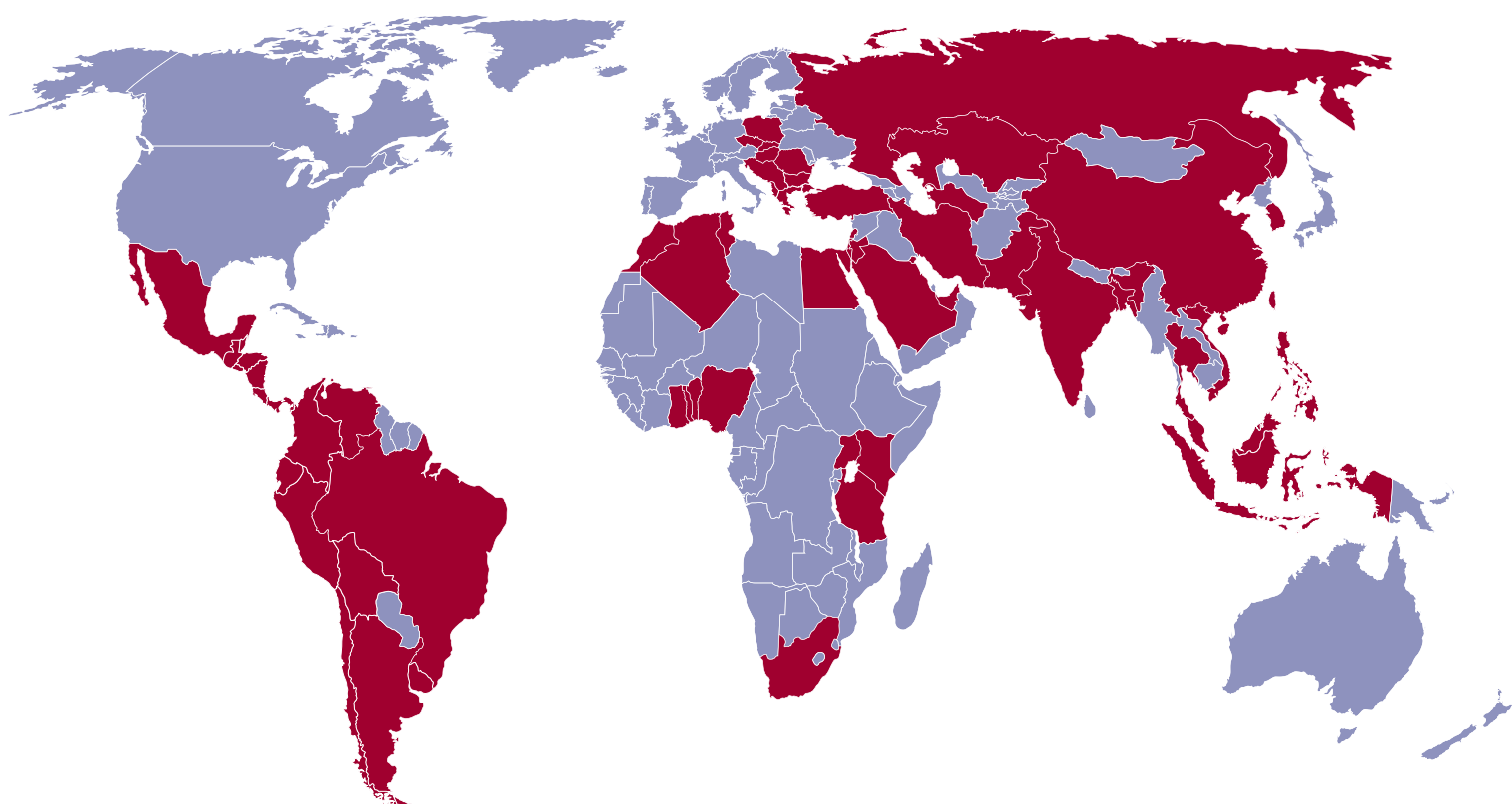


Bringing people together to accelerate growth and well-being in emerging markets



Program and Participants List

**INAUGURAL MEETING OF
AFRICA EMERGING MARKETS FORUM**

**SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 2007
GERZENSEE, SWITZERLAND**

Growth and Development in Emerging Market Countries



INAUGURAL MEETING
AFRICA
EMERGING MARKETS FORUM

GERZENSEE, SWITZERLAND
SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 2007

CONTENTS

WELCOME	3
PROGRAM	4
BACKGROUND PAPER.....	5
PROPOSED STEERING COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA	11
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	12
PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE	14
HELPFUL INFORMATION	43





W E L C O M E

September, 20, 2007



All of us at the Emerging Markets Forum are delighted that you are joining us in Gerzensee at the Inaugural Meeting of the Emerging Markets Forum for Africa. I thank you in advance for your participation and valuable contribution.

After our Global Meetings in Oxford in 2005 and in Jakarta 2006, this new initiative on Africa will allow us to look deeper into the economic and social challenges facing the African continent, and also reinforce the Forum's role as a bridge builder between emerging markets economies in different regions of the world.

The Forum provides a global platform where the agenda is driven by the priorities of emerging market countries. We believe that sustainable development and poverty alleviation ultimately depend mainly, though not exclusively, on long term economic growth and on private sector action rather than heavy government intervention.

This *Program and Participants List* will give you an overview of the programme and who is present. It is worthwhile highlighting that sessions are structured to allow maximum interaction among all of you. After brief initial comments from discussion leaders, most part of the sessions will be conducted as a dialog between the participants.

We expect our discussions in Gerzensee to be informal frank, lively and outcome oriented. We count on your support and suggestions to have a successful meeting of the full Africa Emerging Markets Forum next year. In this regard, I would urge you to review the background note included in the enclose document so that we can have the benefit of your considered views on the proposed objectives, focus and structure of the future meetings of the Forum in the region.

On behalf of the EMF Advisory Board and our staff, I look forward to welcoming you personally in Gerzensee September 30.

Harinder Kohli
Chief Executive





AFRICA EMERGING MARKETS FORUM INAUGURAL MEETING

GERZENSEE, SWITZERLAND SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 2007

PROGRAM

Sunday 30 September

- 1730 – 1900** Cocktail Reception and Informal Get Together
- 1900 – 2130** Dinner
Welcome and Opening Remarks
Co-Chairs: Benjamin Mkapa
Michel Camdessus
Welcome remarks on behalf of Swiss Government
Jean-Daniel Gerber, State Secretary,
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

Monday 1 October

- 0800 – 0900** Informal Breakfast
- 0900 – 0915** Welcome remarks on behalf of Swiss National Bank
Philipp Hildebrand, Deputy Chairman,
Swiss National Bank
- 0915 – 1000** Objectives of Africa Emerging Markets Forum
Co-Chairs: Benjamin Mkapa
Michel Camdessus
Discussant: Harinder Kohli, Chief Executive Officer,
Emerging Markets Forum
- 1000 – 1030** Coffee break
- 1030 – 1230** Substantive Agenda of the Forum (background paper)
Co-Chairs: Benjamin Mkapa
Michel Camdessus
Discussant: Jack Boorman, Former Counselor and Director of Policy Development and
Review Department, International Monetary Fund
- 1230 – 1330** Lunch
- 1330 – 1500** Structure and Participants at Full Meeting
Chair: Gautam Kaji, Chairman,
Emerging Markets Forum Advisory Board
- 1500 – 1530** Coffee break
- 1530 – 1630** Next Step
Co-Chairs: Benjamin Mkapa
Michel Camdessus
Discussant: Harinder Kohli, Chief Executive Officer,
Emerging Markets Forum



AFRICA EMERGING MARKETS FORUM

BACKGROUND PAPER

BY JACK BOORMAN

The Challenges facing the countries of Africa are enormous. They range from civil conflict, to massive poverty, to weak political systems and dysfunctional governments, to disease and beyond. Africa's travails are well documented and need not be repeated here. But, at the same time, the continent is currently facing a benign, even robust, international environment characterized by rapidly expanding trade and capital flows, and high commodity and natural resource prices. Africa has also become the object of an intense search by some of the fastest growing developing countries in the world, including China and India, for more secure supplies of natural resources and has become the focus of new initiatives to increase the flow of aid to the continent. The latter include the commitment of the G8 at Gleneagles in 2005, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm at this year's summit, to double its assistance to Africa by 2010. There is also a new found interest on the part of large private sector donors and philanthropists to increase their already substantial activities in fields such as health and education.

Internally, as well, the situation may be more conducive than in many years to address more effectively and make faster progress against the challenges that confront these countries. Across much of the continent, macroeconomic stability has been established and that stability, together with the favorable international environment, has helped to stimulate domestic growth, now projected to reach six percent in 2007. On the political front, and notwithstanding the horrors of the developments in places like Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe, a new generation of leaders is emerging that is willing to speak frankly about the problems their countries confront, including corruption and political malfeasance.

These developments, if they prove lasting, provide new and promising opportunities for these countries; however, they do not provide ready-made solutions to their problems, which remain daunting. Exploiting those opportunities will take massive efforts, most importantly by the countries themselves, but also by their partners, whether in the private or the official sectors. Some of the countries with the brightest prospects are those few that are now categorized as emerging market economies and included in most emerging market indices: South Africa, Morocco and Egypt. But there are other countries in Africa, including Nigeria, Tunisia, Algeria, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, and, until recently, Zimbabwe that may be classified as nascent emerging economies. These countries have, to varying degrees, opened their economies, reformed their banking systems, and established stock markets, and may be on the cusp of attracting the kind of capital flows normally attracted by only the more mature emerging market economies.

