create the fiscal space to meet infrastructure needs? What should be the key ingredients of a medium-term revenue strategy?

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\* Coordinated by Michael Keen, Moderator of Session III.

## SESSION IV. Private Sector Participation in the Belt and Road Initiative\*

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a huge financial and economic undertaking. The private sector can make important contributions to successful implementation.

- **Financing, technological know-how and operational efficiency.** Given the large infrastructure needs and the limited fiscal space in many BRI countries, crowding in the private sector, would bring much needed financing, technological know-how and operational efficiency in selecting, building and operating infrastructure. It stands to be expected that the private sector will also respond to improved multi-dimensional connectivity by raising investment, trade, and growth thereby improving the return on infrastructure projects.
- **Channeling private savings into BRI infrastructure.** Strengthened collaboration among BRI countries, their development partners, including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and private sector stakeholders would allow channeling private savings into BRI infrastructure. Development of an infrastructure asset market, by creating liquid instruments, broadening investor bases, and easing unnecessary restrictions to invest in infrastructure could help to mobilize global institutional investors (with an estimated USD 100 trillion in assets under management). MDBs could bring their expertise and better leverage their balance sheets to catalyze private investment, spearhead innovative financial solutions, and mitigate political risk.
- **China could play a catalytic role.** China could support increased private sector participation in the BRI by enhancing its own policy framework; promoting further economic integration (e.g., investment and trade) as well as best practices in terms of transparency, competition and environmental and social safeguards; providing financial and technical assistance to participating countries where needed, including in developing pipelines of bankable projects; and supporting a scale-up of the provision of risk-mitigation instruments, including through international and regional financial institutions, to mobilize private financing.

...but some important policy challenges need to be overcome.

- **A challenging business environment.** A better enabling environment within countries, with macroeconomic stability and transparent and predictable regulatory frameworks, and along the BRI corridors—e.g., harmonization—is needed to promote private investment in infrastructure and increase trade and investment linkages.
- **Financial risk.** Financial instruments are often not suited for large, lengthy and complex infrastructure investment, which could be compounded in the case of the BRI by its multi-country nature.
- **Lack of bankable projects.** There is a shortage of bankable projects: detailed feasibility studies and robust business cases are necessary to attract private investors, who require high quality information on which to base their investment decisions.

What are the policy options to maximize the benefits while minimizing the risks?

- Crowding in the private sector requires creating an enabling business environment including macroeconomic stability, transparent and predictable regulatory frameworks, robust PPP frameworks, and the development of pipelines of bankable projects. It also requires that the public sector avoid crowding out the private sector from commercially viable ventures, and refocus public investment towards projects for which there are no commercial solutions.
- BRI countries and MDBs, as well as other stakeholders, should collaborate to support the emergence of a liquid infrastructure asset market which could become a key financing channel for institutional investors. That will require greater standardization of financial contracts and procedures as well as the design of risk mitigation structures and blended finance.
- New financial instruments are needed, suited for large, lengthy and complex infrastructure projects, which could be compounded in the case of the BRI by its multi-country nature.
- In designing concessions and other public-private partnerships the public sector must avoid creating fiscal risks from contingent liabilities and should help ensure private infrastructure solutions are held to high environmental, social and governance standards.

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\* Coordinated by Hans Peter Lankes, Moderator of Session IV

## ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. What have been the top challenges in your experience with infrastructure projects, specifically in dealing with cross-border trade issues? How have you managed to overcome these obstacles?
2. When the public and the private sector speak about participation in infrastructure projects, what do firms want to hear from the public sector in terms of commitments and policy signals?
3. How could IFIs better serve cross-border investment across the BRI?
4. One key constraint in cross-border investment is local currency risk. Loan support is often in international currencies (USD, EUR). What local currency financial products could be developed to mitigate foreign exchange risks?

# BIOGRAPHIES



GOVERNOR OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA

**Yi Gang**  
*People's Bank of China*  
*Governor*

**Dr. Yi Gang** is the Governor of the People's Bank of China and a Deputy Director of the Office of the Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs. Dr. Yi joined the People's Bank of China in 1997 and has held a number of positions, including Secretary-General of the Monetary Policy Committee and Director-General of the Monetary Policy Department. In December 2007, he became a deputy governor and was appointed Administrator of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in July 2009, a position he held until early December 2015. He was appointed Governor of the People's Bank of China in March 2018. Dr. Yi received a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Illinois in 1986 and was a faculty member in the Department of Economics, Indiana University from 1986 to 1994. He co-founded the China Center for Economic Research (CCER) at Peking University and has been a professor at the CCER since then. His research interests include money, banking and the Chinese economy.



MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE IMF

**Christine Lagarde**  
*Managing Director*  
*International Monetary Fund*

Since July 2011, **Christine Lagarde** has been the eleventh and first woman Managing Director of the IMF. She has been reelected for a five-year term as of July 4, 2016. A lawyer by background, she practiced for 20 years with the international law firm Backer McKenzie, of which she became global chairman in 1999. In 2005, Christine joined the French government as Trade Secretary. Two years later, she became the first woman to hold the post of Finance and Economy Minister of a G7 country.

# BIOGRAPHIES

## Ministers and Governors



REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

**Vache Gabrielyan**  
*Deputy Prime Minister*  
*Minister for International Economic Integration and Reform*

**Vache Gabrielyan** is Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia and the Minister for International Economic Integration and Reforms since 2014. Mr. Gabrielyan holds a Ph.D. in Public Administration from Rutgers University (New Jersey, USA) and honorary diploma from the Yerevan State University's Economic Cybernetics Department. He started his career in public service in 1990 as an expert of the Standing Committee on Financial and Fiscal Policy. After completion of his studies at Rutgers University, Mr. Gabrielyan held various positions in the Central Bank of Armenia (CBA), where from 1999 to 2008 he acted as a Board Member and later, from 2008 to 2010, as the Vice-Governor of the CBA. For the succeeding three years (2010-2013) he headed the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia. Prior to taking the Deputy Prime Minister Office in 2014, Mr. Gabrielyan served as the Minister-Chief of Staff of the Government of RA and the Chief Adviser to the Prime Minister of the RA.



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

**Alamine Ousmane Mey**  
*Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development*

**Minister Alamine Ousmane Mey** was appointed in March 2018 to his current position as Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, after having served as Minister of Finance since 2011. Before entering the government, he was Director-General of Afriland First Bank, the second-largest bank in Cameroon. Mr. Mey, who is a specialist in risk capital lending and leasing operations, graduated as an Electrical Engineer from the Aachen Polytechnics University (Germany).



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**PAN Gongsheng**  
*Deputy Governor*  
*People's Bank of China*

**PAN Gongsheng** served as Deputy Governor of PBC, and concurrently Administrator of State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) since January 2016. Before joining the PBC, Dr. PAN held managerial roles at Agricultural Bank of China Limited. Dr. Pan had worked in the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) on a number of positions including as Deputy General Manager of Human Resources Department, Deputy General Manager of Financial Planning Department, Vice President of ICBC Shenzhen Branch, General Manager of Financial Planning Department, Director of ICBC Joint-Stock Reform Office, and Secretary of the Board of Directors. Mr. Pan is a research fellow and received his Ph.D. in economics from the Renmin University of China. He did his post-doctoral research at the Cambridge University and was a senior research fellow at the Harvard University.





PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**FAN Hengshan**

*Deputy Secretary General*

*National Development and Reform Commission*

**Mr. FAN Hengshan** has a Ph.D in Economics, and is a senior economist, professor and doctoral supervisor. FAN used to work as Deputy-Director General of Department of Comprehensive Planning and Pilots of the National Commission of Economic System Reform, Director-General of Department of Comprehensive Reform of Office of Economic System Reform under the State Council, DG of Department of Economic System Comprehensive Reform and Department of Regional Economy of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), concurrently the Deputy Head of the National Office of Promoting Central Region Rise. Mr. Fan now is Deputy Secretary-General of NDRC. He participated in drafting a dozen of important national policy documents. He also works as a part-time professor for prestigious institutions of higher learning including Peking University, Renmin University of China, Wuhan University and Communication University of China, etc.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**ZHU Guangyao**

*Vice Minister*

*Ministry of Finance*

**EDUCATION**

Research Institute for Fiscal Science, Ministry of Finance (MOF), Master of Economics in 1985  
Beijing Technology and Business University, Bachelor of Economics in 1982

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

- 1988-1992 . . . . . Secretary of the Secretariat (at Deputy Director level) at Research Institute for Fiscal Science, MOF
- 1992-1993 . . . . . Deputy Director of Division of Energy, Industry and Communication in Department of the World Bank, MOF
- 1993-1994 . . . . . Director of Division of Agriculture in Department of the World Bank, MOF
- 1994-1996 . . . . . Alternative Executive Director (Representing China) of the World Bank Group
- 1997-1998 . . . . . Deputy Director General of Treasury Bond and Finance Department, MOF
- 1998-2001 . . . . . Director General of International Affairs Department, MOF
- 2001-2004 . . . . . Executive Director of the World Bank Group
- 2005-2007 . . . . . Director General of International Affairs Department, MOF
- 2007-May 2010 . . . . . Assistant Minister, MOF
- May 2010 to date . . . . . Vice Minister, MOF



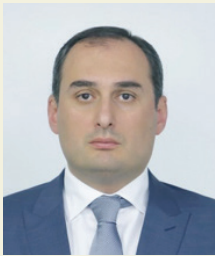
## FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

### Arkebe Oqubay Metiku

*Minister*

*Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia*

**Dr. Arkebe Oqubay** is a Minister and Special Advisor of the Prime Minister of Ethiopia. He is one of the key architects of the government's development strategy, focused on the creation of "plug-and-play" industrial parks aimed at encouraging investors to set up and start production operations quickly. Dr. Arkebe was previously mayor of Addis Ababa from 2003-05. He holds a PhD in development studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. In addition to this, he is a research associate at the Centre of African Studies in the University of London where he conducts research projects on industrialization, political economy of infrastructure and development of technological capabilities and economic leadership.



## GEORGIA

### Dimitry Kumsishvili

*First Deputy Prime Minister*

*Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development (MESD)*

**Dimitry Kumsishvili** (Georgia) is the First Deputy Prime Minister since early 2016 and Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development (MESD) since mid-November 2017, when the ministry of energy was absorbed by the MESD. Previously, he was the Minister of Finance for a year and served as Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development from Sep. 2015 to Oct 2016. Dimitry Kumsishvili joined the government (Georgia Dream party) as Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development and Head of National Agency of State Property. Before joining the government, he worked as an executive in the private sector in Georgia, including Deputy General Director for the medium-size Cartu Bank and Director for Business Development of the media holding Palitra Media. He graduated from Tbilisi State University with a degree in Physics (1992) and Economics (1998).



## GEORGIA

### Genadi Arveladze

*Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development*

**Genadi Arveladze** is the Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. He has widespread experience in foreign trade and economics—he was Georgia's chief negotiator on free trade agreements with China and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Prior to the position of the Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, Mr. Arveladze accomplished internship at the World Trade Organization and at the same time, represented Georgia at the WTO as well. Since February 2012 until October 2015, Genadi Arveladze also served as the Head of the Foreign Trade and International Economic Relations Department of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. In 2010-2012, he held the position of the Head of EU Programs Coordination and International Organizations Cooperation Department of the Tbilisi City Hall. Genadi Arveladze has the Master's Degree in Liberal Studies from the City University of New York.



## GEORGIA

### Giorgi Cherkezishvili

*Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development*

**Giorgi Cherkezishvili** is the Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. Prior to that, he has rich experience working in the private sector. He was Head of Investment of JSC Partnership Fund, and VIP Banking Director of JSC Bank of Georgia. He has the Master Degree of Business Administration from Grenoble Graduate School of Business (France) and Caucasus Business School (Georgia).



## GUINEA

### Malado Kaba

*Minister for Economy and Finance*

*The Republic of Guinea*

**Malado Kaba** has been Minister for Economy and Finance since January 2016—the first woman to be appointed in the role. A technocrat, she spent most of her career at the European Commission delegations in Africa where she worked on several development projects focusing on macroeconomic and institutional support for countries in Africa and in the Caribbean. She was also Guinea's Country Director for Tony Blair's Africa Governance Initiative. She has also previously served as an advisor to the Minister of Economy and Finance between 1996 and 1999. She holds a Master degree in development economics from the University of Paris-Nanterre.



## REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

### Daniyar Akishev

*Governor of the National Bank of Kazakhstan*

**Daniyar Akishev** is the Governor of the National Bank of Kazakhstan (NBK) since November 2015. Previously, NBK Deputy Chairman (2007-14); head of the Social and Economic Monitoring Department of the Executive Office of the President of Kazakhstan (2014-15); Acting Advisor to the President of Kazakhstan (2015). Head of the Research & Statistics Department of the NBK (2003-07). Graduate of the Kazakh State Academy of Management (1996). Born May 25, 1976 in Almaty.



## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

**Somdy Douangdy**  
*Deputy Prime Minister*  
*Minister of Finance*

**Somdy Douangdy** is a Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. He is the only DPM who is not a Politburo Member but is well trusted by the PM. He was Minister of Finance until mid-2011 when he was first elected into the 61-member Communist Party Central Committee before his subsequent appointment as the Minister Planning and Investment from 2011-2016. He joined the Ministry of Finance in July 2003 as a Vice Minister after serving many years rising from a technical position to Director General and then Vice President of the State Planning Committee and Committee for Planning and Cooperation, respectively. Throughout his tenure in government, Mr. Somdy has been appreciative of the Fund's partnership. He holds two Masters Degrees, one in Economics and Planning from Donetsk National University, Ukraine and the other in Economics and Politics from the International Administration Institute in Paris, France.



## MONGOLIA

**Ochirkhuu Erdembileg**  
*First Deputy Governor of Central Bank of Mongolia*

Before joining the Central Bank of Mongolia as First Deputy Governor in 2016, **Mr. Ochirkhuu Erdembileg** held a wide range of managerial roles at Golomt bank, the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., and the Ministry of Finance of Mongolia. Prior to his current role, he served as a First Deputy CEO of Golomt Bank, overseeing corporate, investment, and custodian banking businesses.



## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

**Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary**  
*Minister of Interior*  
*Minister of Planning and Development*

**Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary** is the current Minister of Interior and Minister of Planning and Development of Pakistan. He is an elected member of the National Assembly of Pakistan and previously served as Minister of Education, Secretary Information, as well as Chairman of the Planning Commission. Minister Iqbal holds an MBA from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.



## REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

**Dusan Vujovic**  
*Minister of Finance*

**Dusan Vujovic** has been Minister of Finance, Republic of Serbia since August 2014. He was Minister of Economy from the appointment of new Government in April 2014 through July 2014. Dr. Vujovic is a professor at FEFA (Faculty of Economics, Finance and Administration) at the Singidunum University, Belgrade and affiliate MOC faculty member of the institute for Strategy and Competitiveness of the Harvard Business School, USA. He was a World Bank consultant in the areas of R&D for innovation, macroeconomic policy, and fiscal and governance reform, and a USAID consultant on the issues of budget and fiscal reform. He is research fellow at CASE Institute, Warsaw. Dr. Vujovic past career includes various positions at the World Bank, such as Country Manager for Ukraine, and Co-Director of the Joint Vienna Comprehensive program for government officials from the Former Soviet Union and transition economies from Eastern Europe and Asia, Lead Economist in Central and Eastern Europe region and in the Independent Evaluation Group. Professor Vujovic authored and co-authored a number of publications on macroeconomic policy, development, and institutional reform and transition issues, which were published as papers in international and domestic journals and chapters in books published by The World Bank, Oxford University Press, North Holland, Edward Elgar, etc.



## THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

**Eran Wickramaratne**  
*State Minister of Finance*

**Eran Wickramaratne**, an economist and a banker, is the current State Minister of Finance. Prior to this assignment he was the Deputy Minister of Public Enterprise Development and the Deputy Minister of Investment Promotions and Highways. Eran holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics and Politics and a M.Sc. in Economics from the University of London. He is also an Eisenhower Fellow. Eran began his professional career at Citibank where he became the Vice President. He then moved to National Development Bank and became the CEO of NDB Bank. Eran transformed NDB Group under his exceptional stewardship to become one of Sri Lanka's most successful financial institutions. However, in 2010, at the zenith of his banking career, he decided to respond to a call of his conscience, giving up his lucrative banking career to serve his country. Eran entered parliament of Sri Lanka in 2010 on invitation from the United National Party as a member of the national list. He contested in 2015 general election and is the UNP organiser for the Moratuwa electorate of the Colombo district and was elected a member of parliament. He is also the treasurer of the United National party. Eran served as a Director of the Board of Investment (BoI) and later became an adviser to the Ministry of Science & Economic Reform. He was the founding Chairman of the Information Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) and pioneered the Government ICT led development programme. Eran's foundation on the field and off the field as an opening batsman, Captain of the Hockey team and Head Prefect at his alma mater has groomed him to become an advocate for a nation that grows in unity, equality and opportunity.



## THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

### Mario Bergara

*President of the Central Bank of Uruguay*

**Mario Bergara** was appointed President of the Central Bank of Uruguay in March 2015, a position he also held from 2008 to 2013. Between 2013 and 2015, Mr. Bergara was Minister of Economy and Finance. Earlier, he also served as Head of Economic Studies at the Central Bank of Uruguay and Undersecretary at the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Mr. Bergara holds a Ph.D. in Economics from University of California, Berkeley. His research interests include institutional economics, public service regulation, and banking.



## THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

### Jorge Gamarra

*Vice President of the Central Bank of Uruguay*

**Jorge Gamarra** has been Vice President of the Central Bank of Uruguay since 2010. Between 2008 and 2010, Mr. Gamarra was Director of the central bank. Prior to that, he had spent most of his career working as a lawyer in the banking sector. Mr. Gamarra holds a Ph.D. in Law and Social Sciences from University of the Republic of Uruguay.



# BIOGRAPHIES

## People's Republic of China Officials



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**FAN Wenzhong**

*Director-General*

*International Department of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission*

**Dr. FAN Wenzhong** was appointed as Director-General of the International Department of China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) in July 2011, which was recently transformed into the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) in March. Prior to this, Dr. FAN had long been engaged in the financial sector and held various positions, including: Acting Deputy Director-General of CBRC International Department, Deputy Director-General of CBRC Research Bureau, economist at the World Bank Department of China's Ministry of Finance and senior economist at Lehman Brothers. In addition, Dr. FAN also served respectively as Deputy Head of State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC) and Deputy Head of Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in the city of Chongqing. Currently, in his capacity of the Director-General of CBIRC International Department, Dr. FAN is also the member of China Finance 40 Forum (CF40) and the council member of Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. He is also an active participant for Basel Committee meetings on behalf of China's financial supervisory authority. Dr. FAN received his doctorate degree in economics from Yale University, and received his master's and bachelor's degrees in international finance from Fudan University.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**LIU Fang**

*Deputy Director-General*

*General Affairs Department*

*State Administration of Foreign Exchange*

**Liu Fang** is now the Deputy Director-General of General Affairs Department, SAFE. She has been working at General Affairs Department since 2009 in charge of international affairs, press and communication. From 1999 to 2009, she worked on statistics and analysis of balance of payments at Balance of Payments Department, SAFE. Liu Fang received a bachelor of economics degree in international economics from Renmin University of China in 1996, and a master's degree of economics in international economics from Renmin University of China in 1999.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**LIU Liange**  
*Vice Chairman and President*  
*Export-Import Bank of China*

**Mr. Liu Liange** is Vice Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of China. He holds a Master's Degree in Economics, and the title of Senior Economist. He has worked as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF), Director of the African Export-Import Bank and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sino-Italian Mandarin Capital Partners. Before joining the Export-Import Bank of China, he was Alternate Executive Director of the Asian Development Bank for China, served in the People's Bank of China as Chief Representative of the People's Bank of China Representative Office for Europe, Deputy Director General of the International Department, President of the Fuzhou Central Sub-branch and Chief of the Fujian Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, Director General of the Anti-Money Laundering Bureau (the Security Bureau). He joined the Export-Import Bank of China as Vice President in 2007.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**TAN Congyan**  
*Vice President*  
*China Institute of Finance and Capital Markets*

**TAN Congyan** is a vice president of CSRC's research institute—China Institute of Finance and Capital Markets (CIFCM). Previously he worked as a senior economist at the World Bank. Dr. Tan studied in Peking University, University of Toronto, and earned his Ph.D. in Economics from University of California at Berkeley.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**WANG Yongsheng**  
*Executive Vice President*  
*China Development Bank*

**Mr. WANG Yongsheng** was born in 1958. He is a senior economist, holding a master's degree. Mr. WANG is the Executive Vice President of CDB. Positions previously held by him include Manager of Zhengzhou Branch of China Investment Bank (CIB), Manager of CDB Zhengzhou Branch, Shenyang Branch, Liaoning Branch and Chief Director of CDB Department of Enterprises.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**Xing Yujing**

*President*

*People's Bank of China, Shenzhen Sub-Branch*

**Dr. XING Yujing** has been the president of Shenzhen Sub-branch, People's Bank of China since September 2016. Dr. XING joined the People's Bank of China in 2004, and worked with Governor's Office, Monetary Policy Department I, Monetary Policy Department II and Monetary Policy Committee, the consultant entity of monetary policies issues of State Council in China. Dr. XING has been working with SAFE, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange from April 1995 to April 2004. Dr. XING was a visiting scholar in the Federal Reserve Bank, New York between February 2014 and November 2014.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**YANG Liu**

*Deputy Director-General of the Department of International Cooperation*

*China Securities Regulatory Commission*

**Ms. Yang Liu** has been a Deputy Director-General of the Department of International Cooperation at the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) since 2012. Her key responsibility is promoting reform on overseas listing/financing by Chinese companies. She led the preparation work for the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, which is an important step for the opening-up of the Chinese capital markets. After joining the CSRC in 1999, she also worked at the Department of Human Resources and was seconded to the Financial Bureau under the Beijing Municipal Government 2011-2012. Ms. Yang holds a Bachelor's Degree in Law and a Master's Degree in Law, both from the Peking University, with a major in International Relations.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**YUAN Xiaoming**

*Deputy Director General, Department of Finance*

*Ministry of Commerce*

**Mr. Yuan Xiaoming**, Ph.D. in Economics, started his career in August 1996 and currently serves as Deputy Director General of Department of Finance, Ministry of Commerce. Mr. Yuan is very experienced in macroeconomic situation analysis, foreign trade promotion policy and government budget management.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA–HONG KONG SAR

**Eddie YUE**

*Deputy Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and Director of the HKMA Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office (IFFO)*

**Eddie Yue** is responsible for reserves management, external affairs and research. Mr. Yue began his career as an Administrative Officer in the Hong Kong SAR Government in 1986. He joined the HKMA in 1993 and has worked in a number of divisions, including Monetary Management, External Relations, and Banking Development. Mr. Yue was appointed to his present position in September 2007. Mr. Yue is educated in the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Harvard Business School.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**Zhang Yuanjun**

*President  
People's Bank of China, Dalian Sub-branch*

**Zhang Yuanjun**, holding a Ph.D degree in economics, is a research fellow and a part-time professor and doctoral advisor at Dongbei University of Finance & Economics. Mr. Zhang conducted post-doctorate research at Chinese Academy of Fiscal Sciences of Ministry of Finance and was a senior visiting scholar at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. Mr. Zhang is President of the People's Bank of China (PBC) Dalian Sub-branch and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) Dalian Branch; Member of Decision Advisory Council of CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee and Liaoning Provincial Government; Member of the standing committee of the 16th People's Congress of Dalian Municipality and fiscal and financial committee; and Member of the 12th Commission for disciplinary inspection of Dalian Municipality. Before holding the current positions, Mr. Zhang was President of PBC Jinzhou Sub-Branch and SAFE Jinzhou Branch, Vice President of PBC Haerbin Sub-Branch and SAFE Haerbin Branch, and Vice President of PBC Shenyang Branch.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**ZHU Jun**

*Director-General  
International Department, People's Bank of China*

**Ms. ZHU Jun** is Director-General of the International Department of the People's Bank of China, a role she assumed in 2015. Before that, Ms. ZHU has held a variety of positions in the International Department since 1997, including Director of the Research Division since 2006 and Deputy Director-General of the International Department since 2009. She worked in the Governor's Office between 1993 and 1997 before moving to the International Department. Ms. ZHU worked in the BIS as a secondee in 1999, and returned to the BIS as an Economist from 2003 to 2005. Ms. Zhu graduated from Peking University with a Bachelor's degree in Economics in 1989, and received her Master's degree in Economics in Peking University in 1993.

# BIOGRAPHIES

## IMF Staff



**Jihad Azour**  
Director  
*Middle East and Central Asia Department*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Jihad Azour** has been the Director of the International Monetary Fund's Middle East and Central Asia Department (MCD) since March 2017. Mr. Azour served as Lebanon's Finance Minister during 2005-08, during which time he coordinated the implementation of important reform initiatives at the national level and within the Finance Ministry. Before and since his time as finance minister, he held a wide range of posts in the private sector, including McKinsey and Booz and Co. where he served as vice president and senior executive advisor between 2009-13. Prior to joining the Fund he was a managing partner at advisory and investment firm Inventis Partners. Mr. Azour holds a PhD in International Finance and a post-graduate degree in International Economics and Finance, both from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris. He also did research on emerging economies and their integration into the global economy as a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard, and holds a Master's degree in Applied Economics and Finance from Dauphine University, Paris. He has published five books and several articles on economic and financial issues and taught extensively.



**Sharmini Coorey**  
Director  
*Institute for Capacity Development*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Sharmini Coorey** is the Director of the IMF's Institute for Capacity Development. The Institute provides policy-oriented macroeconomics and finance training to government officials around the world. It also raises funding for the IMF's technical assistance and training activities and manages their governance. Ms. Coorey was previously Deputy Director in the IMF's African Department and headed the U.K./Nordic division in the IMF's European Department. Her experience includes work on surveillance and IMF-supported programs in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America, as well as on various IMF policy issues. She has served on the Editorial Committee of IMF Staff Papers and been a visiting researcher at George Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs. Ms. Coorey holds Ph.D. and bachelor's degrees in Economics from Harvard University. She has published papers on inflation and economic growth in transition and developing countries and edited a book on managing Central Africa's oil wealth.



**Sonali Jain-Chandra**  
*Deputy Division Chief for China*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Sonali Jain-Chandra** is currently a Deputy Division Chief in the IMF's Asia and Pacific Department, and works on China and is mission chief to Hong Kong SAR. She has wide-ranging country experience having worked on India, Korea, Indonesia, Cambodia, Nepal and Bhutan. She was also a member of the Regional Studies Division and has authored many chapters of the IMF publication Regional Economic Outlook. Prior to the Asia and Pacific Department, she worked in the IMF's Strategy, Policy and Review department on vulnerabilities in emerging markets and advanced economies. Ms. Jain-Chandra's research interests and publications have mainly focused on labor markets, capital flows, international banking linkages, and financial inclusion and deepening. She holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University, a B.A. and M.A. in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from Oxford University and a B.A. in Economics from Lady Shri Ram College, University of Delhi.



**Michael Keen**  
*Deputy Director*  
*Fiscal Affairs Department*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Michael Keen** is Deputy Director of the Fiscal Affairs Department of the International Monetary Fund, where he was previously head of the Tax Policy and Tax Coordination divisions. Before joining the Fund, he was Professor of Economics at the University of Essex and visiting Professor at Kyoto University. He was awarded the CESifo-IIPF Musgrave prize in 2010, delivered the 2012 Chelliah lecture at NIPFP in Delhi, is Honorary President of the International Institute of Public Finance (of which he was elected President from 2003 to 2006), and in 2008 was ranked the world's leading author in public economics journals. He has led technical assistance missions to over thirty countries on a wide range of issues in tax policy, and consulted for the World Bank, European Commission, and the private sector. He has served on the Board of the National Tax Association in the U.S., and on the editorial boards of American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, International Tax and Public Finance (of which he was joint founder), Journal of Public Economics, the Review of Economic Studies and many other journals. He is co-author of books on Digital Revolutions in Public Finance. The Modern VAT, the Taxation of Petroleum and Minerals, and Changing Customs. Publications also appear in the American Economic Review, Economic Policy, the Journal of Public Economics, Journal of Development Economics and the National Tax Journal.





