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**ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ РОСТА, ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА И ИНВЕСТИЦИИ,
ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЕ КОРРУПЦИИ, ПРИОРИТЕТЫ РАЗВИВАЮЩИХСЯ
СТРАН**

Региональный консультативный форум «Деловой двадцатки»

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В. Вексельберг:

Позвольте поприветствовать вас на второй сессии Регионального консультативного форума «Деловой двадцатки». Меня зовут Виктор Вексельберг, я буду модератором сегодняшней сессии. В рамках этой сессии мы с вами обсудим четыре основных темы: финансирование роста, инфраструктура и инвестиции, противодействие коррупции и приоритеты развивающихся стран.

У нас очень представительная панель, очень авторитетные специалисты из самых разных областей и из самых разных стран. Я надеюсь, что наша дискуссия получится очень содержательной. По каждой из четырех тем у нас запланировано по три пятиминутных доклада. Кроме того, мы проведем голосование по некоторым ключевым вопросам, связанным с тематикой этих докладов. Я очень хотел бы попросить спикеров соблюдать график и придерживаться регламента с точки зрения продолжительности докладов.

Все уважаемые участники нашей панельной сессии вовремя заняли свои места. С вашего разрешения, я их представляю.

Хюсю Озйегин, председатель Fiba Group; Ханс-Пол Бюркнер, председатель и президент The Boston Consulting Group; Андрей Леонидович Костин, президент Банка ВТБ; Доминик Бартон, управляющий директор McKinsey & Company; Жан-Паскаль Трикуар, председатель совета директоров и главный исполнительный директор Schneider Electric, и Кевин Майкл Радд, президент Asia Society Policy Institute, бывший премьер-министр и министр иностранных дел Австралии.

Мы готовы начать свою работу. Но прежде чем мы приступим к обсуждению обозначенных тем, я бы хотел предоставить слово госпоже Айше Синирлиоглу, шерпе Республики Турция в «Группе двадцати», для программного выступления по теме приоритетов турецкого председательства в «Группе двадцати».

Пожалуйста, госпожа Синирлиоглу. У Вас есть десять минут на доклад. Приглашаю Вас на сцену.

А. Синирлиоглу:

Thank you! Dear B20 members, dear participants, first of all, I would like to thank by expressing our appreciation to the B20 and the RSPP for organizing this important meeting. In fact, these meetings are very important for us since we assumed our presidency last December. We have been coordinating our efforts very closely with all the engagement groups, of course, including the B20. The B20 has been very active, they keep us also very active. They have had lots of regional organizations. But they are playing a very important role because they are providing the links with policymakers between policymakers and the business community. In fact, I have just arrived and I came from the airport, I could listen to some parts of your previous sessions and I also know the recommendations very well because the B20 Turkey Sherpa was with us yesterday in Bodrum when we had Turkish Sherpa meeting in Bodrum for two days. You will be listening to one more Sherpa, she is the Deputy Secretary of the United Nations and she is a close friend of mine. In fact, we were in Bodrum on the coast line of the Aegean but we could not see even the daylight because we worked very hard. Let me say a few words before I enter into more details about the Turkish Presidency. In fact, now we can say that especially this year we have concentrated on many economic issues within the G20. Our finance ministers have been reflecting upon many issues. Of course, downside risks to the global economy are still persisting: prolonged low inflation, volatility in exchange rates and, of course, volatility in commodity prices, sluggish growth, moderate growth, we call it now new mediocre. These are the main concerns of the G20 finance ministers. They are on top of their agenda. But still, although the growth has not been on the very strong path, we still can say that the financial system has become more resilient after the 2008 global financial crisis. We can say the G20 can take some credit from this because with the implementation of these reforms by the G20 we have a more solid financial system. It does not mean there are no new and emerging risks in the financial system. What are we doing now? We are shifting focuses a little bit, we are trying to complete too big to fail forces systemically, I mean laws observing capacity for global banks and increasing the laws observing requirements for the insurance. We are also finalizing the BEPS,

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. And we are trying to make over-the-counter market derivatives safer and also transforming shadow banking. These are the priority areas from the perspective of the financial regulations.

Until now our finance ministers met two times, and they will meet two more times. As for Sherpas, we have had until now very successful agriculture ministers meeting, it was the second time in the G20 history that we successfully had this meeting. And for the first time in G20 history we will have energy ministers meeting. We will have tourism ministers, trade ministers and employment ministers meetings too. It is very important that we will bring employment ministers and our finance ministers because they need to be together in order to address some issues which are within the mandates of both ministers. This year when the Turkish Presidency started we said how we would define our priorities. We prioritized them as the three I's: inclusiveness, implementation and investment. We defined inclusiveness at two levels: within nations and among nations. Inclusiveness within nations because rising inequality has become a very important issue across all countries, in developed and developing emerging countries. Inequality is important not only from the political, moral and social dimensions but it has become economically very important issue because we know that rising inequality has put a very severe break on long-term growth rate. Within the G20 we said that we need to give special emphasis to this issue. We have established a sub-group under the employment working group to address the basic reasons for every issue. Firstly, we are trying to define the issues in order to find correct solutions. Now, this sub-group has been working hopefully with international organizations, and then they will come to some kind of conclusions and they will develop some recommendations, of course, they will be optional, for member countries to address inequality. There is a very important fact the wealthiest 1% share is increasing but, at the same time, the big majority, let us say, 40% of the population all over the world, we have received this statistics from international organizations like IMF and the World Bank, has little benefit from the growth. This is a very important phenomenon because we know that if we want to increase the consumption, big sections of population need to benefit from the growth because there is flexibility to increase the consumption

because this majority of the population is bigger than 1%. For the G20 it has become a very important issue.

Now for inclusiveness we are looking at the inequality issue also from the perspective of women participation to increase women participation in the labour force and also to address the unacceptably high rate of youth unemployment. Last year we adopted a trend that we called “25 by 25” to decrease this gender gap in labour force by 25% until 2025. We have some specific programmes in order to reach that goal. Youth unemployment is also a very serious problem and this year under the Turkish Presidency we want to produce a very strong commitment to address this very important issue because we see that we are losing, not just our present but also our future. We need to invest in the future of our young people. Skills match is also a very important issue because reducing the gap between what employers are seeking and what employees are offering is very important. That is why we are developing skills strategies for the G20 countries to integrate them into their policy measures. This year is very significant for development too. We have always been thinking about bringing the non-G20 members closer to the G20, but the importance of this year as the development year has put special responsibility on the Turkish Presidency and we are approaching this issue very seriously. First, we will have the Third Conference on Financing of Development and then, we will have a high-level Summit for Definition of New Sustainable Development Goals in New York in September. Then, we will have the Conference on Climate Change (COP21) in Paris in December. That is why this year is very special. We are working very hard to deliver some meaningful and concrete results. In fact, within the G20 we have been doing lots of things for the development agenda, we have a specific group called “Development Working Group”, which has an ongoing agenda addressing many issues of development, for example, investment, domestic resource mobilization, financial inclusion, domestic human resource mobilization, these are the main areas we have been working on for a long period of time. But now under the Turkish Presidency we have presented some new issues. For example, last year for the first time we accepted some general principles for collaboration within the G20. One of the principles was energy access for all.