It would seem an appropriate time to consider the prospects for these countries, not only for themselves, but also for the rest of the continent. As has been the case in Asia over the last three decades, it is easier to foster effective development and increase growth in a neighborhood in which most or all countries are doing the same thing. The contribution to development from the synergies seen in Asia is clear; the impact of the absence of such synergies in other parts of the world, including Africa, has been equally clear. To give focus to the issues, it may be useful to organize the discussions along the following lines:

1. Context and Stage Setting

It would be useful to set the stage for the other sessions by identifying the countries in Africa, and the economic and financial characteristics of those countries, that qualify as emerging, or nascent emerging market economies. Differentiating these countries from the poorer countries and from those countries with less developed institutions will help identify the special features and particular policies and circumstances that have allowed these countries to move to a somewhat higher level of development. It will also allow lessons to be drawn for the other countries of Africa. On the basis



of this assessment, the Forum could consider the attention that might be given to some of the following issues.

2. Trade and Investment: The Keys to further Progress?

The power of trade and investment in the development process is now reasonably well understood and the experience of countries starting from very different circumstances provides a wealth of experience about the policies that can foster the expansion of trade and the facilitation of productive investment. A general orientation towards openness in the economy is key. Beyond that, however, there are myriad questions regarding the pace of opening, the role of regional trade and other arrangements, the importance of trade facilitation measures by governments, the degree to which transport corridors should lead or follow the development of trading patterns, and the like. In the African context, in particular, the following issues could be addressed:

- What is the most effective use of regional trading arrangements? Are the structures and the number of such arrangements that have been put in place in Africa appropriate to the circumstances, and the prospects, of these countries? What can be learned from experience elsewhere, particularly in Asia, that is of relevance to Africa? As, by definition, such arrangements are discriminatory, how can such arrangements be framed so as to foster regional trade without harming the prospects for more multilateral oriented arrangements?
- What needs to be done to assure that domestic regulations promote, rather than hinder, trade? The horror stories about trying to get goods to, and through, customs and ports in Africa are well known. The African leaders have committed themselves to removing the impediments to a free flow of trade. Which countries have succeeded in making transport systems, regulations, inspection requirements and other features of the trading system more user-friendly? How did they do this? What policy implications do these experiences hold for other countries?

The issues surrounding the encouragement of investment, both by domestic residents and by foreigners, are no less complex. And they are becoming more so in a world where the instruments for financing investment become increasingly diverse, and increasingly complicated. Some of the questions that need attention include the following:

- Why does Africa, with the exception of only a very small number of countries, continue to be excluded from the huge increase in the flow of cross border capital that has taken place in the last several years?
- What instruments among the vast array of financing mechanisms that have been developed in recent years are most appropriate to the circumstances of these countries?
- What are the appropriate roles for the global and regional development banks and for the private sector in financing investment in these countries?
- Is the playing field for domestic and foreign investors reasonably level and, if not, what are the impediments to more equal access to investment opportunities?
- What is the role of government policy in encouraging investment? Is it primarily one of creating the proper environment for private investment or is a more activist/interventionist policy needed? Is there a place, for example, for the creation of special export zones and other such mechanisms? Can countries avoid costly competition with each other in the promotion of investment through such devices?
- What approaches to financial market development and financial integration are appropriate to these countries' circumstances? Access to domestic markets by foreign investors has proven to be a spur to direct investment in a number of countries. So, too, has the issuance of bonds to



external investors. What needs to be done to promote faster progress in these areas in African countries?

3. The Cost of Doing Business in Africa

It has long been recognized that a significant increase in sustainable rates of growth in Africa will require a more conducive environment for private business – both domestic and foreign - on the continent. In the past, this issue would have opened up a fierce ideological debate about the role of the private sector in the economy. In its larger dimensions, however, that debate is generally settled and it is widely accepted that the main engine of growth in an economy, including in developing and emerging market economies, has to be the private sector. The political organization within which economic players operate can vary significantly from country to country and still produce successful development. However, the principles that appropriately free-up private entrepreneurs to start and to run businesses share some common elements in the varying political systems. These include the freedom to operate in most sectors of the economy; a fair and transparent tax system; protection of property; availability of credit; a system to assure the sanctity of legally agreed contracts; protection from arbitrary and corrupt practices in the official sector; and the like. The efficiency of private activities will also be dependent on factors such as the quality of infrastructure, the availability of telecommunications facilities, the support of research institutions, and reasonably clear reporting requirements.

Many countries in Africa have fallen far short of establishing these elements that define the environment for productive private sector business activities. The complexity of the task is easily seen in the numerous conditions that need to be satisfied to create a conducive business environment. These conditions touch every aspect of society including: the stability of the political system; the robustness of the tradition of a rule of law and the existence of a judicial system capable of fostering and protecting that tradition; licensing and regulatory regimes; honesty and trust in business dealings, including the minimization of corruption; an education system that provides the needed talent; and on and on.

And so, if the environment in a country is not sufficiently conducive, where does one begin to make the reforms that are needed? Fortunately, this issue is now receiving increased attention, and experience is being gained regarding the process of reform. And, in an increasing number of countries in Africa, significant progress is being made. South Africa is now ranked among the top 30 countries in the world regarding the environment that exists for private business, ahead of Spain and France, and far ahead of Russia, China and Brazil. Similarly, the World Bank Group report, *Doing Business 2007: How to Reform*, paints a clear picture of progress in a number of countries, including Ghana and Tanzania which make the list of the top 10 reformers across 175 countries in the ease of doing business. But Africa is all too well-represented at the other end of the list, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo coming in dead last at number 175!

Is it possible to flesh out the progress that has been reported in some countries – both in Africa and elsewhere - to better distill the lessons about what is likely to work in the circumstances of a particular country? Is it possible to identify the minimum necessary conditions that must be in place for progress to begin? Can measures that can help jump-start private entrepreneurship – in a sustainable manner – be identified? Can African leaders themselves come to better conclusions about what is needed in their countries and what help from the outside would be useful in making the necessary reforms? What actionable conclusions can come out of discussions in a forum such as this?

4. The Impact of the Scramble for Natural Resources on Africa

Africa is enormously rich in natural resources. The promise of recent discoveries of oil in some of the countries in West Africa is only the latest manifestation of that wealth. These realities have stimulated a new found interest in Africa on the part of countries in Asia, the implications of which are potentially profound. The countries that are becoming most deeply involved include the rapidly



developing countries such as China and India, but also some of the developed but natural resource poor countries in Asia, including Japan and Korea. All of this activity confronts the longer term involvement of the United States, France and the United Kingdom, each of which has some of the same interests in Africa, but at times different objectives.

China's increasing activity in Africa is most dramatic. Consider the following:

- China's two-way trade with Africa has risen more than tenfold in the last decade and now totals about \$55 billion, making China the continent's third most important trading partner.
- In 2006, more than 28 percent of China's oil came from Africa and that figure is set to increase further in the next several years.
- Since 2002, China has stopped officially reporting its aid (including to Africa). However, it is known that such aid generally comes with few of the governance and other conditionalities commonly demanded by other donors. Much of the aid that is provided is directed to infrastructure development, not least to help provide the facilities for investment by Chinese companies. (Chinese construction companies now reportedly win more than 50 percent of infrastructure contracts in Africa.) For example, the \$5 billion China-Africa Development Fund announced last year by Beijing is expected to be used "... to invest exclusively in Chinese enterprises and their projects in the continent". (FT, June 26, 2007) Beyond this, questions have also been raised about the non-concessional loans the Chinese have been extending to African governments that have only recently had their debts written off by other creditor nations.
- At least 40 African countries have trade agreements with China.
- On January 9, 2007 the state-owned energy company CNOOC Ltd. announced it would buy a 45 percent stake in an offshore oil field in Nigeria for \$2.27 billion; in May, Sinopec bid \$2.2 billion for two deep water blocks off the Angolan coast.
- China has adapted its foreign policy to its domestic development strategy by encouraging state-controlled companies to seek out long term exploration and supply contracts with countries that produce oil, gas and other resources. At the same time, Beijing aggressively courts the governments of those countries with diplomacy, trade deals, debt forgiveness, and aid packages. (Most recently, China hosted the annual meeting of the African Development Bank in Shanghai, only the second time that meeting has been held outside Africa.)
- China plans to train 10,000 Africans a year; it is establishing "Confucius Institutes" in leading local universities; the government has approved 16 African countries as outbound destinations for Chinese tourists, pushing the number visiting Africa to 110,000 in 2005; and, at last count, about 80,000 migrant workers from China have moved to Africa, many reportedly with no intention of returning home.
- Chinese firms rank among the top suppliers of conventional arms in Africa, with sales to the continent in the last ten years second only to those of Russia.

All of this reflects the increasing scale and diversity of Chinese activities in Africa and hints at the nature of the relationships that the Chinese government is working assiduously to establish in Africa. But China is not alone in these activities. The other countries cited above, including India, are also actively seeking ways to secure natural resource supplies and generally increasing their visibility on the continent.

This increased interest holds the potential to provide a major impetus to growth in Africa, and on that account should be welcomed. It is bringing with it major investment resources, increased two-way trade, technical skills and knowledge, and other benefits. However, these developments raise a number of issues regarding both their implications for Africa, but also for global geopolitics.



Is this increasing role for China and the other countries to be seen as a boon to development in Africa? It has, after all, coincided with the increase in growth rates in African countries in the past several years. Or is the view expressed in certain quarters correct that some of the recent aid flows could damage the governance structures that Africans have worked to improve and that many donor countries and institutions have tried to foster over the last decade? Can China be brought into the aid-coordinating forums that have been created to assure better consistency and coherence to the various programs offered by donors? Will the rapidly growing imports of Chinese goods into Africa improve the standards of living of African consumers, or will its legacy be seen more problematically in the stifling of African manufacturing, a fear increasingly voiced by Africans themselves? Geopolitically, will increased tensions develop among all the countries vying for the resources of Africa?

Is there potential for a forum such as this, perhaps in a separate meeting, to bring together Africans and representatives from those countries that are now intensifying their operations in Africa to discuss these issues?