**Roger Nord**  
*Deputy Director*  
*African Department*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Roger Nord** is a national of the Netherlands. Currently Deputy Director of the IMF's African Department, he oversees country operations in East Africa and francophone West Africa. He leads the work on public finance issues in Africa and is responsible for the IMF's relations with China regarding Africa. Previously, he was IMF mission chief for several African countries, including Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, and Gabon. Among his publications, he co-authored *A Rebalancing Act for China and Africa : The Effects of China's Rebalancing on Sub-Saharan Africa's Trade and Growth* (2017) with Wenjie Chen, and was the lead author of *Tanzania—The Story of an African Transition* (2009). Before joining the African Department, he was advisor to IMF Managing Director Horst Köhler and the IMF's regional representative in Central Europe. He is a graduate of the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, and of the University of Chicago.



**Martin Petri**  
*Deputy Division Chief*  
*European Department*  
*International Monetary Fund*

A German/US national, **Mr. Petri** holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Berkeley with a concentration in international economics and finance, and economic history. He joined the European Department in 2016, where he is mission chief for Montenegro and deputy division chief in the Emerging Economies Division, which is responsible for writing the *Regional Economic Outlook* publication for Europe. Previously, he was mission chief for Mauritius, Madagascar, Central African Republic, and Burkina Faso in the African Department from 2006-2016. Before joining the African Department, Mr. Petri spent several years in the Fiscal Affairs Department (FAD) and in the Middle East Department (MCD), where he worked on Jordan, Argentina, Ukraine and the Kyrgyz Republic. He has interests in macro-fiscal policy, pensions, intergovernmental relations, exchange rate policy, and economic history. Mr. Petri was a Teaching Assistant at the University of California at Berkeley for International Economics, Macroeconomics, Financial Markets, and Economic History. He also holds a License in Economics from the University of Montpellier and a BA/BS from the University of Pennsylvania/The Wharton School in economics/international management.



**Changyong Rhee**  
*Director*  
*Asia and Pacific Department*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Changyong Rhee** is the Director of the Asia and Pacific Department at the IMF, where he oversees the Fund's work on the region, including its lending operations and bilateral and multilateral surveillance of economies ranging from China, Japan, and India to the Pacific Islands. Prior to joining the IMF in February 2014, Mr. Rhee was Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB); Secretary General and Sherpa of the Presidential Committee for the 2010 G-20 Seoul Summit; Vice Chairman of the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and Chairman of the Securities and Futures Commission of Korea; professor of economics at Seoul National University and the University of Rochester. He has also been a frequent policy advisor to the Government of Korea, including in the Office of the President, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Bank of Korea, the Korea Securities Depository, and the Korea Development Institute. Mr. Rhee has published widely in the fields of macroeconomics, financial economics, and on the Korean economy. He holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University and an undergraduate honors degree from Seoul National University, both in economics.



**Markus Rodlauer**  
*Deputy Director*  
*Asia and Pacific Department*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Mr. Rodlauer** oversees the IMF's China team that has conducted Article IV Consultations annually with the People's Republic of China in recent years. Previous IMF positions include Deputy Director, Human Resources; Deputy Director, Western Hemisphere Department; Mission Chief for a number of Asian, European, and South American countries; and IMF Resident Representative to Poland and the Philippines. Mr. Rodlauer worked with the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs before joining the IMF. He holds degrees in law, economics, and international relations.



**Alfred Schipke**  
*Senior Resident Representative for China*  
*International Monetary Fund*

**Alfred Schipke** is the IMF Senior Resident Representative for China. In this capacity, he provides policy advice, leads the analytical work of the office, engages with academia, think tanks, and the media, and coordinates the IMF's training and technical assistance in China. Previously, he was a division chief in the Asia and Pacific Department, where he coordinated the work on fast growing low-income countries in South-East Asia (Frontier Economies) and led missions to Vietnam and the Western Hemisphere Department in charge of the Latin Caribbean and Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) divisions. He teaches international trade and finance at Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government and has authored and edited several books and articles. His research focuses on economic integration and the linkages between macroeconomics and finance.

# BIOGRAPHIES

## Private Sector/Academics



**Michael Ellam**  
*Co-Head of HSBC's Public Sector Banking*  
*HSBC*

**Michael Ellam CB** is Co-Head of HSBC's Public Sector Banking. Prior to joining HSBC in December 2013, Mr. Ellam served between 2009-2013 as Director-General International Finance at the UK Treasury and Deputy to the Chancellor for International Affairs. He was the senior UK Treasury representative to the G7 and G20 Finance Deputies, and the European Union Economic and Finance Committee. He was Chairman of the European Union Financial Services Committee between 2011-2013. In a 20-year career at the UK Treasury, he also served as Director of Policy, Head of Debt and Reserves Management and press secretary to the Chancellor. He was the UK Prime Minister's Official Spokesman between 2007-2009 and was the UK Treasury representative at the British Embassy.



**NAN Cunhui**  
*Chairman of Chint Group*  
*Chint Group*

**Mr. Nan Cunhui** was born in Yueqing County, Zhejiang Province. Currently he has held the positions of chairman of Chint Group, senior economist, the Standing Committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Vice Chairman of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, Chairman of the China Federation of Industrial Economics Bureau, Chairman of the China Electrical Equipment Industrial Association. In 1984, Chint was founded as QiuJing Electrical Switch Company in a small town called Yueqing County in Wenzhou. In 1994 Chint Group was founded. After more than 30 years' development, it has developed to be the leader in the fields of industrial electrical equipment and clean energy in China with more than 30,000 employees and its annual sales is 50 billion yuan. The industry covers the whole industrial chain of power generation, transmission, storage, transformation, distribution and utilization. Besides, businesses of Chint also range from power equipment and high-end equipment industry, power storage, new material and new energy service industry, smart transportation, smart city and smart home industry, intelligent manufacturing and automation control industry, finance, big data and logistics service industry, etc. Chint's products have been sold to more than 140 countries and regions, including Europe, Asia, Middle East, Africa, and etc.



## MA Jun

*Director*

*The Center for Finance and Development, Tsinghua National Institute of Financial Research*

**Dr. MA Jun** is Director of the Center for Finance and Development, Tsinghua National Institute of Financial Research. He is also Special Advisor to Governor of the People's Bank of China, Chairman of Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking, and Co-chair of G20 Green Finance Study Group, Member of China's Finance 40 Forum, Vice Chairman of China International Economic Relations Association, Special Advisor on Sustainable Finance to UN Environment. Before joining Tsinghua, he was Chief Economist at Research Bureau of the People's Bank of China (PBOC) from 2014-17. Prior to that, he worked for 13 years at Deutsche Bank, where he was Managing Director, Chief Economist for Greater China, and Head of China and Hong Kong Strategy. From 1992-2000, he worked as public policy specialist, economist and senior economist at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. From 1988-1990, he was a research fellow at the Development Research Center of China's State Council. Dr. Ma received his Ph.D. in Economics from Georgetown University in 1994, and his master's degree in Management Science from Fudan University in 1988.



## Peter Raymond

*Global Advisory Leader, Capital Projects & Infrastructure  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP*

**Peter Raymond** is the Global Advisory Leader of PwC's Capital Projects & Infrastructure (CP&I) Practice. The CP&I Practice advises public and private sector clients around the world on managing the effective development, financing and delivery of large scale capital projects and infrastructure programs. Clients include, among others, public and private sector transportation, energy, health care, technology/telecommunications, water, and manufacturing companies; engineering and construction companies; infrastructure investors, developers and insurers; private equity and sovereign wealth funds; governments and international development organizations.



## Mark Uzan

*Executive Director*

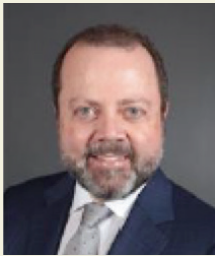
*Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee*

**Mr. Uzan** is the Executive Director and founder of Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee, a non-profit organization, established in 1994, and focusing on addressing issues related to the international financial architecture. Mr. Uzan is also an advisor helping plan high-level conferences across the globe. He has edited several volumes on international finance including a 2015 volume entitled "Bretton Woods: The Next 70 Years". (To be released in June 2016 in Chinese and Russian edition.) Mr. Uzan has authored academic papers on the new architecture for the international financial system and has written extensively about economics and finance in the popular press. Mr. Uzan holds a Master Degree in International Economics and Finance from the Université de Paris IX Dauphine. He has been visiting scholar at the Department of Economics of the University of California, Berkeley and visiting fellow at Harvard University. He is also member of the Advisory Board of Central Banking and member of the advisory Board of Astana financial center.



**WANG Yanzhi**  
*President*  
*Silk Road Fund CO., LTD*

**Mr. Wang** is currently the President of the Silk Road Fund. Previously, he held a number of positions including as Deputy Director-General of Anti-Money Laundering Bureau at the People's Bank of China, Director-General of China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center, and Director-General of SAFE Co-Financing. Mr. Wang holds a Master's degree in International Economics from Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University.



**Michael Wilkinson**  
*General Manager–Asian Pacific*  
*Bechtel Group*

**Mike Wilkinson** is a Senior Vice President of Bechtel Corporation, and is Bechtel's General Manager, Asia Pacific. His remit covers all of Asia-Pacific, with a particular focus on heavy infrastructure projects such as transport (including rail, aviation, ports, motorways and bridges), power generation (including renewable) and other civil infrastructure. Mike has been in his role since November 2017, and is based in Singapore. Previously, Mike was the Global Head of Bechtel Risk Management, based in London. Before that, he was the executive assistant to the President and Chief Operating Officer based in the US. Mike joined Bechtel in 2004 as the Principal Counsel for Bechtel's global Mining & Metals business, based in Australia. Before joining Bechtel, Mike was a partner in a leading Australian international law firm, and had been involved in road, rail, water, power, port, mining and defense projects and privatisations in Australia, Indonesia, China, the UK, Europe, and India, working largely for Government/State owned enterprises and developers. Mike has Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws (Honours) degrees from the University of Queensland.



**John Woollacott**  
*Senior Vice President–Corporate Finance & Business Development*  
*DP World*

**John Woollacott** is the Senior Vice President–Corporate Finance & Business Development for DP World. DP World is a leading Global Trade Enabler with operations in over 40 countries. In his role, he is responsible for the development of new projects globally as well as the expansion of existing sites. John has extensive experience in developing new port projects including greenfield developments, acquisitions, privatisations and expansion projects across Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the Middle East.



ZHU Min

*Chairman*

*National Institute of Financial Research, Tsinghua University*

**Dr. ZHU Min** is currently the Chairman of the National Institute of Financial Research at Tsinghua university, and a board trustee member of the World Economic Forum. Dr. Zhu was a Deputy Managing Director at IMF from July 2011 to July 2016. Before that, Dr. Zhu was a Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China. Prior to his service at China's central bank, he was a Group Executive Vice President of the Bank of China. Dr. Zhu also worked at the World Bank and taught economics at both Johns Hopkins University and Fudan University. Dr. Zhu received his Ph.D and M.A. in economics from Johns Hopkins University, an M.P.A. from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public International Affairs at Princeton University, and a B.A. in economics from Fudan University. Dr. Zhu was awarded as China Economic Leader in 2014, as Global Influential Chinese in 2015, and as CFV-10 year Global Financial Leader in 2016.



# BIOGRAPHIES

## International Financial Institutions



**Sir Danny Alexander**  
*Vice President and Corporate Secretary*  
*Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank*

The Right Honorable **Sir Danny Alexander** is Vice President and Corporate Secretary of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. He joined the AIIB in February 2016, two months after the Bank was inaugurated. He is a member of the senior management team, with responsibility for governance and the Bank's relations with its 57 shareholders, Board of Governors, and Board of Directors. Prior to this Sir Danny Alexander was one of the founders and leaders of the first UK coalition government since World War II. Sir Danny has over 20 years of professional experience. From 2010–2015 he served as a senior minister in the UK Treasury from 2010–2015, where he secured more than £100 billion of public expenditure savings. He has played an active role in driving international cooperation on tax, trade and transparency during the UK G8 presidency. A seasoned negotiator and communicator, Sir Danny has engaged with diverse stakeholders and partners on key public policies. He led the work on UK infrastructure policy and delivery, leading to the first National Infrastructure Plan, which is now embedded as an annual process. He helped to establish the Green Investment Bank in the UK and to develop and implement the UK Guarantee Scheme for infrastructure. Sir Danny is a Visiting Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford University, and an Honorary Fellow at St Anne's College, Oxford.



**Bert Hofman**  
*Country Director for China, Mongolia and Korea in East Asia and Pacific Region*  
*World Bank*

**Mr. Bert Hofman**, a Dutch National, is the World Bank's Country Director for China, Mongolia and Korea in the East Asia and Pacific Region, based in Beijing since 2014, his third tour of working on China since the early 1990s. He is leading a team that is managing the World Bank's largest loan portfolio and directs an extensive analytical and advisory program with China and Mongolia, and a growing knowledge partnership with Korea. Prior to his present assignment, Mr. Hofman was the World Bank's Chief Economist for the East Asia and Pacific Region and Director, Singapore Office from 2011-14. As regional chief economist he led a team to analyze key trends and policy issues across East Asia and the Pacific and as Director Singapore he helped build a partnership that focuses on expanding investment in infrastructure in emerging economies. Before moving to Singapore, Mr. Hofman was the Country Director for the Philippines, responsible for a growing portfolio of projects and advisory services to the Philippines government. Mr. Hofman has accumulated more than 23 years of experience in the World Bank, 18 of which in the East Asia region. Among others, Mr. Hofman was Lead Economist for China and for Indonesia and country economist for Mongolia and Namibia. He had also worked on Brazil, South Africa, Russia, Zambia, and Namibia in his earlier years with the Bank. Prior to joining the World Bank, Mr. Hofman worked at the Kiel Institute of World Economics in Germany, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, and NMB Bank in the Netherlands (now ING). Mr. Hofman holds a degree in economics of Erasmus University Rotterdam and studied at the Christian Albrechts University, Kiel.