Then, we decided that it should be the main priority issue for the Turkish Presidency and we focused our attention on the Sub-Saharan Africa. Now we have been working with international organizations and the G20 member states to develop the action plan to help the Sub-Saharan African countries to attract private investors and to address many of their regulatory framework problems and deficiencies. Secondly, when we had this agriculture ministers meeting last month, we said that food security and nutrition should be the topic of this meeting. We have special focus on food loss and waste. This also has direct relationship with the development agenda because overall every year we have been losing the cost of producing this food loss and waste amongst one trillion dollars. If we can bring that percentage to 0 we could feed at least two billion people. This is a very important issue and this is the issue the G20 should also accept, and poverty is not an issue for non-G20 countries because the half of the poor and hungry people, unfortunately, live in the G20 countries. That is why we put a high emphasis on it. Now we have established a technical platform to measure and to exchange our experiences and to develop some kind of common measures. In this way, the G20 has shown a strong leadership, first of all, to put a spotlight on the importance of the problem and to increase the awareness. What are we also doing is directly related to the business community – inclusive business principles.

В. Вексельберг:

Excuse me, time.

А. Синирлиоглу:

Ok, I will shorten my speech. Anyway, we have a very long agenda for development. These are the main items. For implementation, until now the G20 has had much to say, and now it is time to put those words into action. In every area and under every working team we are putting very strong implementation plans into place. The third one is investment. According to the OECD and IMF, by 2030 the investment gap will reach 70 trillion dollars. This means that there is a big need for a coordinated action among the G20 countries. That is why we

have been developing specific strategies; this is one of the main frameworks for the Turkish Presidency. Unfortunately, time is limited and hopefully we will have a chance to discuss it next time. Thank you!

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Я думаю, трудно переоценить роль председательствующего. Турция уже сделала очень многое, и многое делает. Она выступает как очень активный организатор всех актуальных на сегодняшний день дискуссий. Вопросы, которые были затронуты госпожой Синирлиоглу, безусловно, лягут в основу всей нашей дискуссии.

Сейчас я бы хотел предоставить слово госпоже Ахтар, исполнительному секретарю Экономической и социальной комиссии Организации Объединенных Наций для Азии и Тихого океана (ЭСКАТО) и шерпе ООН в «Группе двадцати». Госпожа Ахтар сделает акцент на развитии стран АТР.

Пожалуйста.

I am so sorry, let us try to be on time.

Ш. Ахтар:

Thank you very much. I think I am going to be very succinct as advised. I think I am not going to go in the Asia-Pacific story because that will take longer. Let me say that as the UN Sherpa for G20 I would like to compliment the Turkish Presidency for their strong leadership in stirring the G20 agenda. The G20's goal is to strengthen the growth strategic framework along with emphasis on three I's which Ayse has already explained: investment, implementation and inclusiveness, if managed effectively, will have a very positive impact. And it has implication for both G20 members and will have a positive effect on the non-G20, it is what the UN is also concerned about. How inclusiveness plays out in present G20 deliberations, and framework is very important to us. I believe that inclusiveness is the most important thing for businesses too, because it determines what the demand and supply sides for the businesses are. Efforts to push for higher balanced and sustainable growth in G20 will definitely have wider

impacts; it will help stabilize global economy and financial markets. We do know that despite everything else going on in terms of positive developments like oil price decline, which is both positive and negative, there is vulnerability in the markets because of the uncertainty in the growth prospects. I think that the growth agenda itself has a lot to deliver for the world economy as well as the G20. From the United Nations standpoint enhanced debate on inclusive growth and inclusive business is key, as inclusiveness is actually sustainable development which the United Nations members are pushing for. Both G20 and global agenda on inclusiveness is in sync with the United Nations sustainable development and financing agenda. It will be beneficial for reinforcement. Non-G20 countries have an opportunity to adopt the growth path that G20 is outlining for its membership that involves basically launching structure reforms to enhance economic potential and productivity through improvements and enabling environment and raising investments and infrastructure. A lot of work has been done but a lot of work is yet to be done. G20 is lifting the potential, enhancing resilience and bringing sustainability together; it will be critical for irreversible global recovery. This would be beneficial for improving economic growth and trade prospects for the non-G20 countries. Another point I would like to mention is that efforts to extend the reach of G20 development agenda to benefit non-G20 as was outlined by Ayse are commendable. Focus efforts to distill how G20 actions impact low-income countries will develop an understanding of the relevance of G20 beyond its jurisdiction. More specifically, development initiative on energy will be critical in its endeavor to draw global attention to sustainable energy for all and particularly Sub-Saharan Africa. Given large gaps in access to energy in Asia-Pacific region, this initiative also has brought benefits and also the broader agenda it involves will help extend the energy principles and security, which is very important to this region. [no sound 00:25:39-00:25:42] are also going to be politically supported by the G20; they are key to poverty eradication and it reinforces not only the G20 growth by also G20 low-income developing countries framework. We are looking for collective action, and business is a very important dimension in it, whether it is in context of G20 debates or in context of the United Nations. The bottom line of sustainable development agenda is that

businesses have to also change their behavior whether they are in financial markets or they are running corporate businesses; it has to do not only with sustainability but also in terms of the market conduct and behavior which are also some of the mandates of Financial Stability Board (FSB) but in particular have been discussed at the G20. We are counting on the Antalya Summit to offer strong political backing and narrative to inclusive and sustainable development within, of course, the core growth framework. Everybody is counting on G20 to lead by example, by mainstreaming inclusiveness and ensuring effective implementation of its growth rate but also mainstreaming sustainable development and being supportive of the international financing outcomes. As you may know there is a big Third International Financing Conference which is to happen in Addis Ababa in the middle July. With this I am going to stop but I am happy to answer questions later on. Thank you.

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Первые два выступления задали общее направление нашей сегодняшней дискуссии. Давайте перейдем к первой теме: финансирование роста. Я бы хотел предоставить слово Хюсню Озйегину, который является координатором рабочей группы по этому направлению, для того чтобы он ознакомил нас с выработанными рекомендациями.

Пожалуйста.