5. Africa's Emerging Market Economies and the International Institutions.

What can the nascent emerging market countries of Africa expect from the international institutions to which they belong? The extensive resources of these institutions can be mobilized to assist member countries in numerous ways. Policy advice, financing, and technical assistance are the major forms of assistance available. In theory, the areas in which the various institutions operate are reasonably well delineated. In practice, these areas often overlap. In such cases, cooperation, information sharing, and other means are deployed to try to bring order to the process. Sometimes those mechanisms work effectively; sometimes not. Trade, an area highlighted above, is one such area in which multiple institutions have some remit. The IMF has traditionally had a voice in trade policy and, in 2004, in support of the Doha Round, it created the Trade Integration Mechanism (TIM). The intent of that facility is to provide assistance to members facing balance of payments pressures resulting from multilateral trade reforms. The Fund also provides technical assistance related to trade policy issues, including assistance for customs and tax reform. The World Bank also provides technical assistance, capacity building, advice on institutional reform, support for investment in trade related infrastructure, and financial assistance to switch from tariffs to other sources of revenue. The Bank, the Fund and other institutions (WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP) have joined together in something called the Integrated Framework to coordinate their activities in these areas.

This is but one example of the efforts of the institutions to assist these countries in a particular policy area. But the emerging economies of Africa have a multitude of other needs, including advice on: exchange rate policy; capital account liberalization; reform of banking systems, and financial systems more generally; infrastructure development; an enabling environment for private business activity; and on and on. Do the leaders and officials in these countries believe they are receiving the help they need? Are the institutions responsive to their requests for assistance? Is the assistance delivered what they require? It would also be of interest to explore how the changing role of the international private sector, and the advice, assistance and financing that it can provide, should change the focus of the official institutions regarding the products and services that they have available to members.

With new leaders coming into the World Bank and the IMF, what are the directions they need to take to foster the attention needed from the institutions to accelerate progress on the issues raised in this note?

6. What happened to the mutual commitments of the G8 and the African Leaders at Gleneagles to increase aid to Africa and improve its effectiveness?

At the Summit in Scotland in 2005, the G8 leaders committed themselves to a major increase in aid to Africa. The communiqué said: "We have agreed to double aid for Africa by 2010. This would



require...at least \$25 billion extra for Africa per year". It went on to say that "The G8 has also agreed that all of the debts owed by eligible HIPC's to IDA, the IMF and the AfDB should be cancelled". For their part, the African leaders present set out their personal commitment, reaffirmed at the African Union Summit, "...to drive toward plans to reduce poverty and promote economic growth; deepen transparency and good governance; strengthen domestic institutions and processes; show zero tolerance for corruption; remove all obstacles to inter-African trade; and bring about lasting peace and security throughout the continent".

The G8 and African leaders jointly committed themselves to work in the context of an African Partners Forum to establish a Joint Action Plan which they claimed, if implemented by both sides, could:

- double the size of Africa's economy and trade by 2015
- deliver increased domestic and foreign investment
- lift tens of millions out of poverty each year
- save millions of lives a year
- get all children into primary school
- bring about an end to conflict in Africa
- deliver free basic health care and primary education for all
- provide as close as possible to universal access to treatment for AIDS by 2010
- generate employment and other opportunities for young people
- bring about an end to conflict in Africa

This is an enormous, and welcome, undertaking. It is also, much more so than any such undertaking on aid by these countries in the past, highly specific and quantified. However, early indications seem to suggest that these commitments are not being met at the speed that would be necessary to achieve the ambitious goals set by the leaders. Two years have passed and the pace of delivering on these commitments has been criticized from many quarters. But at Heiligendamm in June 2007, the G8 leaders jointly confirmed the commitments made at Gleneagles, in particular with regard to development financing. They also re-emphasized G8 support for the areas identified for action at Gleneagles and at the Africa Partnership Forum meetings, reaffirming those partnership initiatives.

This is a massive and multi-faceted agenda. Is there something that the Emerging Markets Africa Forum could contribute to fostering faster progress on particular elements of this agenda?



AFRICA EMERGING MARKETS FORUM

PROPOSED STEERING COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

Mr. Paul Acquah	Governor, Bank of Ghana, <i>Ghana</i>
Mr. Jaloul Ayed	Board Member and General Manager, BMCE Bank, <i>Morocco</i>
Mr. Moulay Hafid Elalamy	President, CGEM, <i>Tunisia</i>
Mr. Farouk Abd El Baky El Okdah	Governor, Central Bank of Egypt, <i>Egypt</i>
Mr. Jean Marc Harel	Managing Partner, DCDM, <i>Mauritius</i>
Mr. Abdoulie Janneh	Secretary General, Economic Commission for Africa, <i>Ethiopia</i>
Mr. Rolf Jeker	Chair, Swiss Export Council, <i>Switzerland</i>
Sir Samuel Jonah	Executive Chairman, Jonah Capital (Pty) Limited, <i>Ghana</i>
Mr. Omar Kabbaj	Advisor to His Majesty the King of Morocco; Former President, African Development Bank, <i>Morocco</i>
Mr. Donald Kaberuka	President, African Development Bank, <i>Tunisia</i>
Mr. Elias Lesetja Kganyago	Director General, National Treasury, <i>South Africa</i>
Mrs. Linah K Mohohlo	Governor, Bank of Botswana, <i>Botswana</i>
Mr. Babacar Ndiaye	Former President, African Development Bank, <i>Senegal</i>
Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu	Former Chairman, Steering Committee of NEPAD; Former Advisor to President of South Africa, <i>South Africa</i>
Mrs. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala	CEO, NOI Global, Nigeria; Former Minister of Finance, <i>Nigeria</i>
Mrs. Maria Ramos	Chief Executive, Transnet; Former Deputy Governor, Central Bank, <i>South Africa</i>
Mr. Joseph Wanjui	Chairman, Kikuyu Highland Tea Company, <i>Kenya</i>



**INAUGURAL MEETING,
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Paul Acquah*

Governor, Bank of Ghana
Ghana

Jaloul Ayed*

Board Member and General Manager, BMCE Bank,
Chairman of the Management Board, BMCE Capital
Vice Chairman of MediCapital Bank plc.
Morocco

Philippie Bacchetta*

Director, Study Center, Gerzensee
Switzerland

Jack Boorman*

Former Counselor and Director of Policy
Development and Review Department, IMF
United States

Michel Camdessus*

Co-Chairman, Emerging Markets Forum; Governor
Emeritus, Banque de France; Former Managing
Director, International Monetary Fund
France

Thierry de Longuemar*

Vice-President, Finance, African Development Bank
Tunisia

Farouk Abd El Baky El Okdah*

Governor, Central Bank of Egypt
Egypt

Moulay Hafid Elalamy*

President, CGEM (General Confederation of
Enterprises of Morocco)
Morocco

Jean Daniel Gerber*

State Secretary of Economy and Finance; Former
Dean of the Board of Directors, World Bank
Switzerland

Jean Marc Harel*

Managing Partner, DCDM
Mauritius

Heinz Hauser*

Director and Professor, Swiss Institute for
International Economics and Applied Economic
Research, University of St. Gallen
Switzerland

Werner Hermann*

Director, International Research & Technical
Assistance, Swiss National Bank
Switzerland

Philipp Hildebrand*

Deputy Chairman, Swiss National Bank
Switzerland

Rolf Jeker*

Chairman, Swiss Export Council; Former Senior
Executive VP, SGS S.A.
Switzerland

Samuel Jonah*

Executive Chairman, Jonah Capital (PTY) Limited
South Africa

Omar Kabbaj*

Advisor to His Majesty the King of Morocco; Former
President, African Development Bank
Morocco

** confirmed*

**Gautam Kaji***

Chairman, Centennial Group; Former Managing Director, World Bank
United States

Roger Kamgaing*

Vice President, SGS
Switzerland

Elias Lesetja Kganyago*

Director General, National Treasury
South Africa

Caio Koch-Weser*

Vice Chairman, Deutsche Bank; Former State Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Managing Director, World Bank
Germany

Harinder Kohli*

Chief Executive, Emerging Markets Forum; President and Chief Executive Officer, Centennial Group; Former Director and Senior Advisor, World Bank
United States

Benjamin William Mkapa*

Co-Chairman, Africa Emerging Markets Forum; Former President of Tanzania; Member, Blair Commission for Africa
Tanzania

Linah K. Mohohlo*

Governor, Bank of Botswana
Botswana

Sylvie Naville*

Forum Manager, Emerging Markets Forum
France

Babacar Ndiaye*

Former President, African Development Bank; Teaching-Researcher, African Civil Society's Actor
Senegal

Wiseman Nkuhlu

Former Chairman Steering Committee of NEPAD; Former Advisor to President of South Africa
South Africa

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala*

CEO, NOI Global Nigeria; Former Minister of Finance, Nigeria; Former Director, World Bank
Nigeria

Alessane Ouattara

President, International Institute of Africa; Former Prime Minister, Ivory Coast and Former Deputy Managing Director, IMF
Cote d'Ivoire

Maria Ramos*

Chief Executive, Transnet; Former Deputy Governor, Central Bank of South Africa
South Africa

Jörg Alois Reding*

Head, Economic Development Cooperation Directorate, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO
Switzerland

Anil Sood*

Former Vice President, Strategy and Resource Management, World Bank, USA
United States

Joseph Wanjui

Chairman, Kikuyu Highland Tea Company
Kenya

* confirmed



PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

Paul Acquah
Governor, Bank of Ghana
Ghana



Dr. Paul A. Acquah was appointed Governor of the Bank of Ghana in October 2001. He is Chairman of the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee.

Before joining the Bank of Ghana, Dr. Acquah was Deputy Director in the African Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) where he had a long and distinguished career after joining as an Economist.

As Deputy Director of the African Department in the IMF, he exercised responsibility for, and general oversight of operational work on African countries, including policy advice and program design, and relations with international institutions, donors and creditors.

As Leader of Fund negotiating missions to several African countries he handled several complex cases such as Cameroon, Congo (formerly Zaire), the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Nigeria, Zambia and regional consultations with the BEAC (the Central Bank of the Central African States).

Dr. Paul Acquah is the current Chairman of the Committee of Governors of Central Banks of ECOWAS Member States, and was awarded the Emerging Markets African Central Bank Governor of the year for 2005. He is also a Member of the Order of the Star of Ghana; an honour conferred on him in July 2007.