**Ayumi Konishi**  
*Special Senior Advisor to the President*  
*Asian Development Bank*

**Ayumi Konishi** is the Special Senior Advisor to the President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). He was appointed to the position on 29 September 2017. Prior to the current assignment, he was the Director General of the East Asia Department of ADB since June 2013, responsible for ADB operations in the People's Republic of China and Mongolia, and ADB relations with Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China. Mr. Konishi joined ADB in 1988. He served in various capacities, including the Deputy Director General for ADB's Pacific Department (2012-2013), Senior Advisor to the Strategy Policy Department (2011-2012), and ADB's Country Director for Viet Nam (2006-2011). During the Asian Financial Crisis, he was the task manager for an ADB's crisis support loan for Thailand, and subsequently served as the coordinator for ADB support to Indonesia. Mr. Konishi is a career international civil servant with 35 years of experience. Prior to joining ADB, he served for the United Nations in Baghdad, Iraq (Economic Commission for Western Asia), New York (Secretariat), and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Economic Commission for Africa). Mr. Konishi is a Japanese national. He graduated from Waseda University (Japan) and Oregon State University (US), and has a postgraduate degree from New York University in Development Economics.



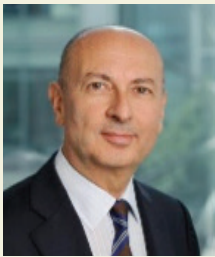
**Hans Peter Lankes**  
*Vice President of Economics and Private Sector Development*  
*International Finance Corporation*

**Hans Peter Lankes** is IFC's Vice President of Economics and Private Sector Development. In this capacity, Mr. Lankes is responsible for ensuring that IFC's strategies and projects have a consistent focus on development results. He also provides independent economic analysis and oversight to all IFC's operations, and ensures coordination with the World Bank and other international financial institutions on private sector development issues. A German national, Mr. Lankes previously served as the Managing Director of Corporate Strategy at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). He was also a member of the EBRD's Executive Committee. As Managing Director, he advised the EBRD President on the institution's strategy and was responsible for designing and achieving shareholder support for its priorities. He also led the EBRD's expansion into the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region. Previously, Mr. Lankes served as the EBRD's Acting Chief Economist, reorganizing the department into the bank's research hub. As Acting Vice President for Policy from 2012 to 2013 and again in late 2014, he established the department as a focal point for the in-country delivery of policy reforms. Prior to joining the EBRD in 2007, Hans Peter worked at the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., where he was Chief of the Trade Division and Adviser in the Policy Development and Review Department. His earlier career includes positions at the Central American Business School, the Nicaraguan Ministry of Economy, and the German-Thai Chamber of Commerce, and an earlier period of employment at the EBRD between 1993 and 2000. Mr. Lankes holds a Ph.D. in Public Policy and a Master of Public Administration from Harvard University, as well as economics degrees from Albert Ludwigs Universität Freiburg and Université de Grenoble.



**Vivek Pathak**  
*IFC Regional Director East Asia and the Pacific  
Hong Kong*

**Vivek Pathak** has extensive emerging markets experience in principal investments, restructuring and risk management across all industry sectors. Over the past 16 years at IFC, he has covered Asia Pacific, Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia in various leadership capacities. In his current role, Vivek leads IFC's advisory and investment operations across East Asia Pacific, which in fiscal year 2014 reached a record \$4.2 billion investment volume. Before taking up his current role, Vivek served as IFC Director for Investment and Credit Risk based in Washington, DC and managing a team of seasoned professionals responsible for global coverage of credit risk, investment risk, integrity risk, pricing and credit/equity training. Previously, Vivek oversaw IFC's portfolio in the Middle East and North Africa, and led IFC's business development efforts in frontier markets like Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran. Prior to joining IFC, Vivek worked with Bank of America and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. in new business and risk management. In his capacity as a Head of Risk Management, ABN AMRO Bank, Thailand, he was responsible for managing a large and diverse portfolio during the Asian Financial Crisis. Vivek holds a Master's Degree in Management from the University of Mumbai, India.



**Enzo Quattrocioche**  
*Secretary General  
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development*

**Enzo Quattrocioche** is the EBRD's Secretary General. He is a member of the Executive Committee and works with the President, the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors. As well as assuming responsibility for the EBRD Annual Meeting, the Secretary General promotes the mission of the Bank to other international institutions while engaging in vital policy dialogue with the countries of operations. Enzo Quattrocioche worked for 12 years as Director for Italy on the Bank's Board of Directors before resigning from the Board in August 2008 and taking up his role as Secretary General in February 2009. During his term as Director, Mr. Quattrocioche served as Chairman of two Board Committees which deal with Bank policies and operations. Prior to his term as a Board Director at the Bank, he held management positions at the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, including as Division Chief for IFIs, and achieved the rank of Director General. Mr. Quattrocioche has worked as an Official on the Executive Board of the IMF and in Italy's Ministry of the Treasury.



# 中国人民银行-国际货币基金组织“一带一路”倡议高级别联合研讨会

2018年4月12日

中国 北京

2013年，习近平主席提出“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”（通常称为“一带一路”倡议），推动“一带一路”沿线国家政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通。它旨在通过中东将亚洲与欧洲和非洲连接起来，并扩展到拉美国家。预计将从中国和包括私营部门在内的各种其他来源筹集大量资源，用于支持发展，主要是基础设施建设，以及改善增长前景。

“一带一路”倡议可为沿线各国带来亟需的基础设施投资，并促进贸易和资金流动，从而提高经济增长和推动国际合作。实现这些目标需要具备强有力的政策框架，以确保伙伴国能实施高质量的项目，并具备充分的宏观经济和机构能力来吸引投资、获得好处并管理相关风险。

中国一直在与包括沿线国家及国际组织在内的伙伴方合作，确保充分发挥“一带一路”倡议的潜力，推动相关利益得到共享。特别是，与基金组织的密切合作将有助于促进建立强有力的政策框架，这是“一带一路”倡议取得成功的一个重要支柱。本次会议将讨论成功实施“一带一路”倡议所需的政策框架，侧重讨论基金组织与其他国际金融机构合作可以提供政策建议和能力建设支持的领域。会议汇聚来自中国和部分伙伴国（非洲、亚洲和太平洋、中东和中亚、东欧和拉丁美洲）的高层决策者，分享对“一带一路”倡议取得成功所需政策框架的看法。会议将讨论那些基金组织可以提供具体政策建议、有关能力建设和工具的特别议题，例如如何管理投资项目和提高公共投资效率、维持债务可持续性，同时扩大基础设施支出以及加强资金融通。

本次会议由中国与基金组织联合能力建设中心（CICDC）、清华大学五道口金融学院和国际金融公司共同协办。CICDC是中国政府资助的一个新的基金组织中心，为中国和基金组织其他成员国（包括“一带一路”参与国）提供培训和其他能力建设活动。会后将发布新闻稿和汇总相关背景文件的电子书。

# 加强宏观经济金融政策框架 进一步推进“一带一路”建设

北京金融街丽思卡尔顿酒店

会议地点: 大宴会厅(二楼)

2018年4月11日

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下午6:30 中国人民银行和国际货币基金组织主办欢迎晚宴

地点: 天坛厅(二楼)

## 欢迎致辞

- 中国人民银行国际司司长 朱隽
  - 基金组织亚洲及太平洋部主任 李昌镛
  - 基金组织能力建设学院院长 Sharmini COOREY
  - 中国人民银行深圳中心支行行长 邢毓静
  - 中国人民银行大连中心支行行长 张远军
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2018年4月12日

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上午8:15 会议注册

上午8:45 欢迎和开幕致辞

中国人民银行行长 易纲

国际货币基金组织总裁 克里斯蒂娜·拉加德

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上午9:15 中国-国际货币基金组织联合能力建设中心揭幕典礼

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上午9:20-9:30 茶歇

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上午9:30-10:45 第一部分：“一带一路”可以如何帮助参与国

通过加大基础设施投资、加强贸易一体化（包括融入全球价值链）、增强资金融通，“一带一路”倡议可以促进经济增长和全球一体化。随着该倡议的推进，有三个问题值得考虑：(1)倡议的主要目标和预期结果是什么；(2)可能出现的风险或障碍是什么；(3)决策者应采取怎样的措施来实现增进效益和最大程度降低潜在风险，包括加强国内制度建设。这一部分将回顾目前已取得的经验，并为接下来在具体政策框架内展开的讨论奠定基础。

## 主持人

基金组织亚洲及太平洋部副主任 Markus RODLAUER

## 高级别讨论嘉宾

- 中国国家发展和改革委员会副秘书长 范恒山
  - 格鲁吉亚第一副总理 Dimitry KUMSHVILI
  - 巴基斯坦内政部部长兼计划发展部部长 Ahsan Iqbal CHAUDHARY
  - 塞尔维亚财政部部长 Dusan VUJOVIC
  - 中国国家开发银行副行长 王用生
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上午10:45-11:00 茶歇

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上午11:00-下午12:15 **第二部分：“一带一路”倡议对宏观经济金融政策的启示**

“一带一路”倡议可以增强资金融通，一方面可以帮助满足新兴市场/低收入国家的基础设施需求，另一方面为中国过剩的储蓄和投资能力寻找出路。在低收入国家，加强资金融通可以促进金融发展和提高金融普惠性，包括利用金融科技。考虑到“一带一路”倡议参与国政府资金承诺的规模，在按当前GDP、财政空间和外汇储备衡量债务时，要注意债务可持续性风险。资金流量的快速增长可能对金融深化的常规速度和次序安排构成挑战。主要问题包括：(1)何种类型的融资安排最能降低宏观金融风险；(2)当局应如何有效监测金融稳定风险的累积；(3)哪些微观和宏观审慎工具能够有效减轻大规模资金流动对深度不足的金融体系的影响。

**主持人**

清华大学国家金融研究院金融与发展研究中心主任 马骏

**高级别讨论嘉宾**

- 中国人民银行副行长 潘功胜
- 哈萨克斯坦国家银行行长 Daniyar AKISHEV
- 乌拉圭中央银行行长 Mario BERGARA
- 喀麦隆经济、计划和领土整治部部长部长 Alamine OUSMANE MEY
- 蒙古国中央银行第一副行长 ERDEMBILEG Ochirkhuu
- 中国进出口银行行长 刘连舸

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下午12:30-2:00 午宴

地点：天坛厅（二楼）

**主旨演讲**

清华大学国家金融研究院院长、国际货币基金组织前副总裁 朱民

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下午2:15-3:30 **第三部分：加强财政框架 推动“一带一路”倡议成功实施**

本部分将着重讨论财政制度和框架在实现宏观经济稳定和支持长期包容性增长方面的重要性，以及能力建设在加强制度建设方面可以发挥的作用。健全的财政框架可为政府可持续和透明的政策奠定基础，从而实现有效决策。供探讨的议题包括：中期财政框架、财政规则、识别和降低财政风险、债务可持续性、中期收入战略（包括关税和对跨国公司的征税）以及政府运作的范围（例如，对政府和社会资本合作项目以及国有企业的管理）。

**主持人**

基金组织财政事务部副主任 Michael KEEN

**高级别讨论嘉宾**

- 中国财政部副部长 朱光耀
- 老挝副总理 Somdy DOUANGDY
- 亚美尼亚副总理 Vache GABRIELIAN
- 几内亚经济和财政部部长 Malado KABA
- 斯里兰卡财政和大众传媒部国务部长 Eran WICKRAMARATNE

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下午3:30-3:45

茶歇

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下午3:45-5:15

#### 第四部分：让其他利益攸关方（例如私人部门）参与进来，实现“一带一路”倡议利益最大化

实现强劲和可持续的经济增长，不仅需要公共投资，还需要不断增长的私人投资。事实上，为了最大程度发挥“一带一路”项目对经济增长的促进作用，确保项目商业和财务的可行性，让私人部门参与进来将大有助益。这将对项目的筹备、实施和融资起到强有力的促进作用。改善营商环境，包括私营部门活动的制度和监管框架，是多数“一带一路”参与国的一个重要目标。本部分将重点讨论“一带一路”倡议如何成功吸引更多私人投资参与，包括参与基础设施投资。国际金融公司等管理私人部门参与方面拥有丰富经验的国际金融机构将参与讨论。

##### 主持人

国际金融公司副总裁 Hans Peter LANKES

##### 高级别讨论嘉宾

- 埃塞俄比亚总理府部际协调人兼总理特别顾问 Arkebe Oqubay METIKU
- 香港金融管理局副总裁兼基建融资促进办公室主任 余伟文
- 丝路基金总经理 王燕之
- 欧洲复兴开发银行秘书长 Enzo QUATTROCIOCCHÉ
- 汇丰银行公共部门银行业务联席主管 Michael ELLAM
- 正泰集团董事长 南存辉
- 迪拜环球港务集团高级副总裁 John WOOLLACOTT

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下午5:15-5:45

##### 闭幕致辞

中国人民银行国际司司长 朱隽

基金组织中东和中亚部主任 Jihad AZOUR

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# 背景资料/议题说明

## “一带一路”倡议\*

2013年，中国国家主席习近平提出“一带一路”倡议（BRI），为国际合作开辟了新的领域。“一带一路”倡议以古代贸易路线命名，但却超越了贸易。BRI（一个抽象术语）实质上是一个新的开放平台，借此平台，欧亚大陆以及其他国家可以加强经济和文化合作，实现共同繁荣。“一带一路”倡议设想了一个新的经济增长的世界，重视双赢战略。

“一带一路”倡议将从五个领域推动，即政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通。“一带一路”倡议秉承“共商、共建、共享”的基本原则。因此，“一带一路”倡议不是中国的“独奏曲”，而是参与各国的“交响乐”。中国政府积极推动全方位的务实合作，打造政治互信、经济融合、文化包容的利益共同体、责任共同体和命运共同体。

资金融通是“一带一路”倡议的重要支柱。投融资合作需要所有“一带一路”参与国的共同努力，以便更好地发挥每个国家的比较优势，并将经济的互补性转化成新的发展动力。此外，由于政府资源有限，因此，有必要鼓励私人部门参与“一带一路”倡议。可持续投融资要求采取市场化的方法，让企业发挥主导作用。