Х. Озйегин:

Thank you! First of all, as the only Turkish member of this panel I would like to express my gratitude to all the very distinguished panellists that are here with us to discuss the issues on the table. And I would also like to thank The Boston Consulting Group for being an excellent partner to us; they have been doing a very good work with us as a knowledge partner in Istanbul.

Distinguished guests, I am the Chairman of the financing growth task force. The major issues in financing in the world today despite the fact that after the Lehman crisis in 2008, the Federal Reserve pumped trillions of dollars into the economy,

now the European Central Bank is pumping 60 billion euros per month into the European economies, but not much of this money that has been pumped into the economy ends up with the small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). This is a major issue since SMEs are considered to be the most important machines creating employment and growth, this is the issue we are addressing. We have identified two priority topics related to SMEs. The first one is facilitating financial inclusion. The second one is improving regulation of global financial markets. The first priority topic has 4 subheadings. Our first recommendation to the B20 is to make information on SMEs' credit worthiness more available by enforcing standard reporting frameworks, to streamline data sharing. Secondly, establishing credit bureaus and collateral registries to facilitate data collection and storage. And thirdly, facilitating operation of scoring and rating agencies to mine the SMEs' credit data and make educated credit worthiness assessments. Our second recommendation is to reduce riskiness of SME financing or contribute to reduction of riskiness of SME financing that can be achieved by continuing offering SME credit guarantee programmes with clear targets and selection rules, passing secured transaction laws to allow for broader definition of assets as collateral, and thirdly, offering tax incentives by favouring balance sheet equity.

Our third recommendation under this heading is broadening and deepening SMEs' access to alternative sources of finance such as supply chain, financing, crowd funding, leasing, capital market specifics to the SMEs, venture capital and private equity investments to the SMEs.

Our final recommendation here under this subheading is to identify a global platform and task it with three major responsibilities: first, own the impediment in leading practice solution identification process developed this year, provide implementation to support governments and run post-implementation assessments and disseminate outcomes. The second major recommendation is the regulation of global financial markets; regulators around the world have been working on revising the financial markets reform after the Lehman crisis but this still has not been finalized. The finalization of the implementation of the global

reform agenda is extremely important to open the way for financial institutions to lend to the SMEs.

And finally, we recommend: that we have a need for regulatory consistency because regulators have not been able to gather around and agree on consistency; most of the countries have different agendas and we have to get together as far as regulatory agencies are concerned and establish the Memorandum of understanding, and also assure greater consideration of the specifics of the emerging market economies. Thank you!

В. Вексельберг:

Thank you! Спасибо, господин Озйегин!

Я хочу предоставить слово Господину Бюркнеру. Ханс-Пол, Вас здесь уже поблагодарили за активное участие в работе по этому направлению. Пожалуйста, поделитесь опытом мирового консалтинга и пониманием того, что сегодня для всех нас является наиболее актуальным.

Х.-П. Бюркнер:

Good. Thank you very much! I agree with what my predecessor just said, and I think that the Turkish leadership of the B20 in 2015 deserves a lot of credit for really bringing the SME agenda and the SME issues really at the top of the agenda, because clearly as has been said beforehand growth and employment are driven by SMEs. I am also going back to what we heard earlier about inclusiveness. I think giving many people the opportunities to really build businesses, to expand businesses is key for economic development of all countries, emerging or developed markets. I think this is of fundamental importance. Now we see that conditions are very different country by country, so there is no one size that fits all, there is no one programme that should and can be implemented in all countries. But I think that recommendations are quite clear on what different governments should really consider in terms of improving the financing side of SMEs. I just want to add one element. I think financing is one key obstacle for the development of SMEs, another one is enormous proliferation of rules, regulations and laws requiring all kinds of things for business. Actually,

in many countries there is a business unfriendly atmosphere where all kinds of new obligations are being piled on. These are maybe even the most important obstacle for SMEs, because usually large companies and corporations can deal with rules, regulations, requirements, and obligations much better because they have the manpower, the womanpower to deal with those, whereas for the SMEs it becomes the burden that is not bearable. That is why I think it is very important not just to think about financing SMEs and financing issues but also on how to alleviate the burden on SMEs to really help them engage. Again, it is not just an issue for emerging markets; it is very true also in the most developed markets in Europe or North America. It is the key issue. The second point I would like to add is more on the regulation side. Clearly, it is important to make sure that we finally have consistent regulations on the financial markets, on banks around the world and the discussions are ongoing. What I think is very important is also to make sure that we are not making things even more complicated. When I talk about complications or simplifications it is not about making it less stringent but the key is that banks need to be able to comply, but also the regulators need to be able to control what they are asking for. When you have regulations set on hundreds of pages which require banks and financial institutions in general to add enormous amounts of staff without really being able to deliver on those regulations, and the regulators themselves are not able to really control what they are supposed to control, I think we are in a very tough spot. I think that simplification is the key element. And maybe the last point is that the B20 leadership of Turkey has put enormous emphasis on implementation. We are moving the agenda forward making sure that even though we may not get the full agenda passed by the G20 leadership but making sure that there are a number of important steps being taken country by country in the various aspects and so that we see implementation progress and so that the Chinese leadership next year will take this forward and ensure that we will see progress by the end of 2016. Thank you very much!

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо, Ханс-Пол!

Следующий — Андрей Леонидович Костин. Андрей Леонидович, финансирование роста — Ваша повседневная деятельность. Кто как не Вы хорошо чувствует и понимает актуальность и важность этой работы. Я думаю, всем будут очень интересны Ваш взгляд на эту проблему, Ваш опыт и Ваши рекомендации.

А. Костин:

Добрый день! Большое спасибо!

Прежде всего, я бы хотел присоединиться к словам благодарности в адрес турецкого правительства и турецкой делегации за то, что они вернули бизнес в русло дискуссий в рамках процессов «Группы двадцати». К сожалению, предшествующие председатели, австралийское правительство, по существу, свели участие бизнеса в этих процессах к нулю, по-видимому, сосредоточившись преимущественно на антироссийской политической риторике. Сейчас же мы видим, что в период турецкого председательства бизнес вновь принимает активное участие в выработке решений, и это, безусловно, нами только приветствуется. Я принимаю в этом участие с первого дня, еще с тех пор, когда канадцы впервые выдвинули формат участия бизнеса. По-моему, очень важно, чтобы существовала связь между политическими руководителями и бизнесом.

Во вторых, если позволите, я скажу немного о другом. Сегодня меня волнует судьба «Группы двадцати» в целом. Как уже было сказано, очень важно, чтобы «Группа двадцати» перешла от слов к делу. К тому же, «Группа двадцати» родилась как ответ на вызовы мирового финансового кризиса 2007—2009 годов. Ее задачей было попытаться выработать на глобальном уровне регулирования необходимые рецепты или решения, которые позволили бы стабилизировать мировую финансовую систему, мировую экономику. Одним из основных достижений «Группы двадцати» можно считать решение о Базеле III и создание Financial Stability Board. У банкиров о Базеле III свое, не всегда лестное, мнение. Но я думаю, что само по себе глобальное решение, направленное на совершенствование регулирования финансовых рынков, было признанием того, что на

глобальном уровне возможны выработки важных решений. Такие решения можно выработать только в условиях, когда есть желание сотрудничать, взаимодействовать и слышать друг друга.