Dr. Paul A. Acquah holds a B.Sc (Hon) in Economics at the University of Ghana, Legon, a Masters' Degree in Economics from Yale University, and a Ph.D in Economics from University of Pennsylvania's Graduate School of Economics.

**Jaloul Ayed**

Chairman of the Management Board, BMCE Capital
Vice Chairman of MediCapital Bank plc.
Morocco



Prior to joining BMCE in 1998, Mr. Ayed has spent 18 years with Citibank. During his career with Citibank, he held various country management positions in the emerging countries of North Africa and the Middle East, and as Senior Banker with the Capital Markets Group at Citicorp International plc. in London (1996-1998). He was appointed Resident Vice President of Citibank in 1983, and was promoted to Vice President and Country Manager of Citibank Tunisia, Algeria and Libya in 1986. He held the Corporate Bank Head position for the UAE and Oman in Dubai from 1988 to 1990, and Morocco Country Corporate Officer and General Manager of Citibank Maghreb in Casablanca from 1990 to 1995.

During his various assignments at Citibank, Mr. AYED has formulated and implemented business strategies in the countries under his supervision, and made significant contributions to developing Citibank franchises in the MENA region.

Mr. AYED joined the BMCE Group in 1998 as Head of the Investment Banking Division. He is the founder of BMCE Capital, the investment banking arm of BMCE, which is considered to be the leading investment bank in Morocco and in the region. BMCE Capital boasts one of the largest and most active trading rooms in Africa carrying the full array of markets activities ranging from fixed income transactions to equities, foreign exchange and commodities trading. Mr. Ayed also established the Corporate Finance and Private Equity divisions that launched one of the first development capital funds ('Capital Morocco I'), and more recently the first real estate fund in Morocco. Other activities initiated by Mr Ayed at BMCE Capital include structured finance, corporate debt issues in the capital markets, and asset management. He also initiated the activities of BMCE Capital in Central and West Africa through the creation of a subsidiary of BMCE Capital in Dakar and plans to set-up a presence in the near future in Cameroon and Gabon. In 2006, BMCE Capital launched its subsidiary AXIS Capital in Tunis. Recently, Mr Ayed conducted the creation by BMCE Bank of MediCapital Bank, an FSA authorized wholesale bank in London with an initial paid-in capital of Euros 130 million.

Mr AYED chairs the Management Committee of the BMCE Group, as well as the boards of several fully owned subsidiaries of BMCE Bank and BMCE Capital.

A Graduate of the University of Maryland where he obtained his Masters' in Economics, Mr. Ayed was elected member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society in 1979. Mr. Ayed composes music during his spare time. His last work, a concerto for piano and orchestra, was interpreted several times by the Philharmonic Orchestra of Morocco.



Philippe Bacchetta

Director, Study Center,
Gerzensee
Switzerland



Philippe Bacchetta is director of the Study Center Gerzensee. He is also professor of macroeconomics at the University of Lausanne and a research fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR, London) and of the Swiss Finance Institute. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard University and his B.A. and M.S. in economics from the University of Lausanne.

Previous to joining the Study Center, Philippe Bacchetta has been an assistant professor at Brandeis University, USA, and at ESADE and the Instituto de Análisis Económico, both in Barcelona. He has also taught at the University of Geneva, the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, the Universitat Autònoma of Barcelona, and CEMFI in Madrid. He has been visiting scholar at Harvard

University, the IMF and the NBER and an academic consultant at various central banks.

He is a fellow of the European Economic Association and an associate editor of the Journal of the European Economic Association. His research interests include Open Economy Macroeconomics, International Finance, and Monetary Economics.



Jack Boorman

Former Counselor and Director
of Policy Development and
Review Department, IMF
United States



Education:

1963 B.S. Mathematics, LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York
1967 Ph.D. Economics, University of Southern California

Experience:

1967-71 Assistant Professor, University of Maryland
1971-74 Financial Economist, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

International Monetary Fund, 1974 – June 2006

December 2001 Counsellor and Special Advisor to the Managing Director
January 2003–June 2006 Special Advisor to IMF Management

Selected Publications include:

- Money Supply, Money Demand and Macroeconomic Models, Boorman & Havrilesky, AHM Publishing Co., Arlington Heights, Illinois - Monetary Macroeconomics, Boorman & Havrilesky, AHM Publishing Co. Structural Adjustment in Africa, Future Approaches and Lessons Learned from the Past—A View From the IMF in Policies for African Development, I.G. Patel, Editor Managing Financial Crises: the Experience in East Asia, J.Boorman, T.Lane, M.Schulze-Ghattas, A.Buliř, A.R. Ghosh, J. Hamann, A.Mourmouras, and S. Phillips, Carnegie Mellon University, Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy 53 (2000) 1-67, North-Holland

Modern Capital Markets:

How to Make Them Work Better, New Economy and Asia: Proceeding of International Think Tank Forum 2001, Editor in Chief: Li Luoli, Scientific and Cultural Publishing Co. Hong Kong.

Sovereign Debt Restructuring:

Where Stands the Debate, CATO Institute, New York, October 17, 2002. Dealing Justly With Debt, Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, New York, April 30, 2003.

Some Challenges Confronting the IMF, Institute of International Finance Seminar, London, November, 2004

Other Current Activities include:

Member of the Board of Advisors, Capital Markets Research Center, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Member of the Board of Trustees, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, New York (and chair of the Investment Committee)



Michel Camdessus

Co-Chairman, Emerging Markets Forum; Governor Emeritus, Banque de France; Former Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
France



Former Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Mr Camdessus is Honorary Governor of Banque de France. He is a member of the Africa Progress Panel, chaired by Mr. Kofi Annan.

He was a member of the Commission for Africa, chaired by the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair. Mr Camdessus was the Chairman of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure (report: "Financing Water for All" - Kyoto-March 2003).

He has been appointed as the Chairman of the French Government working group in charge of preparing the economic, social and structural policies reform, which has produced a key report "le Sursaut - Vers une Nouvelle

Croissance pour la France" (La Documentation France, Paris - 2004)

Mr. Camdessus was born in Bayonne, France, on May 1, 1933. French national, he is married to Brigitte d'Arcy; they have six children. Mr. Camdessus was educated at the University of Paris and earned postgraduate degrees in economics at the Institute of Political Studies of Paris (Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris) and the National School of Administration (ENA).

Following his appointment as Administrateur Civil in the French Civil Service, Mr. Camdessus joined the Treasury in the Ministry of Finance in 1960. After serving as Financial Attaché to the French delegation at the European Economic Community in Brussels from 1966 to 1968, he returned to the Treasury and went on to become Assistant Director in 1971, Deputy Director in 1974, and Director in February 1982. During the period 1978-84, Mr. Camdessus also served as Chairman of the Paris Club, and was Chairman of the Monetary Committee of the European Economic Community from December 1982 to December 1984. In August 1984, Mr. Camdessus was appointed Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, and was appointed Governor of the Bank of France in November 1984. He served in this capacity until his election as Managing Director of the IMF.

Michel Camdessus was elected as Managing Director and Chairman of the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on January 16, 1987. On May 22, 1996, the Executive Board of the IMF unanimously selected Mr. Camdessus to serve a third five-year term as Managing Director, beginning January 16, 1997. He was the seventh Managing Director of the IMF. Mr. Camdessus retired from the IMF on February 14, 2000.

He is the author of several books:

- "Notre foi dans ce siècle" (Michel Albert, Jean Boissonnat et Michel Camdessus - Editions Arléa-2002)
- "Eau" (Bertrand Badré, Michel Camdessus, Ivan Chéret, Pierre-Frédéric Ténrière-Buchot - Editions Robert Laffont-2004)
- "Le sursaut - Vers une nouvelle croissance pour la France" (Editions La Documentation Française-2004)
- "Lettre ouverte aux candidats à l'élection présidentielle" (Editions Bayard-2006)

**Thierry de Longuemar**

Vice-President, Finance, African
Development Bank
Tunisia



Formally an officer in the French Navy, Thierry de Longuemar started his career in the oil industry working five years for TOTAL.

A graduate of E.S.S.E.C. Paris, he then joined the finance industry in 1985 working in various banks including Compagnie Bancaire, CIC Group and Banque de Gestion Privée (Crédit Agricole Group) in their capital market activities.

He became Group Treasurer of the African Development Bank in 1996 and thereafter in 2001 joined ABN AMRO London as Global Head of Central Banks and Supranationals.

He joined the Asian Development Bank as Treasurer in May 2002, then rejoined the African Development Bank, as Vice President of Finance on June 1st, 2004.



Moulay Hafid Elalamy

President, CGEM
(General Confederation of
Enterprises of Morocco)
Morocco



Education:

- Baccalaureate C – Cultural and University Mission of France in Morocco
- Master's Degree in Computer Science – University of Sherbrooke in Canada

Professional Career:

- 1980 : Senior Advisor to the Minister of Finance of Quebec, Canada
- 1981 / 1983 : Advisor in information systems at the Insurance Company Saint-Maurice in Canada

1984 / 1985 : Director, Information Systems at the Insurance Company Saint-Maurice

1986 / 1988 : Vice-President, Insurance Group « Solidarité Unique » in Canada

1988 / 1994 : Director General, African Insurance Company, affiliated of ONA Group in Morocco

Since 1992 : Shareholder and President, Isaaf Word-Wide Assistance in Morocco

1994 / 1996 : Secretary General of ONA Group

1996 / 1998 : Shareholder and Administrator of AGMA Insurance in Morocco

1999 / 2000 : President of the African Insurance Company in Morocco : Shareholder and President, SAHAM Group in Morocco

Since 2005 : President and Chief Executive Officer, North African and Intercontinental Insurance Company (CNIA Assurance)

Nov 2005 : Treasurer of the Association Lalla Salma, Fight against Cancer (ALSCLC)

June 2006 : President, General Confederation of Enterprises of Morocco (CGEM)

Oct 2006 : President and Chief Executive Officer, Insurance Company ES SAADA

Nov 2006 : Vice-President of FMSAR (Federation of Insurance and Re-insurance Companies of Morocco)



Jean-Daniel Gerber

State Secretary of Economy and Finance; Former Dean of the Board of Directors, World Bank
Switzerland



Jean-Daniel Gerber was born August 29, 1946 in Bern, Switzerland, married to Elisabeth Gerber-Graber, two children, Mathias and Catherine. He has a Degree in Economics from the University of Bern, Switzerland. His personal motto is "Ut melius fiat" (turn it to the better).