正如2017年5月中国人民银行行长周小川在“一带一路”国际合作论坛期间的资金融通专题会议上所强调，加强与“一带一路”参与国在投融资领域中的合作重点包括：

- 运用开发性金融，助力“一带一路”资金融通。
- 鼓励银行开展网络化布局，为促进贸易和投资提供更好的金融服务。
- 加强金融基础设施互联互通，推动以社区银行、互联网/电信支付为代表的普惠金融发展。
- 积极发挥本币在“一带一路”建设中的作用。
- 发展本地资本市场，包括股票和债券市场，扩大股权和债券融资市场之间的联通性。

“一带一路”倡议的特点是推动各国相互尊重、相互信任和共同受益，实现互学互鉴和互利共赢。只要所有“一带一路”国家为实现共同目标齐心协力，“一带一路”倡议的前景必将光明。

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\* 由中国人民银行协调。

## 第一部分：“一带一路”可以如何帮助参与国\*

### “一带一路”倡议会带来显著的好处...

“一带一路”倡议的设想是广泛增进互联互通、加强基础设施、促进可持续发展和增进人与人之间的交流。在经济领域，主要好处包括：

- **解决基础设施缺口。**许多BRI伙伴国对基础设施的需求很大，从运输和能源基础设施到电信及金融网络都有很大的需求。新的投资对那些努力为这些项目吸引足够多私人资金的国家特别有益。
- **加强贸易和深化价值链。**“一带一路”国家和中国之间的贸易流量已经很大：中国对这些国家的出口占到总出口的40%左右，而中国三分之一的进口来自这些国家。基础设施的改善，特别是地区运输、电信和金融网络的改善可以增加贸易流量，包括那些贸易和其他关联性通常依然较弱的地区伙伴国之间的贸易流量。
- **提高就业和经济增长。**基础设施建设属于劳动密集型，雇用BRI伙伴国的本地工人可以直接提高就业率，并促进知识和技术转让。随着投资扩大、贸易增长和金融联系加深，还可能会对经济增长和就业带来相当大的第二轮影响。

### ...同时也意味着潜在的风险和政策挑战。

- **避免资源错配。**在项目选择、规划和采购、实施及管理过程中可能会出现的问题，这些问题可能导致资源未得到有效利用，进而对实现预期的就业和增长好处带来影响。
- **确保债务可持续。**财政管理对降低债务可持续性的风险至关重要。对于中国而言，监测信用风险敞口，包括直接贷款（政府）和间接贷款（国有银行和基金）的风险敞口将非常重要。
- **追求环境和治理的高标准。**在项目规划和执行方面保持透明度以及确保公平竞争将最大限度地降低这些风险。

### 哪些政策选择可以确保实现利益最大化？

- **升级宏观经济政策框架。**在升级财政监测和债务可持续性框架，以及改善贸易政策、海关程序以及汇率和金融部门政策方面，许多“一带一路”伙伴国都有空间。这些改革将有助于实现大规模投资的所有好处。
- **加强总体财政框架，特别是公共投资管理框架。**优先事项包括引入可信的、有利于债务可持续性的财政规则；改善预算机构和采纳中期预算框架；完善财政风险管理做法；以及改善公共投资管理机构。基金组织可以在这些领域提供协助。
- **具备一个清晰的“一带一路”总体框架和一个协调机构将使中国受益。**总体框架将提高BRI（包括国内、伙伴国以及其他国家）的透明度，并确保所有利益相关方达成共识。它应该有助于促进健全的项目标准，包括从项目选择到规划、采购、实施和完工后服务。有必要建立一个连贯和透明的机制，以处理项目争议、不良绩效和不履行偿债义务/违约问题。新成立的国家国际发展合作署似乎可以发挥此作用。

### 供讨论的问题

请从贵国角度考虑上述问题，如有可能，可结合本国的经验和实例。考虑到时间限制，并为其他参与者预留时间提出问题/建议，请将您的首次发言限制在6-7分钟以内。可重点讨论以下问题：

1. “一带一路”倡议给贵国带来的主要好处是什么？
2. 最大风险是什么？
3. 贵国正在采取或应采取哪些措施/政策，以实现效益最大化和风险最小化？中国还能做些什么？
4. 国际货币基金组织和国际金融公司等国际/区域组织可以发挥什么作用？

\* 由第一场讨论的主持人Markus Rodlauer协调。

## 第二部分：“一带一路”倡议对宏观经济金融政策的启示\*

### “一带一路”倡议有助于缩小融资和基础设施需求之间的巨大缺口...

- 正如世界许多地区一样，“一带一路”沿线国家存在巨大的基础设施缺口。大多数“一带一路”沿线国家位于新兴亚洲和东欧地区，而该地区面临重大的基础设施缺口。从部门角度说，运输和能源部门对投资的需求最大。
- 为这些基础设施缺口提供资金需要调动公共部门、对外部门及私营部门资金。为了弥补基础设施方面的缺口，亚洲和欧洲地区的大多数“一带一路”沿线国家需要增加年度基础设施投资，在目前水平基础上提高超过20%。然而，由于财政缓冲通常有限，国内金融部门不够深化以及缺乏盈余储蓄，增加国内资本以支持如此大规模的扩张具有挑战性。
- “一带一路”倡议有助于动员这些资金。自2013年以来，中国政府承诺投入大量资源，可以撬动推动包括多边机构和私营部门在内的其他参与方的融资，以填补“一带一路”沿线国家的基础设施缺口。

### ...但是，如何防范宏观经济金融风险呢？

在管理“一带一路”倡议的宏观经济金融影响方面，四个要素至关重要，即项目、规模、融资安排和政策环境。

- **项目合适：**那些有助于经济高增长的可行项目对“一带一路”倡议的长期成功至关重要。
- **规模适当：**项目的规模必须适当，与宏观经济金融和债务可持续性约束以及参与国的吸收能力相符。
- **恰当的融资安排：**私营部门投资者（包括国际银行、全球项目公司和机构投资者）的参与可能有助于提高项目的透明度和治理标准、扩大金融资源、引进项目专长和分担风险。公共部门的项目股权投资可以支持银团贷款和项目债券发行。
- **良好的政策环境：**这包括提高有关总债务风险敞口和贷款合同的报告质量，以了解展期、外汇和利率风险——以及明确和或有负债——并促进中期债务管理战略。审慎政策有利于增强财政和金融部门的缓冲，将平滑与“一带一路”资本流动相关的经济和金融周期。此外，在基础设施需求增长的同时，需在金融部门和资本市场实施广泛的结构性的改革，以支持出口增长及“一带一路”相关债务的付息。

### 供讨论的问题

请从贵国角度考虑上述问题，如有可能，请结合本国的经验和实例。考虑到时间限制，并为其他参与者预留时间提出问题/建议，请将您的首次发言限制在6-7分钟以内。可重点讨论以下问题：

1. 哪些类型的融资安排最能缓解宏观经济金融风险？
2. 如何有效监测金融风险的累积？
3. 哪些微观和宏观审慎工具可以缓解大规模资金流动对深度不足的金融体系带来的影响？

\* 由第二场讨论的主持人马骏协调。



## 第三部分：加强财政框架 推动“一带一路”倡议成功实施\*

“一带一路”倡议可以为许多国家带来巨大好处。从财政政策的角度看，“一带一路”倡议为参与国提供了加快财政改革的难得机会。例如，它可能促使各国采取更广泛的总体方法，通过中期税收战略改善税收。

但是，取得成功需要克服实施过程中的挑战，导致这些挑战的部分原因是许多参与国的能力有限。就投资而言，这些挑战因各国的具体国情和投资强度不同而不尽相同。具体而言：（1）宏观经济波动可能会加剧，特别是如果大量新增投资在较短时期内实施；（2）对于公共债务水平已经很高的国家，债务可持续性可能成为一个令人关注的问题；

（3）新的融资环境可能会给债务管理带来挑战，如果没有适当的监管，可能会出现庞大的财政负债。其他的一些各国具体的国情也可能增加潜在的风险，例如资源丰富国家的大宗商品价格波动。

强有力的财政框架可以帮助解决这些挑战，并确保“一带一路”参与国获得“最大收益”。虽然一些国家在建设财政框架方面已经取得改善，但是，构建这样的框架是一个长期过程。“一带一路”倡议为启动此过程提供了强大的动力。有三个方面特别重要：

- **财政框架。**许多“一带一路”参与国将受益于全面和精心设计的财政框架。该框架的主要内容是（1）引入或修改财政规则，使其具有可信性并符合财政可持续性；（2）改善预算机制，采用中期预算框架，并把重点放在加强预算的可信性、统一性和全面性以及提高财政透明度上；（3）通过改善数据，建立制度安排以支持综合的财政风险管理，加强对更广泛的公共部门的监督，从而引入或加强财务风险管理做法。
- **公共投资管理。**由于一些“一带一路”沿线国家的投资效率比较低，加强公共投资管理措施将产生巨大的积极影响（目前“一带一路”参与国公共投资影响的近三分之一没有得到发挥）。有关措施包括：（1）国家层面和具体行业层面的规划，（2）政府和社会资本合作项目的管理，（3）项目评估和选择，（4）资金可得性，以及（5）项目实施的透明度。为确保提高政府和社会资本合作项目的效率，同时控制财政成本和风险，还需要有效的监管框架。
- **税收体系。**公共投资增加较快时，需要强健的税收体系，以充分利用投资带来的经济增长，并应对随之而来的税收挑战。通过税收政策和行政措施调动国内收入的需求可能会增加，原因不仅包括需要为投资和相关成本提供融资，还包括税收措施要避免影响投资扩张，并同时保持强大的税基。例如，在对新增投资征税时，应避免征税不足或过分征税，同时国际税收问题可能会越来越突出。具有自然资源禀赋的国家还会出现其他问题，如果管理得当，可以增加财政收入。最后，更复杂的跨境交易也可能要求加强税收和海关管理能力。

### 鉴于这些考虑，我们提出以下问题供讨论：

1. 您认为“一带一路”倡议在哪些领域有机会扩大基础设施建设？各国如何在管理财政风险的同时实现利益最大化？各国有哪些经验可供讨论？
2. 在财政预算规模内管理大型和长期项目方面，您有哪些实用的建议可以分享？根据您的经验，多年期的财政预算和财政规则会有所帮助吗？
3. 为确保投资效率，公共投资管理应该把哪些方面作为重点？
4. “一带一路”参与国应如何创建财政空间来满足基础设施方面的需求？中期收入战略应该包括哪些主要因素？

\* 由第三场讨论的主持人Michael Keen协调。



## 第四部分：“一带一路”倡议中的私人部门参与\*

“一带一路”倡议是一项宏大的金融和经济事业，私人部门可以为成功实施做出重要的贡献。

- **融资、技术专长和经营效率。** 鉴于许多“一带一路”沿线国家有着庞大的基础设施需求，但财政空间有限，让私人部门参与进来将为基础设施项目的选择、建设和运营带来必要的资金、技术专长和经营效率。通过增加投资、促进贸易和提高增长，可以预计私人部门还将改善多方位的互联互通，进而提高基础设施项目的回报率。
- **将私人储蓄引向“一带一路”基础设施项目中。** 加强“一带一路”沿线国家、包括多边开发银行在内的发展伙伴和私人部门利益相关方之间的合作将促进私人储蓄流向“一带一路”的基础设施项目中。通过创建流动性较强的工具、扩大投资者基础以及放宽对基础设施投资的不必要限制，发展基础设施资产市场可能有助于调动全球机构投资者（其管理的资产约100万亿美元）。多边开发银行可以提供专业知识，更好地利用其资产负债表来促进私人投资，引领创新的金融解决方案，并降低政治风险。
- **中国可以起到推动作用。** 中国可以支持私人部门更多地参与到“一带一路”倡议中，措施包括：加强建设自身的政策框架；推动进一步的经济一体化（如投资和贸易）以及在透明度、竞争以及环境和社会效益等领域采取最佳做法；必要时向参与国提供资金和技术援助，包括开发具备商业效益的后备项目；以及通过国际和区域金融机构等渠道推动提供更多的风险缓释工具，以更好地调动私人资金。

...但是，需应对一些重要的政策挑战。

- **具有挑战性的商业环境。** 各国需改善国内营商环境（保持宏观经济稳定、建立透明且可预测的监管框架），“一带一路”沿线各走廊之间也需营造良好的营商环境（比如加强协调一致），以促进对基础设施的私人投资，并加强贸易和投资联系。
- **金融风险。** 金融工具通常不适合大型、长期和复杂的基础设施投资，而且“一带一路”倡议涉及多国，这一问题可能会更加复杂。
- **缺乏可投资的项目。** 可投资的项目不足：详细的可行性研究和可靠的商业理由可以吸引私人投资者，因为私人投资者需要高质量的信息来作出投资决策。

哪些政策选择可以在尽可能降低风险的同时实现利益最大化？

- 让私人部门参与，需要创造有利的商业环境，包括宏观经济稳定性，具备透明且可预测的监管框架，健全的政府和社会资本合作框架以及开发可投资的后备项目。这要求公共部门避免对私人部门参与商业上可行的项目产生挤出效应，并将公共投资重新集中用于缺乏商业解决方案的项目上。
- “一带一路”沿线国家和多边开发银行以及其他利益相关方应通力合作，支持创建具有流动性的基础设施资产市场，这可以成为机构投资者的主要融资渠道。这将要求提高金融合约和手续的标准化程度，以及设计风险缓解结构及混合融资。
- 需设计适合大型、长期和复杂基础设施项目的新金融工具，“一带一路”倡议的多国性质可能会增加这项工作的难度。
- 在设计优惠待遇和其他类型的政府和社会资本合作的关系时，公共部门必须避免因或有负债而造成财政风险，并确保私人部门的基础设施解决方案符合环境、社会和治理方面的高标准。

### 供讨论的问题

- 在基础设施项目方面，特别是处理跨境贸易问题方面，您遇到的最大挑战是什么？您是如何设法克服这些障碍的？
- 当公共部门与私人部门谈论其参与基础设施项目时，就承诺和政策信号而言，企业想从公共部门了解到什么？
- 国际金融机构可以如何更好地为“一带一路”跨境投资提供服务？
- 跨境投资的一个主要制约因素是本币风险。贷款通常采用国际货币（美元，欧元）。为了降低汇率风险，可以开发哪些本币金融产品？