К сожалению, то, что происходит сегодня в мире, абсолютно этому противоречит. Я бы отметил две тенденции. Во-первых, это нежелание развитых стран признавать растущее или возросшее значение развивающихся экономик, в том числе экономик Китая, России и других стран. На примере продолжающейся борьбы за квоты в Международном Валютном Фонде (МВФ) мы видим, что Конгресс США отказывается признавать существующий порядок. Сегодня это не такой уж и ключевой вопрос, но даже произошедшие изменения в расстановке сил на экономической арене сегодня не признаются.

Это порождает желание крупнейших развивающихся стран создавать альтернативные или параллельные инструменты. Мы видим это на примере развития институтов БРИКС, в том числе Банка развития БРИКС. Мы видим это на примере инициативы, прежде всего, Китая по созданию Азиатского банка инфраструктурных инвестиций. США продолжают этому сопротивляться, но, тем не менее, это уже становится реальностью.

Таким образом, в определенной степени идет деглобализация экономических структур и экономических процессов. Такие условия вряд ли будут способствовать тому, чтобы «Группа двадцати» работала успешнее.

Также нельзя не упомянуть о том, что сегодня ряд государств «Группы двадцати» в своих политических целях использует финансовую архитектуру, которую мы вместе создавали и в который мы вместе участвуем. Я имею в виду санкции в области экономики и, прежде всего, в области финансов, которые используются США и другими странами Запада в отношении России. Безусловно, это создает абсолютно ненормальную ситуацию для какого-либо взаимодействия. Я вообще не представляю, как можно обсуждать какие-то вопросы финансовой стабильности, когда одно государство «Группы двадцати» принимает меры для уничтожения финансового сектора другого государства «Группы двадцати». В таких условиях тоже будет сложно продолжать взаимодействие. И мне кажется,

что последние встречи «Группы двадцати», в частности, в Брисбене, показали, что сторонам, к сожалению, всё труднее прийти к каким-то глобальным и ключевым решениям и обсуждать вопросы по существу.

При всей важности темы малого бизнеса, который я очень уважаю, сегодня это не единственная проблема в финансовом секторе, которую стоило бы решать.

Закончить я бы хотел цитатой. В апреле этого года, выступая в Конгрессе США по вопросу заключения соглашения о Транстихоокеанском партнерстве, президент Обама заявил: “We must be sure that we, the United States, are writing the rules for the global economy, not the country like China.” Если одно государство будет пытаться писать за всех правила глобальной экономики, я думаю, судьба «Группы двадцати» будет хуже, чем судьба бывшей «Большой восьмерки», которая превратилась в клуб по интересам. Здесь интересы настолько разные, что, может быть, не получится и этого. Спасибо!

В. Вексельберг:

Андрей Леонидович, большое спасибо за Ваш взгляд на проблемы финансирования роста. Я считаю, что Вы четко обозначили круг ключевых на сегодняшний день вопросов, без решения которых глобальный рост будет сталкиваться с серьезными трудностями.

Коллеги, мы закончили обсуждение первого вопроса. Я прошу вас воспользоваться пультами для голосования по вопросу, который вы видите на экране. Выберите наиболее важный из пяти пунктов — тот, который вы считаете определяющим с точки зрения финансирования роста. У вас 30 секунд на голосование. Время пошло.

<После голосования.> Спасибо!

<Комментируя результаты на экране.> Мне кажется, вполне ожидаемые результаты.

Я бы хотел поблагодарить наших панелистов за участие в дискуссии по вопросу финансирования роста и перейти ко второму вопросу повестки дня,

связанному с обсуждением темы инфраструктуры и инвестиций. Предоставляю слово Кевину Радду.

К. М. Радд:

Thank you very much, Mr Chair. Thank you, Andrey, for these warm and welcoming remarks. They were very good. I agree with Andrey about the G20. I also have concerns about its future and I have concerns about its future for a couple of reasons. The first is I am one of the G20's co-founders and I remember the circumstances in which it was created. And there, all of us, developed countries, developing countries, Russia, China, the USA, Germany and the rest of us, all looked into the global economic and financial abyss and decided we did not want to go there. And we decided to act together. This was a very good thing. And it should be reminded to us 7 years later of what we can achieve when we work together. I am here, Mr. Chairman and others, in St. Petersburg as someone who commits his life to building bridges not blowing the map. Building bridges. And that is making sure that we have an ability still to work together through all these institutions including the G20. We agreed together I think in Pittsburgh in 2009 that the G20 would become the premium entity institution for global economic management. For me it is very simple. We will either succeed in doing that cooperatively or will fail. And I think the challenges are very clear for us. The second one I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, is as follows: sometimes we complicate things too much. These forums around the world complicate things too much. When I look at the global economic growth challenges and within it the responsibilities of the G20, for me a large part of it comes down to two core questions. Number one is this – How do we make sure that infrastructure projects around the world are ready in terms of regulatory standards and ready in terms of the financial bankability? And then, secondly, – How do we deploy finance to give a fit to those projects? If we fix those two questions, a large part of the global economic challenge will be dealt with. Not all of it, but a large part. I live in New York at present. New York could do so with a lot of infrastructure investment, the roads are rotten and some of the bridges are in trouble. And it impedes American economic growth and therefore that impedes

the world. Look at India, it has a very large national infrastructure deficit. The government of Modi is trying to do things about it; and the developing world as well. We look at the absence of infrastructure in so many of the emerging economies of Africa, and elsewhere in Asia. So the core economic problem we have is that we have an almost infinite demand for infrastructure in terms of power generation in all categories – water, all forms of transportation, communications and now high-speed broadband – cannot find that supply of finance to make those projects work. But there is no difference between that and the other economic problem. Economics is about finite resources and infinite ones; and this is just a very big subset of it. Why do I say this is so much a key to the future? Because if you get infrastructure right, you are of itself generating a huge amount of economic activity through its construction, you are providing platforms for growth for countries which currently do not have them. And frankly, if you want a case study it is in China over the last 35 years, where I have lived, worked, studied and examined professionally the Chinese economy, its political economy. That is the example first to bear in mind. So the two points we conclude with here are as follows. One is in making infrastructure projects ready for development. The key thing is to make sure that we get the regulatory preparations done in a consistent manner. And two, prepare projects for financial investment. Number two is sources of investment. Again, there is no rocket science in this. We make it more complicated than it sounds. There are three sources of investment: private, public, public-private partnership (PPP). And it can either be national or international or a cocktail of both. End of the equation. The question is as follows: public finance is constrained by deficits at home and abroad in some countries but not all. Secondly, if infrastructure generates revenue, it can be financed by appropriate borrowing. Thirdly, most critically, it is the vast supply of private finance around the world which can and should be deployed in the infrastructure development. So how is that done? Given the private financial sectors' understandable concern about risk and rights of return. The core question we need to resolve as an international economic community is as follows: How do you manage the risk factor so that investors in the private sector who have large amounts of capital work with public sector finance