His Professional Experience includes:

April 2004 State Secretary, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)

1998 – March 2004 Director of the Federal Office for Refugees

- 1993 - 1997 Executive Director and Dean (1997) of the Board of the World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA) in Washington, D.C., representing Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Poland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- 1991 - 1992 Chief of the Development Policy Service with the title of Vice Director and Minister in the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs Bern, Switzerland
- 1987 - 1990 Head of the Economic, Financial and Commercial Office in the Embassy of Switzerland, with the title of Minister Washington, D.C., USA
- 1984 - 1986 Head of the secretariat and personal assistant to State Secretaries C. Sommaruga and F. Blankart in the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs Bern, Switzerland
- 1981 - 1983 Chief of Section "Developing Countries: Trade, Commodities, Industrialization" in the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs Bern, Switzerland. Speaker of the OECD-countries for commodities and manufactured products at the UN-Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- 1976 - 1980 Member of the Swiss Delegation to the International Economic Organizations in Geneva, responsible for GATT affairs and in this capacity selected as member of two dispute settlement panels Geneva, Switzerland
- 1973 - 1975 Beginning of professional activity as an economist in the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs Bern, Switzerland



Jean Marc Harel

Managing Partner, DCDM
Mauritius



Jean Marc Harel is the Managing Partner of De Chazal Du Mée (DCDM), a firm employing over 800 professional staff in Mauritius and in Africa – Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Zambia, Botswana and Uganda.

He became a partner at DCDM in 1975 and took over the reins of the firm as the Managing partner in 1981, when the firm was purely an accounting, tax and auditing practice with 40 staff.

Since then DCDM grew both in size and in the diversity of services provided to its customers. Today, DCDM offers a wide range of services such as forensic audit, offshore management services, information technology consulting services, human resource consulting & training services, market research, developmental consulting, strategic planning, facilitation and privatisation apart from the traditional tax, audit and accountancy services.

Today, Jean Marc specialises mainly in corporate recovery and financial consultancy. He has also undertaken fraud investigations on behalf of banks and international lending agencies. Jean Marc is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales and Fellow of the English Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. He was decorated with the “Grand Officer of the order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean” (GOSK) title for his services to the accounting profession. He is the only practising accountant in Mauritius with such an important civilian honour.

DCDM represented Arthur Andersen in 11 countries of Africa and the Indian Ocean, for 14 years until 2002.

Jean-Marc Harel is also a successful entrepreneur in his own right. He conceived, promoted and invested in a resort on the northern tip of Mauritius, which today is a leading luxury resort renowned for its architecture and service standards.

**Heinz Hauser**

Director and Professor, Swiss
Institute for International
Economics and Applied
Economic Research, University
of St. Gallen
Switzerland



Heinz Hauser was born in 1943 near St. Gallen, Switzerland. He studied Economics and Business Administration at the University of St. Gallen and got his Ph.D in 1971, with a thesis in Public Finance. In 1980, he received the Venia Docendi at the University of St. Gallen with a post-doctoral thesis (Habilitation) on Information and Economic Institutions. He was a visiting scholar in Münster (1967-68), Philadelphia (1976-77), Berkeley (1977-78) and Vancouver (1999-2000).

From 1971 to 1981 he was a member of the research staff of the Institute for Public Finance and Tax Law at the University of St. Gallen. Since 1981 he is Professor of International Economics and Director of the Swiss Institute for International Economics and Applied Economic Research at the University of St. Gallen. His main academic positions at the University of St. Gallen include: Vice-Rector (1986-90), President of the Research Committee (1992-96), Associate Dean for International Academic Relations (1990-99), and Dean of the Economics Department (1997-99). From 1995 to 1999 he served as Chairman of the Community of European Management Schools (CEMS).

Research and consulting concentrate on three main topics: International economic policy, particularly related to recent developments in the World Trade Organization (WTO); European integration, with special attention to Swiss - EU relations; and international competitiveness of national economic policies.



Werner Hermann

Director, International Research
& Technical Assistance, Swiss
National Bank
Switzerland



Werner Hermann is a director of the Swiss National Bank. Currently he is head of International Research and Technical Assistance. He served in several groups at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Mr. Hermann was a visiting scholar at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Prior to joining the Swiss National Bank he was a member of the Basle Business Cycle Research Group (BAK).

Mr. Hermann received a doctorate in economics from the University of Basle.

**Philipp Hildebrand**

Deputy Chairman,
Swiss National Bank
Switzerland



Philipp M. Hildebrand was born on 19 July 1963. After passing his matriculation examination in Zurich, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto in 1988. Then followed postgraduate studies at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI) in Geneva (1988-1990), the European University Institute, Florence (1992) and the Center for International Affairs of Harvard University, Cambridge (1993). In 1994 Philipp Hildebrand received his Ph. D in International Relations from the University of Oxford. Since 2002, he has held a post as a visiting professor for economics and political science at the HEI.

Philipp Hildebrand began his professional career in 1994 at the World Economic Forum in Geneva. In 1995, he joined Moore Capital Management in London and New York where he became a partner in 1997. In 2000, he joined the Vontobel Group in Zurich as Chief Investment Officer before joining Union Bancaire Privée in Geneva in 2001 as Chief Investment Officer and Member of the Executive Board.

On being appointed to the Governing Board of the Swiss National Bank, Philipp Hildebrand became Head of Department III (Money Market and Foreign Exchange, Asset Management, Risk Management, Banking Operations, Information Technology) as from July 2003. With effect from 1 May 2007, he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board and Head of Department II (Financial Stability and Oversight, Cash, Finance and Controlling, Security) in Berne.

Philipp Hildebrand was appointed Chairman of the Deputies of the Group of Ten (G-10) in January 2006 and President of the Foundation Board of the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies (ICBM) in August 2006.

Philipp M. Hildebrand is married and has one daughter.



Rolf Jeker

Chairman, Swiss Export
Council; Former Senior
Executive VP, SGS S.A.
Switzerland



Dr. Jeker is a former Senior Executive Vice President and member of the Executive Board of Societe Generale de Surveillance and Under Secretary for Foreign Economic Relations, Switzerland.

He is Chairman of the Swiss Export Promotion Board, former President of Swiss Chamber of Commerce, member of numerous public-private committees in Switzerland, and Board member of a number of private companies.

He has worked in over 90 countries and has a PhD in Economics and Business Management from University of St. Gallen.

**Samuel E. Jonah**

Executive Chairman, Jonah
Capital (PTY) Limited South
Africa



Samuel E. Jonah is one of Africa's most prominent businessmen, a giant in global business, and internationally recognized as a leading business executive. He is the former President of AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. He is currently Executive Chairman of Jonah Capital (Pty) Limited, an investment holding company in South Africa.

He was educated at Adisadel College in Ghana, Camborne School of Mines in Cornwall and The Imperial College of Science & Technology, London.

Sam Jonah has been decorated with many awards and honours, including an honorary Doctor of Science degree, jointly awarded in 1994 by the Camborne School of Mines and the University of Exeter (UK). In December 2005 Ashesi University College through its affiliate, University of Cape Coast in Ghana, awarded Sir Sam an Honorary Doctor of Humanities degree for his excellent and illustrious career.

An Honorary Knighthood was conferred on him in 2003 by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Head of the Commonwealth, in recognition of his exceptional achievements as a businessman, a leading business executive from the Commonwealth and an international public figure.

In 2006 Sam Jonah was awarded Ghana's highest national award, the Companion of the Order of the Star, as well as being appointed to the Board of Ashesi University in Ghana.

In October 2004 Mining Journal conferred on him the industry's Life Time Achievement Award and in December 2004 CNN/Time Magazine ranked him as one of its Top 25 Influential Business Leaders.

Sam Jonah holds numerous offices and titles including: Chancellor of the University of Cape Coast, Ghana; member of the International Investment Advisory Councils of African Presidents - Ghana, South Africa and Nigeria; member of the United Nations Secretary General's Global Compact Advisory Council; member of the African Regional Advisory Board of the London Business School; visiting professor of business at The University of Witwatersrand Business School of Johannesburg; Trustee of the Nelson Mandela Legacy Trust (UK). He previously served as a member of the Governing Body of the School of Oriental and African Studies and as a Trustee of the Camborne School of Mines. In 2003, he was co-chairman of the World Economic Forum held in Durban, South Africa.

Sam Jonah serves on various boards of public and private companies including Titanium Resources Group Ltd., Transnet, The Standard Bank Group, Sierra Rutile Limited (SRL), Uramin, and Moto Mining (Listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange). He was formerly on the Advisory Council of the President of the African Development Bank and was also a member of the Advisory Council of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

In line with his commitment to public service, Sir Sam Jonah regularly undertakes speaking engagements and has also co-ordinated the efforts of several international corporate bodies in their desire to support educational and medical causes in Africa.



Omar Kabbaj

Advisor to His Majesty the King of Morocco; Former President, African Development Bank
Morocco



Omar Kabbaj is a graduate of Ecole Supérieure de Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises de Toulouse, France.

His personal experience includes :

1963-1966, Head, Commercial Department, Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières; 1966-1970, Head, Finance Department, Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE);

1970-1974, Managing Director, Sucrierie Nationale du Tadra (SUNAT) and Attaché to the Secretary-General, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Mining and Merchant Marine;

1974-1979, Managing Director, Sucrierie Nationale de Canne du Sebou (SUNACAS);

1974-1977, Chargé de Mission, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Mining and Merchant Marine ;

1977-1979, Director, Office of the Minister of Finance.