\* 由第四场讨论的主持人Hans Peter Lankes协调。

# 简历



## 中国人民银行行长

**易纲**

中国人民银行行长

易纲博士，中国人民银行行长兼中央财经领导小组办公室副主任。易纲博士于1997年加入中国人民银行，历任中国人民银行货币政策委员会秘书长、货币政策司司长。2007年12月任中国人民银行副行长。自2009年7月至2015年12月任国家外汇管理局局长。2018年3月被任命为中国人民银行行长。易纲博士于1986年获得伊利诺大学经济学博士学位。1986年至1994年任教于美国印第安那大学经济系。1994年与他人共同组建了北京大学中国经济研究中心 (CCER)，并担任该中心的教授至今。他的研究领域包括货币、银行和中国经济。



## 国际货币基金组织总裁

**克里斯蒂娜·拉加德**

国际货币基金组织总裁

克里斯蒂娜·拉加德于2011年7月成为基金组织第十一任总裁，她也是基金组织第一位女总裁。2016年7月4日，她再次当选，任期五年。她曾以律师身份在贝克·麦坚时国际律师事务所执业20年，其间于1999年成为全球主席。2005年，克里斯蒂娜进入法国政府，并担任了贸易部长。两年后，她成为七国集团成员国的首位女性财政和经济部长。

# 部长和行长简历



## 亚美尼亚共和国

Vache Gabrielyan

副总理

国际经济整合和改革部部长

Vache Gabrielyan 于2014年出任亚美尼亚共和国副总理兼国际经济整合和改革部部长。Gabrielyan 先生拥有罗格斯大学（美国，新泽西）公共管理博士学位，以及埃里温国立大学经济控制论专业荣誉学位证书。他于1990年开始公共服务领域的职业生涯，担任了金融和财政政策常务委员会专家。完成在罗格斯大学的学业之后，Gabrielyan 先生担任了亚美尼亚中央银行（CBA）的各种职务，包括在1999年至2008年期间担任了董事会成员，以及此后在2008年至2010年期间担任了亚美尼亚中央银行副行长。其后三年（2010年至2013年），他担任了亚美尼亚共和国财政部部长。在2014年就任副总理之前，Gabrielyan 先生曾担任亚美尼亚共和国政府部长-幕僚长兼亚美尼亚共和国总理首席顾问。



## 喀麦隆共和国

Alamine Ousmane Mey

经济、规划和地区发展部部长

Alamine Ousmane Mey 部长于2018年3月被任命为经济、规划和区域发展部部长（目前的职位）；此前，他自2011年起一直担任财政部长。在担任政府职务之前，他曾任喀麦隆第二大城市——非洲第一银行的行长。Mey 先生是风险资本借贷和租赁业务领域的专家，毕业于亚琛工业大学（德国）电气工程专业。



## 中国

潘功胜

中国人民银行副行长

潘功胜，中国人民大学经济学博士研究生毕业，研究员。1993年8月至2008年4月在中国工商银行房地产信贷部、计划财务部、人力资源部、深圳分行、股份制改革办公室、战略管理与投资者关系部任职（1997年至1998年在英国剑桥大学学习）。2008年4月至2012年6月任中国农业银行党委委员、副行长、执行董事（其间兼任香港农银国际董事长，中国农业银行（英国）董事长，2009年上半年及2011年上半年分别在中央党校、哈佛大学肯尼迪政府管理学院学习）。2012年6月任中国人民银行党委委员、副行长，2015年12月至2016年1月兼任国家外汇管理局党组书记。2016年1月至今任中国人民银行党委委员、副行长，国家外汇管理局党组书记、局长。



中国

范恒山

发展改革委员会副秘书长

范恒山，经济学博士、高级经济师、教授、博士生导师。曾任国家经济体制改革委员会综合规划与试点司副司长，国务院经济体制改革办公室综合司司长，国家发展和改革委员会经济体制综合改革司司长、地区经济司司长，兼任国家促进中部地区崛起办公室副主任。现任国家发展和改革委员会副秘书长。多次参与国家重大文件起草。为北京大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学、中国传媒大学等多所国内著名高校兼职教授。



中国

朱光耀

财政部副部长

朱光耀，博士生导师，现任财政部副部长、党组成员，中央财经领导小组办公室副主任。

- 1982年 ..... 毕业于北京商学院，获学士学位
- 1985年 ..... 毕业于财政部科研所研究生部，获经济学硕士学位
- 1988-1992年 ..... 财政部科学研究所科研组织处副处长
- 1992-1993年 ..... 财政部世界银行司工业处副处长
- 1993-1994年 ..... 财政部世界银行司农业处处长
- 1994-1996年 ..... 中国驻世界银行副执行董事
- 1997-1998年 ..... 财政部国债金融司副司长
- 1998-2001年 ..... 财政部国际司司长
- 2001-2004年 ..... 中国驻世界银行执行董事
- 2005-2007年 ..... 财政部国际司司长
- 2007-2010年5月 ..... 财政部部长助理
- 2010年5月至今 ..... 财政部副部长



## 埃塞俄比亚联邦民主共和国

Arkebe Oqubay Metiku

部长

埃塞俄比亚总理特别顾问

Arkebe Oqubay博士是部长兼埃塞俄比亚总理特别顾问。他是埃塞俄比亚政府发展战略的重要制定者之一，重点关注创建“即插即用”工业园，旨在鼓励投资者快速建立和启动生产运营。Arkebe博士曾在2003年至2005年期间任亚的斯亚贝巴市长。他拥有伦敦大学东方与非洲研究院发展研究专业博士学位。此外，他还是伦敦大学非洲研究中心的助理研究员，他在该中心开展了关于工业化、基础设施政治经济学以及技术能力和经济领导力发展的研究项目。



## 格鲁吉亚

Dimitry Kumsishvili

第一副总理

经济与可持续发展部 (MESD) 部长

Dimitry Kumsishvili（格鲁吉亚）于2016年初出任第一副总理，后于2017年11月中旬兼任经济与可持续发展部（MESD）部长，当时，能源部被并入了经济与可持续发展部。此前，他担任过财政部长（任期一年），还曾在2015年9月至2016年10月期间担任过经济与可持续发展部部长。Dimitry Kumsishvili加入政府（格鲁吉亚梦想党）时的身份是经济与可持续发展部副部长兼国家国有财产机构负责人。在加入该政府前，他是格鲁吉亚私人部门的行政管理人员，包括曾任规模中等的卡图银行副行长以及传媒控股公司Palitra Media的业务发展部主任。他毕业于第比利斯国立大学，拥有物理学（1992年）和经济学（1998年）学位。



## 格鲁吉亚

Genadi Arveladze

经济与可持续发展部副部长

Genadi Arveladze 是格鲁吉亚经济与可持续发展部副部长。他在对外贸易和经济学领域拥有广泛经验——他是格鲁吉亚在与中国的自由贸易协定谈判和欧洲自由贸易联盟（EFTA）谈判中的首席谈判代表。在出任格鲁吉亚经济与可持续发展部副部长之前，Arveladze先生曾在世界贸易组织进行实习，同时作为格鲁吉亚驻世贸组织代表。自2012年2月至2015年10月，Genadi Arveladze还担任了格鲁吉亚经济与可持续发展部对外贸易与国际经济关系司司长。2010年至2012年，他是第比利斯市政厅欧盟计划协调及国际组织合作部负责人。Genadi Arveladze拥有纽约市立大学人文学科硕士学位。





## 格鲁吉亚

Giorgi Cherkezishvili

经济与可持续发展部副部长

Giorgi Cherkezishvili 是格鲁吉亚经济与可持续发展部副部长。此前，他在私人部门积累了丰富的的工作经验。他曾任JSC伙伴基金投资负责人以及格鲁吉亚JSC银行贵宾银行业务主任。他拥有格勒诺布尔高商研究生院（法国）和高加索商学院（格鲁吉亚）工商管理硕士学位。



## 几内亚

Malado Kaba

经济财政部部长

几内亚共和国

Malado Kaba 于2016年1月出任经济财政部部长，她也是第一位被任命为经济财政部部长的女性。作为一名技术专家，她大部分的职业生涯是在欧洲联盟委员会驻非洲代表团中度过的，其间，她围绕若干发展计划开展了工作，这些计划侧重于为非洲和加勒比各国提供宏观经济和制度支持。她还是托尼·布莱尔提创办的非洲治理促进会的几内亚地区总监。此前，在1996年至1999年期间，她还担任过经济财政部部长顾问。她拥有巴黎第十大学发展经济学硕士学位。



## 哈萨克斯坦共和国

Daniyar Akishev

哈萨克斯坦国家银行行长

Daniyar Akishev 于2015年11月出任哈萨克斯坦国家银行（NBK）行长。此前，他曾任哈萨克斯坦国家银行副行长（2007年至2014年）；哈萨克斯坦总统办公厅社会经济监测局主任（2014至2015年）；哈萨克斯坦总统代理顾问（2015年）。他还曾任哈萨克斯坦国家银行研究与统计部负责人（2003至2007年）。他毕业于哈萨克斯坦国家管理学院（1996年），于1976年5月25日出生于阿拉木图。





## 老挝人民民主共和国

Somdy Douangdy

副总理  
财政部长

Somdy Douangdy（出生于1952年；会法语和俄语，懂英语）为副总理兼财政部长。他是唯一不具有政治局委员身份的副总理，但却得到了总理的充分信任。他过去曾担任财政部长，直至2011年年中当选进入由61名委员组成的老挝人民革命党中央委员会，后来又被任命为计划与投资部部长（2011年至2016年）。他于2003年7月加入财政部并担任副部长，此前曾工作多年，从技术职务晋升至主任，后来分别担任过国家计划委员会及计划与合作委员会副主席。Somdy先生在政府任职期间，始终对基金组织的伙伴合作关系赞赏有加。他拥有乌克兰顿涅茨克工业大学经济与规划专业硕士学位，以及法国巴黎行政管理学院经济与政治专业硕士学位。



## 蒙古

Ochirkhoo Erdembileg

蒙古中央银行第一副行长

Mr. Ochirkhoo Erdembileg先生在2016年加入蒙古中央银行担任第一副行长之前，曾在郭勒穆特银行、位于华盛顿特区的国际货币基金组织以及蒙古财政部担任过各种管理职务。在出任目前的职务之前，他曾任郭勒穆特银行第一副首席执行官，负责监督企业、投资和托管银行业务。



## 巴基斯坦伊斯兰共和国

Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary

内政部长  
计划发展部部长

Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary是巴基斯坦现任内政部长兼计划发展部部长。他是选举产生的巴基斯坦国民议会成员，此前曾任教育部长、情报秘书以及计划委员会主席。Iqbal部长拥有宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院的工商管理硕士学位。



## 塞尔维亚共和国

**Dusan Vujovic**

财政部长

Dusan Vujovic 于2014年8月出任塞尔维亚共和国财政部长。他在2014年4月至2014年7月期间受新政府任命担任经济部长。Vujovic博士是位于贝尔格莱德的辛吉度努姆大学经济、金融和行政管理学院的教授，也是美国哈佛商学院战略和竞争力研究所的竞争力微观经济学附属教员。他是世界银行创新研发、宏观经济政策以及财政和治理改革领域的顾问，也是美国国际开发署预算和财政改革问题顾问。他是位于华沙的凯斯学院的研究员。Vujovic博士过去曾在世界银行担任各种职务，包括曾任乌克兰国家局局长，面向前苏联及东欧和亚洲转轨经济体政府官员的“联合维也纳综合计划”的联合主任，中东欧地区以及独立评估小组的首席经济学家。Vujovic教授自己编著并与他人合著了一些关于宏观经济政策、发展及制度改革和转轨问题的出版物，在各种国际和国内期刊以论文形式发表，以及作为书籍章节由世界银行、牛津大学出版社、北荷兰出版社、爱德华·埃尔加出版社等出版。



## 斯里兰卡民主社会主义共和国

**Eran Wickramaratne**

财政部国务部长

Eran Wickramaratne, 经济学家、银行家，是现任财政部国务部长。在接受这项任命之前，他曾是公共企业发展部副部长和投资促进和高速公路部副部长。Eran拥有伦敦大学经济与政治专业学士学位以及经济学硕士学位。他还是艾森豪威尔终身研究员。Eran的职业生涯从花旗银行起步，后来成为花旗银行副行长。他后来转至国家发展银行，担任了国家发展银行的首席执行官。在Eran的出色管理下，国家发展银行集团成为斯里兰卡最成功的金融机构之一。然而，2010年，就在他的银行业达到巅峰之时，他决定听从内心的召唤，放弃待遇优渥的银行业，转而服务于自己的国家。应统一国民党的邀请，Eran于2010年以全国名单成员的身份进入斯里兰卡议会。他参加了2015年大选的角逐，担任了统一国民党在科伦坡区莫勒图沃选区的组织者，并当选为议会议员。他还兼任统一国民党司库。Eran曾任投资局（BoI）局长，后成为科学与经济改革部顾问。他是信息和通信技术机构（ICTA）的创始主席，开创了政府信通技术引领发展计划。Eran曾担任过板球开局击球手、曲棍球队队长及其母校的学生会会长，由于赛场内外的这些经历，他成为了国家统一、平等和机会的倡导者。



## 乌拉圭东岸共和国

**Mario Bergara**

乌拉圭中央银行行长

Mario Bergara 于2015年3月被任命为乌拉圭中央银行行长，此前他曾于2008年至2013年期间担任过这一职务。2013年至2015年期间，Bergara先生担任了经济和财政部部长。早先，他还曾任乌拉圭中央银行的经济研究负责人以及经济和财政部副部长。Bergara先生拥有加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校经济学博士学位。他的研究领域包括制度经济学、公共服务监管和银行业。



## 乌拉圭东岸共和国

**Jorge Gamarra**

乌拉圭中央银行副行长

Jorge Gamarra 于2010年出任乌拉圭中央银行副行长。2008年至2010年期间，Gamarra先生曾任中央银行董事。此前，他所从事的主要是银行业部门律师的工作。Gamarra先生拥有乌拉圭共和国大学法律和社会科学博士学位。