irrespective of whether it is national or international through managing risk and through insurance arrangements insuring against that risk, so that whether there is risk associated with it is appropriately dealt with through agencies like the International Finance Cooperation (IMF) or Multilateral Investment Guarantee Association (MIGA). I conclude on this, my time is now at 0. If you go through all of meetings this year, whether it is what we are doing here in preparation for the G20 and the B20, whether we are looking at APEC, The Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) in Addis Ababa, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (CCC) in Paris, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, AIIB, the BRICS Bank, all these institutions will largely be able to succeed or not if they get these two core infrastructure questions right. As I said, sometimes we excessively complicate what we are looking at. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Мне кажется, наша дискуссия набирает правильные обороты. Расставляются правильные акценты.

Я бы хотел предоставить слово представителю компании McKinsey, которая обладает большим международным опытом в обобщении результатов деятельности и глобальных, и частных компаний.

Господин Бартон, поделитесь с нами Вашими представлениями о приоритетах в области инфраструктурных проектов и инвестиций.

Д. Бартон:

Thank you very much, Victor! I also want to speak on behalf of the Chairman of the group on infrastructure and investment, [not clear] and Chairman Fu from Sinopec Group. Maybe just to build on what Kevin has said. There are three key recommendations this group is making. This group was actually one of the first groups in Korea in 2010 when the B20 started, and there was a lot of excitement about what could happen on this. We all know, as Kevin has said, the size of the

infrastructure need. There are estimates that it will be about USD 57 trillion worth of infrastructure required in the world by 2030. But given current course and speed, we will only probably get 15 trillion of that done. So there is a mass of gap in terms of where that is. And as it has been said this is not the developing market issue this is as much an issue for the USA as for anyone else. The infrastructure is pathetic in there in terms of the road ways and the railways and so forth. This is a global issue. And I think that what these recommendations are trying to do is the following. First – is to deal with the regulatory side. There is a number of specifics; I just want to pick one. We have some regulations in place in different parts of the world that makes it very difficult for pension funds and long-term investors to invest in infrastructure. One example I will give a Solvency II, which is in the insurance industry. That is a regulation which makes it practically impossible for an insurance company to invest in anything over one year in duration because they have to match their assets and liabilities on an annual basis. There are some issues in Basel III. In Holland there are restrictions on what pension funds can do in terms of how they can invest, so with that amount of money that is scarce it is restricted. And so the view from this group was “Let’s look for the ways that we can unleash that to allow more people to participate in it”. I think the second set of recommendations is really around the lack of transparency about the projects that are actually available. To do those USD 57 trillion of investments, there is a desire from the private sector to do the PPP to have a much clearer view about the ranking of the projects that are actually coming to bear; it is not clear at all. And if you actually look at the average pension fund or long-term institutional investor, they have typically in the order of 300–400 people, they do not have the capacity to go out and assess and look for all the opportunities, so the view was “Let’s try and make that simpler by being able to lay out all of the projects that are out there for people to be able to participate in”. There is also a view that in terms of how decisions are made on who participates there could be simpler standardized approach in how that is done. A lot of decisions are made based on the lowest cost as opposed to the best value. And given the importance of infrastructure in helping generate economic growth and jobs inclusiveness, there is a broader set of metrics that

need to be looked at. So the view from this working group was “Let’s be much more specific around the sort of the procurement criteria to be able to enable more of these to happen”. And the final recommendation that really relates to the international flows of funds. Even if you are able to invest long-term and you do understand which project you want to invest in, there are some quite complicated international investment agreements. Just to give a sound by: there are currently today 3,200 international investment agreements that are out there. It is just spaghetti. It is very difficult again for institutions to navigate that. So what this working group is urging is that we move to more of a unified international framework, the EU and the US have a non-binding statement of shared principles which work. It is not an ideal option but it is an example. The OECD has a code of liberalization of capital movements. So we think that there are actually examples that are out there that can be done. They just need to be implemented. So the focus from this working group of about 190 members has been very much on practical simple basics to try to get more private sector money to be able to be involved with the public sector to deal with the challenge. That would be my overview.

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Я думаю, нам будет интересно услышать мнение господина Трикуара, который возглавляет крупную корпорацию в сфере передачи и распределения электроэнергии.

Жан-Паскаль, Вам слово.

Ж.-П. Трикуар:

Thank you, Victor! You made me work two years ago on the B20, you still make me work on this subject. I do that with a lot of pleasure. Reacting on what Dominic said, of course, I agree with what Dominic said. You cannot disagree with McKinsey anyway but I really agree with him because we work together and I confirm that we need more simplicity in the way to engage our companies to resolve the problem of infrastructure. I would like just to add one thing. As we are

moving to the B20 and at the same time we are moving to the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21), we have to realize that we have in front of us a huge opportunity and a huge challenge at the same time. The huge opportunity is that we are going to build in the next 40 years as many cities as from the beginning of the history of humanity. And the big challenge today is the climate change on the planet because of emissions coming from our present cities and the cities that we are going to build. Those emissions are driving us to the unsustainable curve of the climate change. We are today on the temperature increase of 3 to 4 degrees. So we just add a parallel taskforce with academics, politicians and companies to try to estimate the costs of creating those new infrastructures coming with low carbon intensity instead of doing them the old way. Actually, as we speak about figures, and to keep it simple as Kevin was saying just before, the other cost of doing those low carbon infrastructures is only 5% and it comes with a pay back because savings on emissions correspond to savings on energy and, therefore, to savings on costs. It comes with a pay back of three years. So when we speak about inclusiveness, we have to provide energy and infrastructure to at least one more billion people today. When we speak about implementation, we have all the possible technologies that are required. When we speak about investment, doing the low carbon infrastructures is probably the best investment we can do today. It goes with the following recommendations: establishing the carbon price so that the cost of the technological choices we are making can be by region on a global scale; taking the opportunity of the present decrease of energy price to take out subsidies which are encouraging to do it high carbon; and, of course, making things more simple so that financing can be applied to infrastructure. It is just adding to your recommendation, Dominic Barton, that is supplementary dimension of preparing for the COP21. Thank you!