1979-1980, Member, Board of Directors, World Bank Group, representing Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Iran, Ghana, Oman, Afghanistan and Yemen.

1980-1993, Member of the Executive Board, IMF, representing Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Iran, Ghana, Oman, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

1993-1995, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of Economic Affairs.

1995-2005, President, African Development Bank.

Since 2005, Honorary President of the African Development Bank -Member of the Board of Directors of the "Agence Française de Développement" (AFD).

Since 2006, Advisor to His Majesty the King of Morocco

**Gautam S. Kaji**

Chairman, Centennial Group;
Former Managing Director,
World Bank
United States



Mr. Kaji is the Chairman of the Centennial Group, a strategic advisory firm created by internationally recognized figures from the public and private sectors. The firm provides high-level policy and strategic advice to top business executives and senior public officials on how to derive maximum benefits while minimizing risks from opportunities in today's global economy.

Mr. Kaji currently serves on the Board of Directors of listed and privately held companies including: The Cabot Corp., Boston MA; The Infrastructure Development Finance Co. Ltd., India; HCL Perot Systems, Inc., Netherlands; Synergy Power Co. Ltd., Hong Kong; and Washington Asset Management, Inc., Washington, D.C. In addition, he has provided services to a number of private institutions such as J.P. Morgan since leaving the World Bank.

In a career spanning almost 30 years in economic and development policy formulation and implementation with the World Bank, Gautam S. Kaji played a key role in helping the institution meet the development needs of its more than 180 member nations. In the process, he earned a worldwide reputation as a leading expert on global economic and financial issues.

When he retired from the World Bank in November 1997, Mr. Kaji was Managing Director for Operations, with specific responsibility for the institution's programs in Asia and Africa. He also chaired the Operations Committee, which reviews all projects put forward for Bank support and served as co-chair of the Private Sector Development Group, which encompasses the work of the Bank's private-sector affiliates, IFC and MIGA, as well as the IBRD itself. In addition, he was a member of the Bank's Executive Committee, the core senior management team guiding the strategic direction of the institution.

Earlier, Mr. Kaji served in various operational positions with the Bank – including in Africa, Europe and the Middle East, and as Director for Human Resources. Prior to his appointment as Managing Director in 1994, he was the Bank's Vice President for operations in East Asia and the Pacific – a region with which he was closely involved for well over a decade. This involvement has allowed him to develop a keen insight into the social, institutional and political considerations that influence practical policy formulation and implementation throughout Asia. He continues to maintain close personal contact with the senior policy makers and business leaders within and outside the region.

Before joining the World Bank, Mr. Kaji worked for a number of years in the commercial banking sector in India, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and the United States. He has an MBA from the Wharton School of Finance.



Roger K. Kamgaing
Vice President, SGS
Switzerland



Roger K. Kamgaing was born on Dec 30, 1966.

Education:

1990 Diplôme d'Études Comptables et Financières (DECF) France; 1990 Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Paris Audit and Accountancy; 1988 Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne Paris France Master (Maîtrise) in Business Law and Tax; 1984 Externat Sainte Marie **Lyon France** Baccalauréat Série C (Maths and Physics)

Other Training:

- Ernst and Young Graduation year at ESCP (1st semester)
Auditor: Audit missions for legal certification of companies' accounts and involvement in Bank and Construction companies.

- Ordre des Experts Comptables et Comptables agréés (Paris)
ESCP 2nd year of School (June to November). Study of the audit firms and Chartered Accountant firms in UK (London) with the objective of preparing a report to the French Chartered Accountants during the Meeting of the "Conseil National de l'Ordre" in November 1989 at the C.N.I.T Paris La Défense.

Employment Record:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Jan 2007 to date | SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA - Geneva (Switzerland) Vice President Responsible for GIS Governments and Institutions Services promotion activities worldwide |
| May 2005 – Jan 2007 | SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA - Geneva (Switzerland) Vice President Responsible for TAS Trade Assurance Services promotion activities in Africa and Middle East |
| Sept 2000 - May 2005 | SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA - Geneva (Switzerland) Regional Business Manager Responsible for SGS GTS marketing and contract maintenance activities in Southern and Eastern Africa reporting to the Senior Vice President responsible for all GTS operations in Africa and Middles East |
| 1997 - Sept. 2000 | SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA - Geneva (Switzerland)
Delegate to Government Contracts/Customer Account Manager. Marketing and Sales of new contracts and new services to Governments and Importers/Exporters in Africa or having trading relationships with Africa. |
| 1996 - 1997 | SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA - Geneva, Peru and Ecuador
International Management Trainee (August 1996 to January 1997) |
| 1991 to 1996 | Kamgaing et Cie - Douala, Cameroon
<i>Deputy to the Chairman, Managing Director</i>
Commodity Trade, Real Estate and Hotel Industry |
| 1992 to 1996 | Africa Import - Douala Cameroon
<i>Managing Director</i>
Importation and Distribution in Central Africa of commodities (rice, wheat flour) |

**Elias Lesetja Kganyago**

Director General,
National Treasury
South Africa



Mr. Elias Lesetja Kganyago received a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of South Africa during 1991 and a Masters degree in Economics from London University during 1994.

As Director-General of the National Treasury, Lesetja's primary responsibilities include:

- Producing a sound and sustainable national budget and equitable division of resources between the three spheres of government;
- Managing government's financial assets and liabilities soundly; Ensuring the setting and implementation of government accounting policies and standards;
- Regulating and overseeing public sector procurement through policy formulation and policy reform;
- Developing appropriate fiscal policy and financial management as required by government;
- Improving financial management in all spheres of government; and
- Various senior-level functions in the international arena such as South Africa's Alternate Governor to the World Bank, South Africa's representative at the G20 Deputies' meetings and Alternate Governor of the African Development Bank.

Before being appointed as the Director-General, Lesetja functioned as the Head of the Economic Policy & International Financial Relations Division in the National Treasury. This Division's key responsibilities included development and implementation of appropriate macroeconomic policy for government, formulation of tax policy, engaging with international development finance institutions such as the IMF and World Bank and formulating financial sector policy.

Lesetja has held various positions in other organisations, namely Assistant Manager – Investment Dealing in the South African Reserve Bank, National Co-ordinator of the Economics Department and Regional Accountant within the African National Congress, and Accountant within the Congress of South African Trade Unions.



Caio Koch-Weser

Vice Chairman, Deutsche Bank; Former State Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Managing Director, World Bank
Germany



A German and Brazilian national, Mr. Caio Koch-Weser, 62, was born in Brazil, studied economics in Germany, worked in the U.S. and was appointed as German Deputy Minister of Finance (State Secretary) in 1999—a position he held until November 2005. His responsibilities included international finance (G-7 Deputy), European economic and financial affairs, as well as capital markets, banking and insurance.

From 2003-2005, Mr. Koch-Weser held the position of Chairman of the EU's Economic and Financial Committee, a committee of treasury directors and deputy central bankers that prepares EU ministerial meetings. He was also Chairman of the Supervisory Board of German Banking and Securities Supervisory Agency (BaFin). From 1973 until 1999, Mr. Koch-Weser held a number of high-level positions in the World Bank in Washington, notably as Division Chief for the China Program (1980-86), Director responsible for West Africa (1986-1990), Deputy Treasurer and Director Treasury Operations (1990-91), Regional Vice President for Middle East and North Africa (1991-95), and Managing Director Operations and Member of the Executive Committee (1996-1999).

Other current activities include being a member of the Advisory Board of the Bertelsmann Foundation in Germany, a Trustee of the Institute of International Economics (IIE) in Washington, and a Board member of BRUEGEL, the new European think tank in Brussels created by European governments and European and international corporations.

**Harinder Kohli**

Chief Executive, Emerging Markets Forum; President and Chief Executive Officer, Centennial Group; Former Director and Senior Advisor, World Bank *United States*



Born in 1945, Harinder Kohli studied Mechanical Engineering at the Punjab University (India) and graduated with high distinction from the Harvard University in 1997, with a Masters in Business Administration.

Mr. Kohli started his career as a production engineer at Prestolite, an automobiles components manufacturer, before joining Union Carbide India where he worked in its chemicals and metals division between 1967-70. In 1970, he came to the US to study management and finance. After graduating from Harvard, he joined the World Bank at its Washington, DC headquarters as a Young Professional. During his 26 year career at the Bank, he held a series of senior managerial positions involving technical, strategic and country relations responsibilities, and worked in over 50 countries in all continents

of the world. These positions included leading :the Division responsible for the Bank's worldwide operations in Chemicals, Fertilizers, Refining and Petrochemicals industries, the Group responsible for formulating and overseeing the Bank's policy and strategy on Industrial and Financial Sectors Development; and the Information, Technology and Facilities Department—as one of the Bank's youngest directors. While in this latter position, the Bank created one of the first global corporate communications networks, pioneered the concept of universal access to personal computers for all staff, became the largest corporate user of electronic mail amongst non-technology companies, and built an award winning new headquarters building. In 1990, he went on to become the Director of the Technical Department that housed senior technical experts who advised all Bank borrowers in Europe and the Middle East. In 1993, he became the Director responsible for all lending decisions for Maghreb countries and Iran. Between 1994 and 1998, he was Senior Advisor, East Asia and Pacific, when he led the Bank's work in private participation in infrastructure.

Harinder Kohli started the Centennial Group in 1998, a strategic advisory company based in Washington, DC, specializing in emerging markets. He has been a major shareholder, President and CEO of the parent company since its inception. The group now consists of five companies, including subsidiaries in Asia and Latin America. Its work is focused on: Economic and Political Research, Corporate Strategy for Emerging Markets; Financial Sector, Energy, Infrastructure and Urban Development; and Procurement Systems and Governance Reforms. Its clients include major international corporations, governments, and multilateral and bilateral development institutions.

Mr. Kohli is a Founding Director and the Chief Executive of the Emerging Markets Forum.