# 中方官员简历



中国

**范文仲**

中国银行保险监督管理委员会国际部主任

范文仲拥有耶鲁大学经济学博士学位，现任中国银行保险监督管理委员会国际部（港澳台事务办公室）主任，同时他还担任全国青联常委、中国人民对外友好协会理事、海峡两岸关系协会理事、复旦大学和人民大学兼职教授、清华五道口金融学院全球金融博士项目导师等社会职务。范文仲博士本科和硕士毕业于复旦大学世界经济系国际金融专业。九十年代中期，他曾在国家财政部世界银行司工作，后赴美国耶鲁大学攻读经济学博士学位。毕业后他在美国雷曼兄弟公司担任亚太宏观经济学家。2006年，范文仲博士加入中国银监会工作，担任法规部、研究局司局级干部。2008年，他作为“中组部、团中央第九批赴渝博士服务团”团长，到重庆市挂职工作，先后被任命为重庆市国资委、发改委副主任。从2011年起，范文仲同志担任银监会国际部主任。



中国

**刘芳**

国家外汇管理局综合司副司长

刘芳，1996年7月中国人民大学国际经济专业毕业，获经济学学士学位。1999年7月中国人民大学国际经济专业经济学硕士研究生毕业后，在国家外汇管理局国际收支司参加工作，从事国际收支统计分析工作。2009年3月至今任国家外汇管理局综合司副司长，负责外事和新闻宣传工作。



中国

**刘连舸**

中国进出口银行副董事长、行长

刘连舸，经济学硕士，高级经济师，现任中国进出口银行党委副书记、副董事长、行长；曾兼任（亚洲）区域信用担保与投资基金董事长，非洲进出口银行执行董事，中国-意大利曼达林基金监事会主席；历任中国驻亚洲开发银行副执行董事，中国人民银行驻欧洲代表处首席代表，中国人民银行国际司副司长，中国人民银行福州中心支行行长、国家外汇管理局福建省分局局长，中国人民银行反洗钱局（保卫局）局长，中国进出口银行党委委员、副行长。



中国

**谈从炎**

中证金融研究院副院长

谈从炎，经济学博士，中国证监会中证金融研究院副院长。加入证监会之前在世界银行华盛顿总部工作多年，担任高级经济学家。谈从炎曾在北京大学、加拿大多伦多大学学习，并于美国加州大学伯克利分校获得经济学博士学位。



中国

**王用生**

中国国家开发银行副行长

王用生，男，1958年出生，中共党员，大学、硕士，高级经济师。现任国家开发银行副行长。曾任中国投资银行郑州分行行长，国家开发银行郑州分行行长、沈阳分行行长、辽宁分行行长、企业局局长。



中国

**邢毓静**

中国人民银行深圳市中心支行行长

**邢毓静**，研究员，经济学博士，现任中国人民银行深圳市中心支行党委书记、行长，国家外汇管理局深圳分局局长，兼任深圳金融学会会长，中国人民银行青年联合会主席。先后在国家外汇管理局、人民银行办公厅、货币政策司、货币政策二司、货币政策委员会工作，曾任货币政策委员会秘书长、货币政策二司司长。2014年3月-2014年11月，在美国纽约联邦储备银行做访问学者。



中国

**杨柳**

中国证监会国际合作部副主任

**杨柳**女士2012年起担任中国证监会国际合作部副主任，目前主要职责是研究并推动境外上市融资改革等有关工作，去年牵头完成了内地与香港两地的深港通开通工作。深港通的开通是中国资本市场对外开放的一项重要举措。1999年进入证监会后，曾在证监会人教部工作，还曾于2011-2012年挂职任北京市政府金融局局长助理。杨柳女士1986年至1993年在北京大学国际关系学院学习，主要专修国际政治有关理论与政策，先后获得北大法学学士、法学硕士学位。



中国

**袁晓明**

商务部财务司副司长

**袁晓明**，研究生学历，经济学博士。1996年8月参加工作，现任商务部财务司副司长。历任商务部规划财务司综合制度处副处长、驻港联络办经济部贸易处正处级、商务部财务司综合处、预算管理处、外贸财务处处长。





中国香港特别行政区

### 余伟文

香港金融管理局副总裁及金管局基建融资促进办公室主任

余伟文先生负责储备管理、对外事务及研究事务。余先生于1986年加入香港政府为政务主任，并于1993年加入金管局，在货币管理、外事经研及银行业拓展等多个部门工作。余先生于2007年9月获委任现职。余先生毕业于香港中文大学及哈佛商学院。



中国

### 张远军

中国人民银行大连中心支行行长

张远军，经济学博士，财政部财政科学研究所博士后、研究员，新加坡南洋理工大学高级访问学者，东北财经大学兼职教授、博士生导师。历任中国人民银行锦州市中心支行党委书记、行长，中国人民银行哈尔滨中心支行副行长、国家外汇管理局黑龙江省分局副局长，中国人民银行沈阳分行副行长，现任中国人民银行大连市中心支行党委书记、行长，国家外汇管理局大连市分局局长，辽宁省委、省政府决策咨询委员会委员，大连市第十六届人民代表大会常务委员会委员、财政经济委员会委员，大连市第十二届纪委委员。



中国

### 朱隼

中国人民银行国际司司长

朱隼司长毕业于北京大学，先后获得经济学学士学位和经济学硕士学位。自北京大学毕业后加入人民银行，先在办公厅工作，1997年加入国际司，先后在国际司国际清算银行处和研究处工作，2006年任研究处处长。此外，1999年3月至10月在国际清算银行借调，并于2003年9月-2005年12月在国际清算银行任经济学家。2009年任国际司副司长，2014年12月至今任国际司司长。

# 国际货币基金组织工作人员简历



Jihad Azour

国际货币基金组织中东和中亚部  
主任

Jihad Azour 于2017年3月出任国际货币基金组织中东和中亚部（MCD）主任。Azour 先生在2005年至2008年担任黎巴嫩的财政部长，在此期间，他在国家层面和财政部内部各项重要改革举措的落实方面开展了协调工作。在担任财政部长之前和之后，他担任过私人部门的各种职务，包括曾就职于麦肯锡和博世公司（2009年至2013年担任了博世公司副总裁兼高级执行顾问）。在加入基金组织之前，他是咨询投资公司Inventis Partners的管理合伙人。Azour 先生拥有巴黎政治学院国际金融博士学位以及国际经济和金融研究生学位。作为哈佛大学博士后研究员，他还开展了关于新兴经济体及其与国际经济一体化的研究。他还拥有巴黎第九大学应用经济学和金融专业硕士学位，并就经济和金融问题出版过五本书、发表过若干文章，还广泛开展了教学工作。



Sharmini Coorey

国际货币基金组织能力建设学院院长

Sharmini Coorey 是基金组织能力建设学院院长。能力建设学院负责为世界各地的政府官员提供以政策为导向的宏观经济学和金融培训。它还为基金组织的技术援助和培训活动筹集资金并负责其管理。Coorey女士此前曾任基金组织非洲部副主任以及基金组织欧洲部英国/北欧处处长。她从事过监督工作，也曾就基金组织在欧洲、亚洲、非洲和南北美洲支持的规划以及基金组织各类政策问题开展工作。她曾在基金组织工作人员文件编辑委员会工作，还担任过乔治·华盛顿大学艾略特国际事务学院的客座研究员。Coorey女士拥有哈佛大学经济学博士学位和学士学位。她曾发表过一些关于转轨和发展中国家通货膨胀和经济增长问题的文章，并编辑了一本关于中非石油财富管理的书。



## Sonali Jain-Chandra

国际货币基金组织负责中国事务副处长

Sonali Jain-Chandra 现任国际货币基金组织亚洲及太平洋部副处长，在中国工作组工作，赴香港特区代表团团长。她在印度、韩国、印度尼西亚、柬埔寨、尼泊尔和不丹有广泛的国别工作经验。她曾在区域研究处工作，在基金组织出版物《区域经济展望》中撰写过多篇报告章节。在加入亚洲及太平洋部之前，她曾在基金组织的战略、政策和检查部就新兴市场脆弱性和发达经济体开展工作。Jain-Chandra 女士的研究领域主要侧重劳动力市场、资本流动、国际银行业联系和金融普惠和金融深化。她拥有哥伦比亚大学的经济学博士学位、牛津大学哲学、政治和经济学学士和硕士学位，以及德里大学芮姆女子学院经济学学士学位。



## Michael Keen

国际货币基金组织财政事务部副主任

Michael Keen 是国际货币基金组织财政事务部副主任，此前他曾任该部门税收政策和税收协调处处长。在加入基金组织之前，他曾任埃塞克斯大学经济学教授和京都大学客座教授。他于2010年被授予经济信息研究会—国际公共财政学会马斯格雷夫奖，在德里的国家公共财政与政策研究所发表了2012年纪念切利亚演讲，是国际公共财政学会（2003年至2006年他曾当选为会长）的荣誉会长，并于2008年跻身为全球公共经济学杂志主要撰稿人。他曾带领技术援助代表团访问了三十多个国家，处理了各种税收政策问题，并曾为世界银行、欧洲联盟委员会和私人部门提供咨询。他曾任美国国家税收协会理事，并曾担任《美国经济杂志：经济政策、国际税收和公共财政》（他是联合创始人）、《公共经济学杂志》、《经济研究评论》和其他许多杂志的编辑委员会委员。他与他人合著了《公共财政的数字革命》、《现代增值税》、《石油和矿产的征税》和《变化中的关税》等书。他还在《美国经济评论》、《经济政策》、《公共经济学杂志》、《发展经济学杂志》和《国家税务杂志》上发表过文章。



## Roger Nord

国际货币基金组织非洲部副主任

Roger Nord，荷兰人，现任基金组织非洲部副主任，负责监督东非和西非法语国家的国别工作。他领导开展了关于非洲公共财政问题的的工作，并负责基金组织与中国在非洲问题上开展的工作。此前，他曾任基金组织派往若干非洲国家的代表团团长，这些国家包括坦桑尼亚、乌干达、喀麦隆和加蓬。他的出版物包括与Wenjie Chen合著的《中国和非洲的再平衡行动：中国的再平衡对撒哈拉以南非洲贸易和增长的影响》（2017年），以及作为主要作者编写的《坦桑尼亚——非洲转型史》（2009年）。在加入非洲部之前，他曾任基金组织总裁霍斯特·克勒的顾问，以及基金组织的中欧地区代表。他是瑞士圣加仑大学和芝加哥大学的研究生。



## Martin Petri

国际货币基金组织欧洲部副处长

Petri 先生，德国/美国人，拥有加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校经济学博士学位，主修国际经济和金融以及经济史。他于2016年加入欧洲部，担任了派往黑山的代表团团长以及新兴经济体处（负责编写《地区经济展望》中的欧洲部分）副处长。此前，2006年至2016年期间，他曾在非洲部担任赴毛里求斯、马达加斯加、中非共和国和布基纳法索的代表团团长。在加入非洲部之前，Petri 先生在财政事务部（FAD）和中东部（MCD）工作了若干年，在中东部工作期间，他的工作主要涉及约旦、阿根廷、乌克兰和吉尔吉斯共和国。他的研究领域包括宏观财政政策、养老金、政府间关系、汇率政策以及经济史。Petri 先生曾担任过加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校国际经济、宏观经济、金融市场和经济史专业的助教。他还拥有蒙彼利埃大学经济学资质证书，以及宾夕法尼亚大学/沃顿商学院经济学/国际管理文学士/理学学士学位。



## 李昌镛

国际货币基金组织亚洲及太平洋部主任

李昌镛是基金组织亚洲及太平洋部主任，负责监督基金组织在该地区的工作，包括基金组织的贷款工作以及对对中国、日本、印度和太平洋岛屿等各个经济体的双边和多边监督。在2014年2月加入基金组织之前，李昌镛先生曾任亚洲开发银行（ADB）首席经济学家；2010年二十国集团首尔峰会总统委员会秘书长兼筹备官员；金融服务委员会（FSC）副主席兼韩国证券期货管理委员会主席；国立首尔大学和罗切斯特大学经济学教授。他还曾是韩国政府（包括总统办公室、财政经济部、韩国银行、韩国证券存管公司和韩国发展研究所）的政策顾问。李昌镛先生在宏观经济学和金融经济学领域以及围绕韩国经济发表/出版了许多文章。他拥有哈佛大学经济学博士学位以及国立首尔大学经济学本科荣誉学位。



## Markus Rodlauer

国际货币基金组织亚洲及太平洋部副主任

Mr. Rodlauer 先生负责监督基金组织的中国组工作，近年来，该工作组每年都与中华人民共和国开展第四条磋商。此前，他在基金组织担任的职务包括：人力资源部副主任；西半球部副主任；赴亚洲、欧洲和南美洲一些国家的代表团团长；以及基金组织驻波兰和菲律宾的代表。Rodlauer 先生在加入基金组织之前，曾供职于奥地利外交部。他拥有法学、经济学和国际关系专业学位。



## 席睿德

国际货币基金组织驻华首席代表

席睿德先生（Alfred Schipke）现任国际货币基金组织驻华首席代表。在此职位上，他负责提供政策建议，领导代表处的分析工作，与学术界、智库和媒体交流，并协调基金组织在中国的培训和技术援助。此前，他曾任基金组织亚太部第三处处长，主要负责协调东南亚高增长的低收入国家（前沿经济体）的工作并领导越南工作组。他还曾任基金组织西半球部拉丁加勒比处及东加勒比货币联盟处处长。此外，他还在哈佛大学肯尼迪学院教授国际贸易与金融，并编撰了大量书籍和论文。他主要致力于研究经济一体化以及宏观经济和金融的关系。



## 私人部门/学者简历



**Michael Ellam**

汇丰银行公共部门业务部联合主管

Michael Ellam CB 是汇丰银行公共部门业务部的联合主管。在2013年12月加入汇丰银行之前，Ellam先生曾于2009年至2013年担任英国财政部国际金融司主任兼国际事务大臣副手。他是英国财政部派往七国集团和二十国集团财长副手会议和欧洲联盟经济和金融委员会的高级代表。2011年至2013年，他担任了欧洲联盟金融服务委员会主席。在英国财政部工作的20年期间，他还曾担任政策主任、债务和储备管理事务主管，以及大臣的新闻秘书。他在2007年至2009年期间曾任英国首相的官方发言人，还曾担任英国大使馆的英国财政部代表。