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Уважаемые коллеги, давайте еще раз проголосуем. Что является основным критерием в сфере инфраструктуры и инвестиций? Возможные ответы на экране. У вас есть тридцать секунд на ответ.

<Рассматривая результаты на экране после голосования.> Вот так. Интересно! Большое спасибо!

Коллеги, я бы хотел поблагодарить участников нашей панельной дискуссии и перейти к следующим вопросам. Коллеги могут занять места в зале. Спасибо вам большое!

Наши следующие темы — наиболее чувствительный вопрос, связанный с коррупцией, и приоритеты развивающихся экономик. Я приглашаю Марка Отти, Бориса Юрьевича Титова, Андрея Евгеньевича Бугрова, Юй Пина, Сумита Мазумдера и Сурьо Сулисто. Прошу, проходите на сцену и занимайте свои места.

Дорогие коллеги, давайте рассаживаться и начинать работу по следующим вопросам.

Я думаю, что если бы еще три года назад в рамках Санкт-Петербургского международного экономического форума затрагивалась тема коррупции, этот зал был бы полон, потому что проблема чрезвычайно актуальна не только для России, но и для всех стран. Однако есть такое ощущение, что приоритеты смещаются. С одной стороны, коррупция объективно перестала занимать первые места в результатах опросов бизнесменов. А с другой стороны, появились более острые проблемы, которые сегодня являются более актуальными, чем коррупция. И всё же, наши австралийские коллеги провели расчеты, согласно которым, коррупция, если бы она была бизнесом, занимала бы второе место в мировой экономике. Поэтому проблема остается, проблема огромная, и давайте поговорим на эту тему сегодня.

Сначала я бы хотел предоставить слово господину Марку Отти, который руководил группой.

Пожалуйста.

М. Отти:

Thank you, Victor! It is a pleasure today to outline the initial B20 recommendations as they relate to anti-corruption. Before I do that I think it is important to know that the B20 approach to anti-corruption has changed since

the G20 meeting that took place in Brisbane, Australia last year. The Turkish G20 Presidency has decided to establish a separate taskforce for anti-corruption called the ACTF which increases the precedence of anti-corruption topic in the B20 agenda. And I think it speaks to the importance of this topic still in the world we are living today. Today the ACTF has completed three of its five meetings, two more meetings to take place. The initial five recommendations that have come from this taskforce are as follows. The first one is to endorse the G8 principles relating to transparency and ownership. In this context, beneficial ownership transparency is considered critically in the fight against terrorism and, in particular, to understand a process of money laundering in support of terrorist activities. The second topic is developing this practice in relation to customs and to drive implementation. Under this heading there is a particular focus on technology with the view to wherever possible eliminating the middleman and ensuring that technology is a critical part of the supply chain. The third element is committing to encouraging enforcement of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Anti-Bribery Convention and the UN Convention against Corruption. In this context, the BT Taskforce members have prepared a draft letter to the intention of India to emphasize the importance of implementing international conventions from the perspective of the international business community. The fourth topic relates to promotion of integrity in the public procurement process. Each year G20 governments spend trillions of dollars through the public procurement process. As many of us as business leaders would know that there is a significant opportunity there for bribery and corruption, particularly, as low-level public officials in some countries, frankly, not only low-level officials are involved in the procurement process. So the call for businesses is to play a much more significant role in ensuring what we do and in some way or another to eradicate corruption in the public procurement process. And, finally, I think this links very much to the conversation that took place earlier in relation to SMEs. The fifth one is to enhance the process of supporting SMEs, as they try to navigate the way through what can become a very complex environment. Many studies have shown that SMEs have neither the resource nor capacity to deal with corruption but also it is placing a significant financial burden

and making it increasingly difficult for them to operate in many environments. So, essentially, the intention is to support SMEs in their fight against corruption. It is believed that this is a critical part of building sustainable economies in most of the environments in which we all operate. I think it is worth mentioning that the intention is only three of these initiatives, all have to be chosen out of the group of five that have been identified. Again, the task for members to revise the current version to include both quantifiable measures and to ensure that there are case studies and targets as applicable. That is the agreement that has been reached, the progress that has been made to date but I think we can expect more work on this important topic. Thank you, Victor.

В. Вексельберг:

Спасибо, Марк! Спасибо за очень лаконичную, но четкую расстановку приоритетов в борьбе с этой проблемой.

Я бы хотел передать слово Андрею Евгеньевичу Бугрову, представителю российского бизнеса. Я думаю, что его точка зрения на этот вопрос будет интересна нашим иностранным коллегам.

Пожалуйста.

А. Бугров:

Thank you, Chairman! I fully endorse everything that has been said by Mark because these are action-oriented recommendations and they are focused on specific outcome and result. I also see a clear link between the B20 meeting here in St. Petersburg couple of years ago because in Australia we had a sort of lull on that issue, not much in terms of discussion or reaction has taken place. What I am trying to say here is that in St. Petersburg special focus was made on issues of public procurement and the much delayed acceptance of international regulation within the WTO that could have been improved but still is under discussion. Issues of the G8 principles related to transparency and beneficial ownership are extremely important and that is already been mentioned. The Anti-Bribery Convention and the UN Convention against Corruption are the basic documents and we would expect universal acceptance of them. My specific focus

would be on SMEs. It is extremely difficult area given today; you may have noticed that there were different views. One of the speakers actually said with all due respect that SMEs are still believed that there are more important issues that the G20 should be dealing with. Yes and no, frankly speaking. Because in St. Petersburg we were talking about issues related to supply of corruption which means actions that private sector undertakes in order to establish proper procedures, rules and other collective actions that would prevent that. On the side of demand for corruption which is more prerogative for the G20 and these are issues related to customs, cross-border assistance, public procurement and other things. I think the progress has been slightly delayed as compared to advancement made by the private sector. So within the private sector we were talking specifically about application of anti-bribery, anti-corruption standards within whole value creation chains through the whole line of supplies if we talk about big businesses and the network of supplies they are working with. Apart from the fact that SMEs itself should be larger contributed to GDP as compared to the big business we find the fifth recommendation of utmost importance. It also is in line with the recent views of the Managing Director of the IMF Christine Lagarde, she was saying that the poor and the middle class are the engines of growth with these two engines have virtually stalled and it is important to provide some additional impetus in order to overcome the economy over inequality. One still has to think about that but my humble request to the taskforce is to keep the SMEs in focus on your radar screen. In general, to conclude, I think Turkey is moving the anti-corruption agenda forward. Thank you very much!

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Я думаю, это очень интересный комментарий в контексте того, что мнения участников о том, что следует считать наиболее важным, разделились.

