



The G20 Mexico Summit 2012 Key Issues for Asia-Pacific

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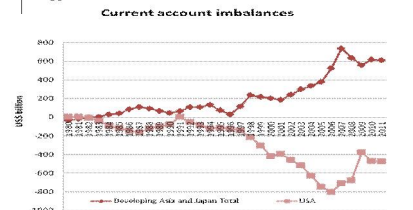
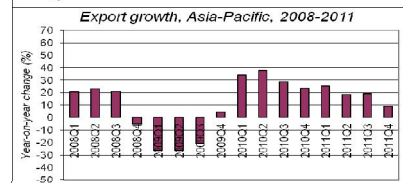
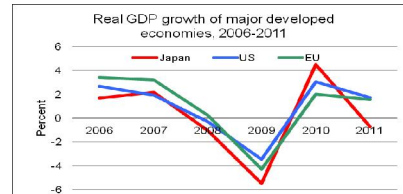
Outline

- Reviving global growth
- Addressing commodity price volatility
- A development-friendly approach to financial regulation
- Development-friendly reform of international financial architecture
- Development of regional financial architecture

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1. Reviving global growth

- Advanced economies started to slow down in 2011
- Growth outlook of A-P also affected with serious down side risks
- Global imbalances widening again
- Policy responses in developed countries further complicate the situation
 - austerity programmes
 - Liquidity expansion
 - Protectionism
- Declining ODA and long-term finance

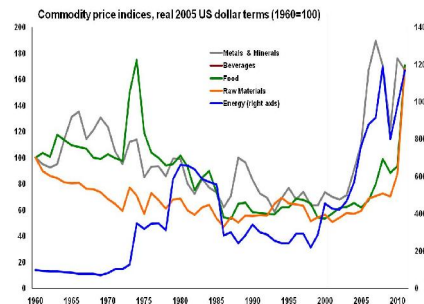


1. Reviving global growth contd.

- Immediate concerted action to boost **global growth and jobs creation**
 - counter-cyclical policies and using the fiscal space available in some advanced economies
 - Medium-term credible and sustainable programme of fiscal consolidation
 - Avoiding excessive liquidity creation
- Roll back of protectionism
- Need for sustaining longer-term finance and ODA flows

2. Addressing commodity price volatility

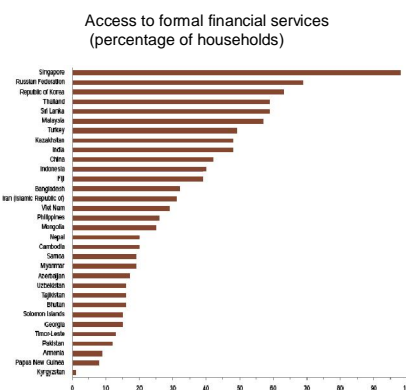
- Volatile and rising commodity prices
 - High food and energy prices affecting growth in developing countries and aggravating poverty situation
- G-20 action needs to be
 - Reversing the neglect of agriculture in public policy for a new sustainable green revolution
 - Regulating derivatives and financial speculation in commodities markets
 - Creating global strategic reserves
 - Agreement to restrict oil prices within a narrow band around a negotiated 'fair' price



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3. A development-friendly approach to financial regulation

- Tighter financial sector regulation (Basel III) may limit access to financing in developing countries
 - No 'one-size-fits-all' approach to regulation
 - Consider impact on trade finance, strengthen facilities to support trade
- Curbing excessive risk taking
- Regulation of 'too-big-to-fail' and systemically important financial institution
- Address inadequate representation of developing countries in the FSB
- Strengthen financial inclusion for development



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4. Development-friendly reform of international financial architecture

- Strengthen crisis prevention and management by
 - Increasing flexibility and coverage of IFI lending facilities
- Reform of reserve currency system
- Increased availability of longer term resources for development
- A global financial transaction tax
 - A new source of revenue for funding development
- Governance reform of IFIs
 - Better reflect the role of emerging economies
 - Enhancing the voice and quota of smaller economies

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5. Development of regional financial architecture

- Extending the scope and coverage of CMIM to make it an effective regional lender of last resort for liquidity crisis

Infrastructure Composite Scores in Asia-Pacific, 2007



Country	Score (approx.)
Papua New Guinea	0.95
Nepal	0.85
Lao PDR	0.75
Solomon Islands	0.65
Cambodia	0.55
Bhutan	0.45
Vanuatu	0.35
Mongolia	0.25
Samoa	0.15
Tajikistan	0.05

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7615