**南存辉**

正泰集团  
董事长

南存辉，浙江省温州乐清市人，现任正泰集团股份有限公司董事长，高级经济师，全国政协常委，全国工商联副主席，中国工业经济联合会主席团主席，中国电器工业协会会长。1984年，南存辉在浙江省温州乐清市创办求精开关厂（正泰集团前身），1994年成立正泰集团。历经30余年的发展后，正泰集团目前已拥有员工3万余名，年销售额500亿元，已发展成为中国工业电器龙头企业和新能源领军企业。产业覆盖“发、输、储、变、配、用”电力设备全产业链。此外，正泰集团业务还涉及能源设备、高端设备产业、储能、新材料和新能源服务业、智能交通、智能城市与智能家庭产业、智能制造业和自动控制产业、金融、大数据和物流服务业等。正泰集团的产品销往欧洲、亚洲、中东、非洲等140多个国家和地区。



**马骏**

清华大学国家金融研究院金融与发展研究中心主任

马骏博士现任清华大学国家金融研究院金融与发展研究中心主任、中国人民银行行长特别顾问、中国金融学会绿色金融专业委员会主任、G20绿色金融研究小组共同主席，兼任中国金融40人论坛成员、中国国际经济关系学会副会长、联合国环境署可持续金融特别顾问、全国侨联特聘专家金融专委会副主任、民主建国会成员等。2014-2017年任中国人民银行研究局首席经济学家；2000-2013年曾担任德意志银行大中华区首席经济学家、首席投资策略师、董事总经理；1992-2000年在世界银行和国际货币基金组织工作，曾任经济学家和高级经济学家；1988-90年为中国国务院发展研究中心研究人员。马骏于1994年在美国乔治城大学获经济学博士学位，1988年在复旦大学获管理学硕士学位。





## Peter Raymond

普华永道会计师事务所  
资本项目与基础设施全球咨询主管

Peter Raymond是普华永道资本项目和基础设施（CP&I）业务的全球咨询负责人。该部门为世界各地的公共和私人部门客户提供咨询，帮助其管理大型资本项目和基础设施项目的有效开发、融资和交付。其客户包括公共和私人部门的运输、能源、医疗、技术/电信、用水和制造业企业；工程和建筑公司；基础设施投资者，开发商和保险公司；私募股权和主权财富基金；政府和国际开发组织。



## Mark Uzan

重建布雷顿森林体系委员会执行董事

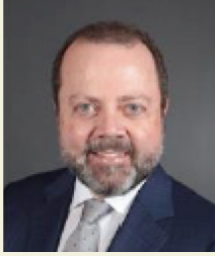
Uzan 先生是重建布雷顿森林体系委员会的执行董事和创始人，该委员会是一个非营利组织，成立于1994年，侧重于解决与国际金融架构有关的问题。Uzan先生还以顾问身份帮助规划全球高级别会议。他编辑了若干卷关于国际金融的书，包括2015年卷，题为“布雷顿森林体系：接下来的七十年”[中文版和俄文版于2016年6月发行]。Uzan先生撰写了若干关于国际金融体系新架构的学术论文，并在大众媒体上专门撰写过经济和金融方面的文章。Uzan先生拥有巴黎第九大学国际经济和金融硕士学位。他是加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校经济系的访问学者，以及哈佛大学的客座研究员。他还是中央银行顾问委员会成员以及阿斯塔纳金融中心顾问委员会成员。



## 王燕之

丝路基金有限责任公司执行董事、总经理

王燕之先生现任丝路基金有限责任公司执行董事、总经理。曾先后担任中国人民银行反洗钱局副局长，中国反洗钱监测分析中心主任，国家外汇管理局中央外汇业务外汇储备委托贷款办公室主任。王燕之先生为美国约翰·霍普金斯大学保罗·奈茨高级国际问题研究院国际经济专业硕士。



## Michael Wilkinson

贝克特尔集团 (Bechtel Group)  
亚太地区总经理

Mike Wilkinson 是贝克特尔公司的高级副总裁，同时也是贝克特尔公司亚太地区的总经理。他负责的项目覆盖整个亚太地区，特别是包括运输（铁路、航空、港口、高速公路和桥梁）、发电（包括可再生能源）以及其他民用基础设施等重型基础设施项目。Mike自2017年11月起担任现职，工作地点在新加坡。此前，他曾在伦敦担任集团风险管理的全球负责人。之前，他曾在美国担任集团主席兼首席运营官的执行助理。Mike于2004年加入贝克特尔集团，在澳大利亚担任全球采矿与金属业务的首席顾问。在加入贝克特尔集团前，他曾在澳大利亚一家领先的国际律师事务所担任合伙人，曾参与的项目涉及澳大利亚、印度尼西亚、中国、英国、欧洲和印度的公路、铁路、水力、电力、港口、采矿和国防项目及私有化项目，主要为政府/国有企业及开发商工作。Mike拥有昆士兰大学的商学学士学位和法律学士学位（荣誉学位）。



## John Woollacott

迪拜环球港务集团 (DP World)  
公司财务和业务发展高级副总裁

John Woollacott 是迪拜环球港务集团公司财务和业务发展高级副总裁。该公司是促进全球贸易的领军企业，在40多个国家开展业务。根据职责，他负责全球新项目的开发以及现有项目的扩建工作。John 在开发新港口项目方面拥有丰富的经验，曾负责欧洲、亚洲、非洲、南美和中东的新项目开发、收购、私有化和项目扩建。



## 朱民

清华大学国家金融研究院院长

朱民博士目前任清华大学国家金融研究院院长，也是世界经济论坛董事会执行董事。朱民博士于2011年7月至2016年7月担任国际货币基金组织副总裁，此前，他曾担任中国人民银行副行长和中国银行副行长。他曾在世界银行工作，并在约翰·霍普金斯大学和复旦大学讲授经济学。朱民博士从约翰·霍普金斯大学获得经济学博士与硕士学位，从普林斯顿大学伍德罗·威尔逊公共和国际事务学院获得公共管理硕士学位，并从复旦大学获得经济学学士学位。他在2014年获《中国年度经济人物》奖，2015年获《影响世界的华人大奖》，2016年获《CFV-10年全球金融风云人物》奖。

# 国际金融机构人员简历



## Sir Danny Alexander

亚洲基础设施投资银行  
副行长兼公司秘书长

Danny Alexander 爵士是亚洲基础设施投资银行副行长兼公司秘书长。Danny Alexander 爵士于2016年2月（即亚投行成立2个月后）进入该行工作，是该行高级管理层成员，负责治理问题以及与该行57位股东、理事会和董事会之间的关系。此前，Danny Alexander 爵士曾是二战后英国首个联合政府的创始人和领导之一。他拥有20余年的专业经验。2010年至2015年，他曾在英国财政部担任高级部长，期间帮助节省了超过1000亿英镑的公共支出。在英国出任八国集团主席国期间，他曾在推动税务、贸易和透明度方面的国际合作中发挥了积极作用。作为经验丰富的谈判和沟通专家，他曾就主要公共政策问题与各种利益相关方和合作伙伴开展工作。他牵头了英国基础设施的有关政策和交付工作，并形成了第一份国家基础设施计划，目前这已成为一项年度工作。他帮助成立了英国的绿色投资银行，并制定、实施了英国的基础设施保障计划。Danny Alexander 爵士是牛津大学纳菲尔德学院的客座研究员和牛津圣安妮学院的荣誉研究员。



## Bert Hofman

世界银行东亚及太平洋地区中国、蒙古和韩国局局长

Bert Hofman先生，荷兰人，是世界银行东亚及太平洋地区中国、蒙古和韩国局局长，该局于2014年设于北京；这是他自20世纪90年代初以来涉及中国的第三任工作。他率领一个团队管理着世界银行最大的一项贷款资产组合，并就与中国和蒙古的广泛分析和咨询项目以及与韩国之间日益增进的知识伙伴关系提供指导。在此任职之前，Hofman先生曾是世界银行东亚及太平洋地区事务首席经济学家，并于2011年至2014年担任了新加坡办公室主任。作为一名地区首席经济学家，他率领团队分析了东亚及太平洋地区的主要趋势和政策问题；作为新加坡办公室主任，他帮助建立了侧重于扩大新兴经济体基础设施投资的伙伴关系。在调任新加坡之前，Hofman先生是菲律宾国别局局长，负责不断增长的项目投资组合，以及为菲律宾政府提供咨询服务。Hofman先生在世界银行工作超过了23年，其中18年的工作涉及东亚地区。此外，Hofman先生是中国和印度尼西亚事务首席经济学家，以及蒙古和纳米比亚国别经济学家。他早年在世界银行还曾从事过巴西、南非、俄罗斯、赞比亚和纳米比亚的相关工作。在加入世界银行之前，Hofman先生曾在位于德国的基尔世界经济研究所、位于巴黎的经济合作与发展组织（OECD）以及位于荷兰的NMB银行（现为ING）工作。Hofman先生拥有鹿特丹伊拉斯姆斯大学经济学学位，并曾在基尔的克里斯蒂安-阿尔布雷希特大学学习。



## 小西步 ( Ayumi Konishi )

亚洲开发银行  
行长特别高级顾问

小西步是亚洲开发银行（亚行）行长的特别高级顾问。他于2017年9月29日起出任该职务。在此之前，他曾自2013年6月起担任亚洲开发银行东亚局局长，负责该行在中国和蒙古的业务以及与中国香港、韩国及中国台北的关系。小西步先生于1988年进入亚行工作。他曾出任多个职务，包括太平洋局副局长（2012年至2013年）、战略政策局高级顾问（2011年至2012年）以及亚行负责越南事务的主任（2006年至2011年）。在亚洲金融危机期间，他曾担任亚行泰国危机支持贷款的任务经理，之后还在亚行对印尼提供支持中担任了协调员。小西步先生是一位具有35年工作经验的国际公务员。在加入亚行之前，他曾在联合国工作，地点包括：伊拉克巴格达（西亚经济委员会）、纽约（秘书处）和埃塞俄比亚的斯亚贝巴（非洲经济委员会）等。小西步先生是日本人。他毕业于日本早稻田大学和美国俄勒冈州立大学，并拥有纽约大学发展经济学研究生学位。



## Hans Peter Lankes

国际金融公司  
经济与私人部门发展事务副总裁

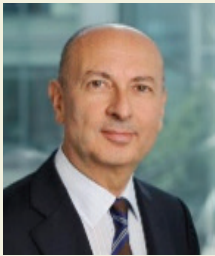
Hans Peter Lankes 是国际金融公司主管经济与私人部门发展事务的副总裁。在此职位，Lankes 先生主要负责确保国际金融公司的战略和项目始终注重发展结果。他还为国际金融公司的全部业务提供独立的经济分析和见解，并确保就私人部门发展问题与世界银行和其他国际金融机构协调一致。Lankes先生是德国人，此前曾任欧洲复兴开发银行（EBRD）主管企业战略的常务董事。他还是欧洲复兴开发银行执行委员会成员。作为常务董事，他为欧洲复兴开发银行行长提供机构战略方面的咨询意见，并负责就其重要工作谋求和获得股东支持。此外，在他的领导下，欧洲复兴开发银行的业务扩大到了地中海南部和东部地区。Lankes先生过去曾担任欧洲复兴开发银行代理首席经济学家，对这一部门进行重组，并入欧洲复兴开发银行的研究中心。2012年至2013年以及2014年底，他两度担任主管政策的代理副行长，并促使该部门成为国内实施政策改革的协调中心。在2007年加入欧洲复兴开发银行之前，Hans Peter曾供职于位于华盛顿特区的国际货币基金组织，担任政策制定与检查部贸易处处长兼顾问。他早先的任职机构包括中美洲商学院、尼加拉瓜经济部和德国-泰国商会，另外，在1993年至2000年期间，他还有过在欧洲复兴开发银行任职的经历。Lankes先生拥有哈佛大学公共政策博士学位和公共管理硕士学位，以及阿尔伯特-路德维希-弗莱堡大学和格勒诺布尔大学的经济学学位。



## Vivek Pathak

国际金融公司东亚和太平洋地区主任  
香港

Vivek Pathak 拥有在新兴市场所有行业开展重大投资、重组和风险管理的广泛经验。在国际金融公司工作的16年中，他曾负责亚太、中东、北非、中亚等地区的领导工作。目前，Vivek负责领导国际金融公司在东亚及太平洋地区的咨询和投资业务。2014财年，该业务的投资额达到了创纪录的42亿美元。在担任现职务之前，Vivek曾在华盛顿特区担任国际金融公司的投资和信用风险主任，管理一个专业团队，负责全球的信用风险、投资风险、诚信风险、定价和信贷/证券培训等方面的工作。此前，Vivek曾负责监督国际金融公司在中东和北非的投资组合，并牵头该公司在阿富汗、伊拉克和伊朗等前沿市场开展业务。在加入国际金融公司之前，Vivek曾在美国银行和荷兰银行工作，负责开拓新业务和开展风险管理。在亚洲金融危机中，他曾担任荷兰银行在泰国的风险管理部负责人，期间负责管理规模庞大且多元化的投资组合。Vivek拥有印度孟买大学的管理硕士学位。



## Enzo Quattrocioche

欧洲复兴开发银行秘书长

Enzo Quattrocioche是欧洲复兴开发银行秘书长。他是执行委员会成员，与行长、理事会和董事会合作开展工作。除了负责欧洲复兴开发银行的年会以外，秘书长还负责推动欧洲复兴开发银行对其他国际机构的使命，同时参与与业务所在国之间的重要政策对话。Enzo Quattrocioche以意大利董事身份在欧洲复兴开发银行董事会工作了12年，后于2008年8月离任，并于2009年2月出任秘书长一职。Quattrocioche先生担任董事期间，兼任了董事会负责欧洲复兴开发银行政策和业务的两个委员会的主席。在出任欧洲复兴开发银行董事之前，他在意大利经济财政部担任过若干管理职务，包括IFI的处长，曾晋升至司长。Quattrocioche先生曾经是基金组织执行董事会官员以及意大利财政部官员。