Давайте попробуем поставить точку в обсуждении вопроса коррупции и еще раз проголосуем. Что же является приоритетом в сфере противодействия коррупции? Варианты на экране. Уважаемые коллеги, прошу проголосовать.

<По прошествии времени, отведенного на голосование.> Спасибо!

Давайте перейдем к последнему вопросу нашей дискуссии, связанному с приоритетами развивающихся экономик. Я хочу предоставить слово представителю крупнейшей развивающейся экономики, представителю Китая, господину Юй Пину.

Ю. Пин:

Thank you very much, Victor! Dear fellow participants, ladies and gentlemen, let me first start by congratulating Turkey on your B20 leadership. We are very impressed and we support your consultations with the global business community and your effort in ensuring policy implementation continuation. In addition, we also share your enthusiasm in promoting better environment for the SMEs. These are all in line with the business world. My organization, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) as well as the Chinese business community, as the leading host organization for B20 2016 will continue this efforts the next year. Most emerging markets have seen a slowdown in their growth. How can they regain the potential and competitiveness? I would like to share with you some of my views on a few key points in general. First, innovation is the engine for economic growth. We must innovate in terms of concepts, policies and methods for improved quality and effectiveness of economic performance especially using structural reforms and physical financial investment, competition, employment fields to enable the economy not only to recover quickly but also to grow in a sustainable way. Secondly, SMEs are the basis for growth. The importance of the SMEs is recognized in the world, particularly for the current economic recovery. China has recently put forward mass entrepreneurship and innovation policy. There has been an extensive scale of government deregulation and facilitation for trade and services. China has decided to set up a 6.5 billion US dollars national fund to guide investment towards start-ups in new industries so more funds can be available for innovation. China has also tightened its effort on IP potential so as to build a business environment that shows more tolerance towards business failure and increased admiration for business development. A level playground in the national finance arena is the necessary condition for growth. The voices of the

emerging markets and other developing nations need to be heard. They should be given equal rights in all the aspects of the national business activities. There is still much to be desired in this field. Fourthly, infrastructure development is an accelerator for growth. Economies cannot develop without the support of the infrastructure. The lack of funding is always a big issue. China has proposed the Silk Road Economic Belt, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road initiatives and also the financing mechanisms like the AIIB and the Silk Road Fund. The initiatives and the funding platforms are open. We hope that these inclusive measures will benefit all and drive economic miracles in more regions. Fifthly, the multilateral trade system WTO is a guarantee for coordinated and orderly growth; all should benefit from a bigger cake and lose from a diminishing pie. We should strongly support the worldwide development of free trade and the global value trade that is beneficial to all. A fight against trade and investment protection is on. We should be committed to the development agenda. It is hoped that the G20 and the B20 will support the WTO to coordinate various arrangements making the bilateral, multilateral and plurilateral free trade agreements of building block for global trade system instead of being blocking factors. China is now intensely preparing for the G20 and the B20 in 2016 to be ready to launch at the end of the year. We highly speak of all the supporting assistance given by the international business community to the current and previous B20 preparations and proceedings and we will appreciate your continuing support and assistance now and the next year for China. Thank you!

В. Вексельберг:

Спасибо, господин Юй Пин.

Сейчас я бы хотел предоставить слово президенту Конфедерации индийской промышленности, господину Сумиту Мазумдеру.

С. Мазумдер:

Thank you, Chairman! Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! On behalf of Indian industry at the very outset I would like to congratulate the Turkish B20 Presidency for successfully holding series of regional consultation forums. This

has helped create and spread the awareness of the G20 and the B20 amongst the business leaders. I am going to restate most of them and make some general comments and then I am going to talk more about India since I do represent the Confederation of Indian Industry. First of all, the CII or the Confederation of Indian Industry is proud to be a part of this process and has organized the B20 Turkish Regional Consultation Forum in New Delhi, India on 6th April this year. The rights and leadership of the G20 is obvious given the rise and relevance of emerging economies to world affairs and evident by the emerging markets rising share to the global GDP. According to the World Bank report leading emerging economies Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Korea and Russia will collectively account for over half of the global growth by 2025. Emerging markets, however, are facing the global slowdown which affects efforts to tackle poverty. To reduce poverty we need to create and generate employment and we need to develop entrepreneurship. Global slowdown has made emerging economies increasingly relying on the domestic markets. This becomes more challenging task for economies which have small markets. It is important to build stronger linkages amongst themselves. Twofold policy intervention is required. The first one is that emerging markets must execute policies to improve the environment for doing business so that SMEs and new entrepreneurs also thrive in this environment and combine with better business. The second one is for emerging markets to open to trade with foreign companies, allow foreign investments and, as I mentioned, work with each other to address each other's markets. India is very fortunate that we have a very large internal market, we have a consumer base that is bigger than 400 million people and a have well diversified industry base. The government of India has undertaken many strategies to attract entrepreneur development and employment generation. The first strategy that the government has undertaken is to promote investments in infrastructure. We heard about infrastructure earlier this afternoon. In India it is the PPP model which is working but there have been issues no doubt about it. Now to overcome these issues these are being addressed by introducing the exit policy, corporatization of ports and putting an impetus in railways through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and so on. The second one I would recommend is to promote

investment for manufacturing. Here the ease of doing business becomes very important and the government of India is working extensively on making business simpler and easier to do. Of, course, we have the landmark campaign of making India, you perhaps have seen some charts of Rondas. The government has launched e-business portals which process online issues for rapid conclusion and for transparency in how they are handled. The environment and administrative clearances are also fast tracked. The third strategy is for large enterprises to create more jobs which they have the ability to do. Finally, we talk about corruption in India, the processes that have been put in place to ensure scope for corruption is limited or dramatically and drastically reduced. Private organizations like the CII also have worked on this to improve corporate governance. We work with member companies. Then we, of course, give inputs to the governments on drafting the laws for anticorruption so that they are balanced and non-adversary. With those comments I would like to thank the audience.

В. Вексельберг:

Большое спасибо!

Хочу предоставить слово для последнего выступления председателю Индонезийской торгово-промышленной палаты, господину Сурьо Сулисто.