Benjamin W. Mkapa

Co-Chairman, Africa Emerging Markets Forum; Former President of Tanzania; Member, Blair Commission for Africa
Tanzania



Benjamin W. Mkapa, a seasoned journalist, diplomat and politician, was elected President of Tanzania in November 1995. He is the third President of the United Republic of Tanzania since independence in 1961.

President Mkapa was born in 1938 in Masasi, in the Mtwara region of the country. He received his primary and secondary education in Tanzania, and continued his studies at Makerere University College in Uganda, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts degree in English (with honours) in 1962.

President Mkapa's career began in local administration in Dodoma where he was appointed District Officer in 1962. He became a Foreign Service Officer later that year. In 1966 Mr. Mkapa embarked upon a long career in journalism.

During the 1960s and 70s he served as Managing Editor of Tanzania's leading newspapers, The Nationalist, Uhuru, The Daily News, and The Sunday News.

His experience in the news media led to his being appointed, in 1974, as Press Secretary to the then President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, whom he served for two years. In 1976, Mr. Mkapa became the Founding Editor of the Tanzania News Agency (SHIHATA). He also became Minister for Information and Culture in 1980-82; and again Minister for Information and Broadcasting in 1990-92.

President Mkapa's equally long diplomatic career included a number of high postings, including High Commissioner to Nigeria (in 1976) and Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 1977 to 1980). In 1982, he served as High Commissioner to Canada and between 1983 and 1984 as Ambassador to the United States of America. He returned home in 1984 where he was again appointed Member of Parliament and Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1992, he served as Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education, prior to being elected President in 1995, and Chairman of his Party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, in 1996. He was re-elected President in 2000 for another 5 year term.

Throughout his political career, President Mkapa has worked to strengthen Tanzanian democracy, entrench civil rights and fight poverty, while increasing the country's exposure to international trade and investment. He is active in conflict prevention, management and resolution in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, and is an active player in regional economic co-operation within the East African Community, and the Southern African Development Community of which he was Chairperson for 2003/2004.

In January 2002, President Mkapa was appointed, together with the President of Finland, Co-Chair of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation. In March 2004, he was appointed to serve as a Commissioner in the Commission for Africa established by British Prime Minister, Tony Blair.



In 21st December 2005, President Mkapa relinquishes powers voluntarily after the end of his two terms in office as a president of United Republic of Tanzania. He will continue to be the Chairman of the ruling party CCM until June 2006, when he will hand the chairmanship to his successor, President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete.

President Mkapa continues to serve in a number of international engagements, among them, he is Co-Chair of the Investment Climate Facility for Africa, an initiative supported by British Government, European Union, World Bank and Multinationals corporations. He is the current Chairman (2006-...) of the South Centre, an intergovernmental organization which fight for the issue of paramount importance for developing countries, including China and the Chairperson for the Emerging Markets Forum (African Region). He was a member of Panel of Eminent Persons appointed by the UNCTAD Secretary General (2005) to review and enhance the role of UNCTAD within the United Nations reforms. He was also a member of the panel appointed by United Nations General Secretary in 2006, to review the United Nations Reforms on the system wide coherence in environment, humanitarian assistance and development. Currently, he is serving in a board of trustees for African wildlife foundation, and High Level Panel of legal empowerment of the Poor.

President Mkapa holds four honorary doctorate degrees from Soka University in Japan (1998), Morehouse College, Atlanta, USA (1999), the Open University of Tanzania (2003) and the National University of Lesotho (2005), University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania (2006) and Newcastle University, United Kingdom(2007)

His first book in the series, *Uwazi na Ukweli: Rais wa Watu Azungumza na Wananchi* (Truth and Transparency: The People's President Talks to the People) was published by Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, Dar es Salaam in 2003. The second book in the series was published by the same publisher in 2005.

He is married to the former Anna Joseph Maro, and they have two sons and one grandson. His main hobby is reading.



Linah K Mohohlo

Governor, Bank of Botswana
Botswana



Ms Mohohlo was appointed Governor in 1999 following a 23-year career with the Bank and, in her capacity as Governor of the IMF for Botswana, she has been a member of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) representing the Africa Group 1 Constituency.

She serves on boards of major corporations in Botswana and abroad and, among several international engagements, she served as a member of the Commission for Africa which published its Report (Our Common Interest) in March 2005, and is currently a member of the Africa Emerging Forum.

Ms Mohohlo is a recipient of several awards, among which is the Presidential Order of Honour (Botswana's highest public service award). She has read accounting and business, economics, finance and investments at the University of Botswana, The George Washington University and University of Exeter, respectively.

**Sylvie Naville**

Forum Manager,
Emerging Markets Forum
France



Specialized in strategic communication and project management, Sylvie Naville joined the Emerging Markets Forum in February 2007 to lead the management of the Forum's activities. Former Associate Director for Latin America at the World Economic Forum, she was responsible for strategy, activities and community building in the region. She worked for more than 15 years with this international organization, involved in the Mercosur Economic Summit and other business activity in Latin America. From 2001, in addition to the involvement of business, academia, media and political leaders, she took the initiative of enlarging the participation of civil society in the Latin America Summits. Before she was in charge of institutional relations in Spain and Southern/Eastern Europe, and responsible for the Engineering and Construction Industries.

She graduated in Philosophy and Literature and has a Master's Degree in Foreign Languages Applied to Business and Commerce from the University Jean Moulin Lyon III, together with Diplomas from the Spanish Chamber of Commerce and the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Paris. She is certified in English by the Cambridge University.



Babacar Ndiaye

Former President, African Development Bank; Teaching-Researcher, African Civil Society's Actor
Senegal



Senior level international banker and finance executive. More than thirty years of experience in international banking and finance, including ten years as the president of the African Development Bank. Extensive knowledge of the major capital markets worldwide (USA, Europe, Japan, and the Far East.) Played major role in Opening up the African Development Bank's capital to non-African countries and, subsequently succeeded to increase the Bank's capital by over 200%, from \$6.3 billion to \$24 billion.

Founder and patron of the African Business Round Table (ABR).whose principal objectives are to influence government policies for creating an enabling environment for the private sector, to attract foreign investment and to become the engine of economic growth and transformation in Africa.

Mr. Babacar Ndiaye is fluent in French and English. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa in 1992 Clark Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia and received similar honor from Lincoln University, Philadelphia in 1993.

1996-to present;

Non executive member of board of Directors

Ambassador at large of Senegal Member of the AFRICA FORUM of former African Heads of State and Government and other African leaders to support the implementation of the broad objectives of the AU and its initiative the NEPAD.

Member of the Presidential Council for investments in Mauritania

Member of the Scientific Committee of Teresys Foundation (An international Observatory of economic, juridical, fiscal policies: Republic of San Marino)

Chairman of the West African Observatory of Business ethics (OPEAO: Observatoire des Pratiques Ethiques en Afrique de l'Ouest)

1985-1995:

Elected President of the African Development Bank (ADB) Group in May 1985: Unanimously re-elected, following a remarkably successful five (5) year tenure, by the Bank's 75 member countries for a second five year term which expired on August 1995. Numerous achievements as the head of the ADB, encompassing both the growth of the Bank per se, and the development of the entire African continent, as well as its relations with other regions of the world.

1965-1980:

Recruited as assistant chief accountant in the department of finance was promoted chief accountant in 1968 and became in 1978 head of department. During this period main responsibilities were: book keeping, elaboration, execution of the administrative budget, management of liquid resources and investment portfolio.

Education :

Diplôme de l'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, Toulouse, France

Diplôme de l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques "Sciences Po" Paris, France

Diplôme du Centre d'Etudes Bancaires et Financières, Paris, France

Diplôme d'Etat d'Expertise Comptable, Paris, France



Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

CEO, NOI Global Nigeria;
Former Minister of Finance,
Nigeria; Former Director, World
Bank
Nigeria



Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala is presently a Distinguished Visiting Fellow of the Brookings Institution in Washington D.C. USA.

From June to August 2006, she was Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, overseeing Nigeria's External Relations. From July 2003 to June 2006 she served as Minister of Finance and Economy of Nigeria and Head of Nigeria's much acclaimed Presidential Economic team responsible for implementing a comprehensive home grown economic reform program that stabilized the macro-economy and tripled the growth rate to an average 6% per annum over 3 years. Her achievements as Finance Minister garnered international recognition for improving Nigeria's financial stability and fostering greater fiscal transparency to combat corruption. In October 2005, she led the Nigerian team

that negotiated the cancellation of US \$18 billion or 60% of Nigeria's external debt with the Paris Club. The debt deal also included an innovative buy-back mechanism that wiped out Nigeria's Paris club debt and reduced the country's external indebtedness from US\$35 to US\$5 billion. Dr Okonjo-Iweala oversaw Nigeria's first ever Sovereign credit rating of BB- from Fitch and Standard and Poor's—a rating that grouped Nigeria with other emerging market countries such as Brazil, Vietnam, Venezuela, and Philippines.

Previously, she pursued a 21-year career as a development economist at the World Bank, where she held the post of Vice President and Corporate Secretary. This included two tours of duty (6yrs) working in the East Asia region, the last tour 1997-2000 as Country Director Malaysia, Mongolia, Laos and Cambodia during the East Asian financial crisis; two duty tours in the Middle East region, the last 2000-2003 as Director Operations (deputy vice-president) of the region. Dr Okonjo-Iweala also served as Director Institutional Change and Strategy 1995-1997. In this post she assisted with the implementation of the Bank's reform agenda. From 1989 to 1991 she was Special assistant to the Senior Vice President Operations an assignment that enabled participation in high level policy formulation and discussions for countries as diverse as China and Burkina Faso.