С. Сулисто:

Thank you very much, Victor! It is a pleasure for me to be here and to participate in the discussion of emerging markets perspectives. It is no coincidence that we are meeting here with the fastest growing emerging economies in the world. Russia is, of course, a global economic player but it is not alone amongst emerging markets. Over the past three decades first China and then India opened their economies. Since then emerging markets have been on the rise. We all know that the Chairman of Goldman Sachs Jim O'Neill first coined the term BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) and South Africa was added later in 2010. Lately, we have heard another acronym such as MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey). Then there was MIST (Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea and

Turkey). These are the largest markets what the Goldman Sachs considers to be the next eleven emerging markets. Today, of course, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey are amongst the top global economies according to PPP calculation while MIST economies have doubled in size over the past decades. As my colleague from India mentioned earlier, emerging markets account for nearly half of the world's population as well as half of the world's GDP. This is good news and provided for more optimistic future but emerging economies and emerging markets face some daunting challenges. The biggest challenge is maintaining and sustaining strong economic growth which is very important. In my country we have had economic growth for the last decade. We enjoyed 6% but it is not enough. We need at least 6.5–7% because we need to provide jobs to two million job seekers every year. We also need to make sure that our exports are sustainable by promoting new industries. Unfortunately, our exports now are suffering because we are dominated by commodities which have been affected by the global slump in prices. Currently, our GDP is too heavily relying on consumption. Of course, we also must make sure that domestic consumption remains strong and consumer confidence remains strong as well. We also need to keep an eye on imports because Indonesia, for instance, is the largest importer of refinery products in the world. This is, of course, has caused a burden to our foreign exchange reserves. On top of this, we also need to provide and promote surfaces industries because this also has been the drain to our foreign exchange. Not to be overlooked, of course, is also the challenges of maintaining the stability of our currency. Lately, because of the strengthening of the US dollar the volatility has affected our stability and certainly it is very bad for business. From our perspective, these are the top priorities that our country, Indonesia, must grapple with but I think that it would also apply to many other emerging countries as we all face similar challenges. Our collective future can be ensured only by taking such steps. We cannot take our growth for granted and we must work hard to preserve the gains we have made over the past 30 years. This means emerging markets must take on more responsibility in the global arena and act more responsibly in their domestic economic affairs. Indeed, the future is bright for emerging economies. We are reshaping the global economy. We are

providing hope and optimism for millions of our fellow citizens. But the story does not end here as this is just the beginning of a new journey for all of us. Thank you very much!

В. Вексельберг:

Thank you!

Уважаемые коллеги, пришло время подводить итоги нашей дискуссии.

Прежде чем передать слово Александру Шохину, руководителю Российского союза промышленников и предпринимателей (РСПП), я, со своей стороны, хотел бы подчеркнуть, что вся наша сессия подчеркнула главное. Она подчеркнула, что участники понимают чрезвычайно важную роль «Деловой двадцатки» и понимают, что «Деловая двадцатка» может решать главные задачи, которые стоят сегодня перед глобальными рынками. Она подчеркнула, что страны способны и могли бы решить те основные проблемы, которые мы сегодня обсудили. Отдельно хочу присоединиться к словам благодарности в адрес Турции, которая ведет очень активную работу как председатель. Надеюсь, что наша сегодняшняя работа в формате В20 тоже окажет позитивное влияние на решение вопросов, которые мы сегодня обсудили.

А сейчас я бы хотел предоставить слово Александру Николаевичу Шохину.

А. Шохин:

Спасибо, господин председатель!

Время уже позднее, пора идти на различного рода приемы и проводить двусторонние встречи и неформальные многосторонние встречи. Поэтому в заключение я бы хотел поблагодарить всех, кто участвовал в сегодняшней дискуссии, в частности, спикеров, которые нарисовали достаточно широкую картину, отражающую позицию Правительства и Центрального банка Российской Федерации и позицию правительства Турции. Выступление шерпы было всеобъемлющим и очень свежим, поскольку, как у нас говорят, она «прибыла с корабля на бал» — с заседания шерп в Бодруме на нашу сессию.

Также я бы хотел поблагодарить всех руководителей и соруководителей рабочих групп, которые четко сформулировали рекомендации и дали нам возможность выбрать приоритеты в каждом направлении. Это, действительно, последнее обсуждение рекомендаций целевых групп. Уже в сентябре они будут представляться на уровне глав правительств, а в ноябре — на уровне глав государств в рамках Саммита «Группы двадцати» в Анталие.

Я бы хотел повторить то, что вы уже услышали от турецких коллег. Турецкие партнеры внедрили в технологию «Группы двадцати» новые механизмы с целью поддержания преемственности и последовательности. Одним из них является механизм региональных консультативных форумов. Я надеюсь, что неслучайно мы оказались в Санкт-Петербурге на финише обсуждения рекомендаций в рамках региональных форумов. Ведь поля Петербургского международного экономического форума позволяют привлечь достаточно широкую аудиторию. Не только те, кто присутствует в этом зале, но и участники других панельных сессий, так или иначе, обсуждают эту тему. В частности, с утра в этом зале проходил Деловой форум Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС), а затем Деловой форум БРИКС. Вчера в этом же зале проходил Российский форум малого и среднего предпринимательства (МСП). Всё это позволяет сконцентрироваться на нашей повестке дня многим группам участников Форума.

В этой связи выражаю отдельную благодарность турецким коллегам. Я напомню, что кроме региональных форумов мы наконец-то пришли к оптимальной конструкции, создав в рамках турецкого председательства так называемый International Business Advisory Council (IBAC). Он включает в себя как руководство целевых групп, так и руководителей бизнес-объединений стран «Группы двадцати», а также руководителей глобальных компаний. Это тоже площадка для обсуждения рекомендаций, позволяющая достаточно выпукло их обсудить и концентрированно представить их на суд глав государств.

Я бы хотел воспользоваться случаем и выразить надежду, что в рамках китайского председательства мы закрепим все наработки и изобретения предыдущих «Групп двадцати». В частности, я бы хотел обратиться к господину Юй Пину и Китайскому комитету содействия развитию международной торговли. Я предлагаю уже в этом году, до начала председательства Китая в «Группе двадцати», сформулировать принципиальные структурные элементы «Деловой двадцатки», которые будут реализовываться в рамках китайского председательства.

Безусловно, самое главное — это не процесс работы «Деловой двадцатки», а инкорпорирование наших рекомендаций в финальные документы «Группы двадцати». Кроме того, нам пока не хватает организации мониторинга имплементации этих рекомендаций. Как уже говорилось вначале, имплементация означает не только нашу оценку того, как правительства и международные организации реализуют наши идеи и предложения, но и наше участие в имплементации. Хотелось бы, чтобы каждый новый председатель «Группы двадцати» организовывал мониторинг исполнения рекомендаций и привлекал бы к нему представителей бизнес-сообщества.

У нас есть и успехи в организации процесса, и новые задачи. Решение этих задач позволит нам не только доводить консолидированную позицию бизнеса до финальных документов глав государств, но и воплощать эти документы в жизнь и реализовывать главную задачу: обеспечение устойчивого, стабильного и инклюзивного экономического роста с темпом на 2% выше, чем по сложившейся траектории.

Спасибо!

В. Вексельберг:

Спасибо, Александр Николаевич!

Уважаемые коллеги, на этом повестка исчерпана. Большое спасибо всем участникам!