Dr Okonjo-Iweala was educated at Harvard and has a PhD in Regional Economics and Development from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is fluent in French, Ibo and English. She has received numerous awards, including Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Colby College 2007 and Brown University 2006, Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters Northern Caribbean University Mandeville Jamaica 2005, European Time Magazine Hero of the Year award in 2004 for her work on economic reform in Nigeria and Euromoney Magazine Global Finance Minister of the year 2005, This Day (Nigeria's premier newspaper) Minister of the Year award 2004 and 2005. Dr Okonjo-Iweala is a member or chair of numerous boards and advisory groups, including DATA, the World Resources Institute, the Clinton Global Initiative, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation Governance Prize Committee, the Nelson Mandela Institution, Friends of the Global Fund Africa, and the African Institute of Science and Technology. She is adviser on the Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) initiative at the World Bank—part of the Bank's new Governance and Anti-Corruption agenda and serves as financial adviser to several international investment groups working in emerging markets. Dr Okonjo-Iweala has also initiated the first ever in-depth opinion research organization in Nigeria (NOI Polls) in partnership with the Gallup organization in an effort to strengthen democracy and accountability in Nigeria.

She is married to surgeon Dr. Ikemba Iweala and they have four children.



Maria Ramos

Chief Executive, Transnet;
Former Deputy Governor,
Central Bank of South Africa
South Africa



Qualifications:

- MSc (Economics) 1992, University of London.
- BCom Honours (Economics), 1987, University of the Witwatersrand: First Class Pass.
- BCom, 1986, University of the Witwatersrand.
- Institute of Bankers Diploma (CAIB), 1983, Institute of Bankers.

Professional Experience:

- Transnet: Group Chief Executive: Since January 2004.
- Transnet: Group Chief Executive (Designate): November 2003 – December 2003.
- National Treasury (former Departments of Finance and State Expenditure): Director-General: July 1996 until October 2003.
- National Department of Finance: Deputy Director-General: Financial Planning: May 1995 – June 1996.
- London School of Economics: Centre for Research into Economics and Finance: Research Officer: September 1994 – April 1995.
- University of Witwatersrand: Lecturer in Economics: 1992 – 1994.
- University of South Africa: Lecturer in Economics: 1989 – 1991.
- London School of Economics: Centre for the Study of the South African Economy and International Finance: 1990 – 1994.
- African National Congress: Department of Economic Planning: Economist: 1990 – 1994.

Trustee/Directorships:

- Transnet Ltd. Since 1 January 2004.
- Sanlam Ltd. Since 2 June 2004.
- Remgro Ltd. Since 26 March 2007.
- The President's Big Business Working Group.
- Vice Chair to the Executive Board of Business Leadership SA.
- Patron: Yabonga Children's Project.
- A Member of the Chief Economist Advisory Council of the World Bank.
- A Member of the World Economic Forum's International Business Council Executive Committee.

Awards:

- Sunday Times Business Leader of the year, 2005.
- University of Stellenbosch: Honorary Doctorate: December 2005.
- University of the Free State: Honorary Doctorate: April 2005.
- University of Stellenbosch: Honorary Professor in Economics: 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2008 and 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2010
- University of Pretoria: Honorary Professor in the Department of Economics, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences for the period 1 May 2004 – 30 April 2007.
- Business Woman of the Year, 2001.
- Professor Extraordinaire, Department of Economics, University of Stellenbosch, 2000.
- Global Leader for Tomorrow, World Economic Forum, 1998.
- British Council Scholarship (Helen Suzman Award), 1991, 1992.
- Nedbank / Old Mutual Budget Competition, 1989.
- Economic Society's Senbank Prize for Honors Dissertation, 1988. Title: "Clower's Dual Decision Hypothesis and Keynes's Theory".
- Barclays Bank Graduate Scholarship, 1983.
- Santambank Marketing Prize, 1982.
- Institute of Bankers Marketing Prize, 1982.



Jörg Alois Reding

Head, Economic Development
Cooperation Directorate,
State Secretariat for Economic
Affairs, SECO
Switzerland



Jörg Alois Reding, a Swiss citizen, was born in 1951 and grew up in the central part of Switzerland (Zug and Schwyz). His formal education took place in Switzerland, Canada and Brazil. He finished his university studies with degrees in international economics and developing countries from the University of St.Gallen, Switzerland (lic.oec.HSG), and from Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada (M.A. in economics).

Prior to joining the Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs in 1981 in the economic policy division, he was an editor on economic issues for a Swiss daily newspaper in Lucerne (LNN) and an assistant to the CEO of a manufacturing and trading company in Thailand (Berli&Jucker). In 1983, he was appointed Swiss Consul to Sao Paulo, Brazil, in charge of economic and commercial affairs. On his

return to Berne in 1986, he served subsequently as deputy head in the Americas division, personal assistant to the State Secretary and, finally, section head in the division for economic development cooperation, where his responsibilities covered relations with the World Bank and the Regional Development Banks (ADB, IDB, AfDB) and the OECD-DAC, as well as balance of payments assistance, co-financing operations (mixed-credits) and debt reduction measures. In 1991/92, he was in charge of Switzerland's process to join the World Bank Group. From 1992 to 1995, he was an Executive Director of the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where he represented on the Board, besides Switzerland, all the Scandinavian countries and India; he chaired the administrative affairs committee and was vice-chairman of the budget committee. As of 1996, he headed—with the title of minister councillor—the division for economic assistance in favour of Middle and Eastern Europe, Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); he was also head of operations for economic and trade policy measures in favour of the developing countries and his responsibilities included UNCTAD and ITC issues; he was co-founder and founding board member of SIPPO (Swiss Import Promotion Organisation) and SOFI (Swiss Organisation for Facilitating Investments). In the international field, he was chairman of the Project Preparation Committee (PPC) in the frame of "Environment for Europe" process, in which all the major donor countries were represented.

In the newly formed State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO, Mr. Reding has been, from the outset in 1999, a member of the Executive Board. From July 1999 until July 2006, he was, as Ambassador, in charge of bilateral economic relations with all countries and for export control and sanctions. He was also, on the Swiss side, chairman of a number of official bilateral economic commissions (e.g. China, India, Japan, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, etc.). As of August 2006, Ambassador Reding was put in charge of the economic development cooperation in SECO and was, as such, appointed "Delegate of the Federal Council for Trade Agreements". He represents Switzerland as Governor in the Asian, the African and the Inter-American Development Banks as well as in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). He is also deputy Governor in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Outside of Switzerland he has lived and worked for many years in Brazil, Canada, Thailand, the Ivory Coast and South Africa; he has traveled and led trade missions to well over 120 countries on all continents. He speaks German, French, English and Portuguese. With Madeleine Wick, he has two sons and lives in the City of Berne, Switzerland.



Anil Sood

Former Vice President, Strategy
and Resource Management,
World Bank
United States



For the past two years, Anil Sood has served as Advisor to the Heads and Senior Management of the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and the United Nations Development Programme on issues of strategy and development priorities, business planning and resource mobilization, and all aspects of development and organizational effectiveness.

Prior to his current role, Mr. Sood was Vice President, Strategy and Resource Management at the World Bank with responsibility for carrying forward the implementation of Bank-wide strategy, the allocation of resources across its world-wide operations, and support to the Bank's renewal program to enhance its development effectiveness.

Mr. Sood's experience at the World Bank also included; the design and implementation of Bank-wide thematic networks for skills upgrading and knowledge management; design and implementation of a renewal program for a major part of the Bank; management for teams of specialists across all sectors for the Bank's operations in Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa; and a series of management positions in Industry and Energy, Restructuring and Privatization, Finance, Private Sector Development and Country Strategy and Operations.

Mr. Sood graduated from Harvard Business School (MBA, Finance/International Business, 1975), Cornell University (MS, Mechanical Engineering, 1973), and the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi (BS, Mechanical Engineering, 1971).



HELPFUL INFORMATION

Hotel Location

Study Center Gerzensee

Dorfstrasse 2
P.O. Box 21
CH-3115 Gerzensee
Tel: 0041 31/780 33 00

The hotel rooms are offered to participants and will be available from Saturday 29 September to Monday 1 October 2007. Check-out on Monday will have to be done before 12h00. Luggage will be stored at the reception area.

Meeting Venue

The meeting will take place at: Study Center Gerzensee, Switzerland.

Transportation

Participant's transfer will be organized between Bern train station and the Study Center Gerzensee (around 30 minute drive).

We recommend participants to take the train from Zurich Airport or Geneva Airport to go to Bern train station. It will take an hour and thirty minutes from Zurich Airport and two hours from Geneva Airport to Bern. You may wish to purchase already your ticket online at www.sbb.ch/en.

On Monday 1 October from 16h30, transfer by mini-bus will be organized to go back to Bern train station.

Registration

The registration desk will open at 11h00 on Sunday 30 October 2007. Participants will receive the latest programme, information on the meeting and a badge.

Programme

The meeting will start on Sunday 30 September with a cocktail reception at 17h30 followed by a dinner. On Monday 1 October, sessions will run from 8h00 to 16h30 including breakfast and lunch. The programme has been designed to allow maximum interaction among the participants. Please consult the programme section for the schedule of the sessions.

Participants

The final programme will contain personal profile, corporate and institutional profile and a photograph of all those taking part in the meeting.

Badges

Each participant will receive a badge at registration including his name, company's name and country of location. Participants are asked to wear their badge throughout the meeting to access all activities. It also facilitates contacts.

Language

The official language of the meeting is English.

Dress Code

We suggest business casual wear for all sessions.

Meal

All meals will take place at the Study Center Gerzensee.



Team Management

The Inaugural Meeting of the Africa Emerging Markets Forum is the under the responsibility of:

- **Harinder Kohli**, Chief Executive Officer, Emerging Markets Forum and President and Chief Executive Officer, Emerging Markets Forum
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E-mail: harinder@centennial-group.com
- **Sylvie Naville**, Forum Manager, Emerging Markets Forum
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E-mail: sylvie@emergingmarketsforum.org
- **Harpaul Kohli**, Database Manager, Emerging Markets Forum
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- **Yanbei Yao**, Finance Manager, Emerging Markets Forum
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E-mail: yanbei@centennial-group.com



NOTES

A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes.



Further details on the Forum and its meetings may be seen on our website at <http://www.emergingmarketsforum.org>

We would be pleased to respond to any questions you may have. We can be reached info@centennial-group.com

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