



THE ASIAN BANKER®

GLOBAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE SUMMIT

28-29 September 2010 | Marina Bay Sands, Singapore



“Fiscal integrity and monetary sovereignty
in a borderless world”



The Global Government Finance Summit features three key conferences:

1. Government access to asset management and capital markets
2. Transaction banking and technology in public sector finance
3. Financing infrastructure development and management

www.globalgovfinancesummit.com

Government finance management has come to the fore with recent global developments. Events in Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan and other developed markets strongly point to the need for governments to understand the capital markets and transaction banking services as well as the impact of technology and operations on both, in a more sustainable manner.

Access to capital markets is going to increase as public agencies learn to manage their cash flow more efficiently. Public enterprises, like their private sector counterparts, are constantly exposed to global markets and as such have to develop internal sophistication to benefit from it.

As for transaction banking services, streamlining inter-agency payments at all levels can create efficiencies and unlock hidden administrative costs. All these are made possible through technology and innovation being created both at supply and demand sides.

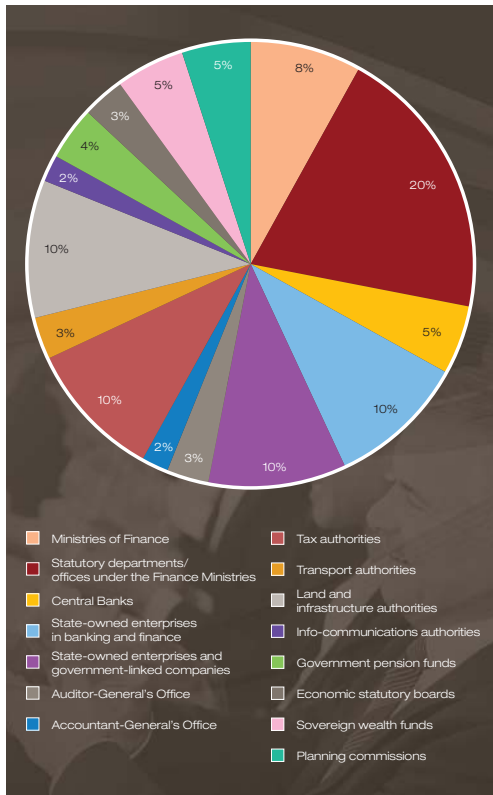
Following the great success of the 11th Asian Banker Summit earlier this year, The Asian Banker is organising the first Global Government Finance Summit in response to the recent global events. The Summit will be held in the brand new Marina Bay Sands, Singapore from 28 to 29 September 2010.

The objectives of this Summit include:

- Creating a platform for greater dialogue between public sector agencies, financial institutions and infrastructure providers.
- Facilitating increased access to global capital markets for public enterprises.
- Identifying emerging best practices for public sector enterprises to harness the benefits of financial instruments and markets.
- Enabling the public sector to provide feedback on how financial service providers can serve them better.



The expected breakdown of government agencies' participation at the Summit is as follows:



The profiles of attendees include:

- Finance managers from all government agencies and ministries at national and provincial levels.
- Chief Information / Technology / Information Security officers from all government agencies and ministries at national and provincial levels.
- Senior officers from state organs like the Accountant-General's Department, Auditor-General's Office.
- Chairmen, CEOs, CFOs, Senior Management in Planning from central banks, state-owned enterprises, planning commissions, government statutory boards, providers of infrastructure.

The Summit will also feature supporting firms such as:

- Global investment banks
- Regional investment banks
- Consulting firms
- Legal firms
- Transaction banking service providers
- IT companies
- Technology providers
- Accounting and audit firms
- Asset management companies

Venue: Convention Center @ Marina Bay Sands, Singapore

Appropriately, the first Global Government Finance Summit will be held at the brand new Marina Bay Sands in Singapore. We are excited about the location for more than one reason this time.

The recent crises that have largely affected the developed world have resonated the need to constantly renew practices and landscapes to match new demands. Apart from having a sound business infrastructure, favourable economic climate, and competence in public finance management, a key factor that accounts for Singapore's recognition as a global city is its rapid pace of development. The city-state of Singapore has been renewed in so many ways that even those familiar with the island may not recognise it.



As a delegate, you will be one of the first attendees of an international government finance convention at the Marina Bay Sands. Located in the heart of the business district, Marina Bay Sands seamlessly combines business and entertainment into an integrated platform unlike any other, redefining the perception of Singapore as a corporate conference destination.

Programme at-a-glance

Tuesday 28 Sep				Wednesday 29 Sep		
Summit Opening Keynote						
Leadership Dialogue	Government access to asset management and capital markets	Transaction banking and technology in public sector finance	Financing infrastructure development and management	Government access to asset management and capital markets	Transaction banking and technology in public sector finance	Financing infrastructure development and management

Global Panel of Speakers



Dr. Hans J Blommestein

Head of Public Debt Management and Bond Markets Unit Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



Mr. Philip Combes

Head of New Zealand Debt Management Office and Deputy Secretary- Financial Operations, New Zealand Treasury



Professor Hiroko Ota

Vice President, Public Finance Policy, National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies and Former Minister of State for Economics & Fiscal Policy, Japan



Mr. Derek Rozycki

Executive Director- Project & Corporate Finance, Mubadala Development Company

Also featuring, **Mr. Bindu Lohani**, Vice President- Finance & Administration, Asian Development Bank, **Mr. Kamran Khan**, Program Director, World Bank-Singapore Urban Hub, **Mr. Andrew Kinloch**, Head of Public-Private Partnerships Advisory Unit, Asian Development Bank, **Mr. John Hindmarsh**, Chief Executive Officer, Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation*, **Mr. Dang Huy Dong**, Vice Minister of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Vietnam, **Mr. Gajendra Haldea**, Advisor (Infrastructure), Planning Commission of India, **Mr. Anggito Abimanyu**, Secretary-General of Indonesian Economists Association & Former Head of Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Indonesia, **Ms. Prowmatr Huntra**, Deputy Director General, Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance, Thailand, **Mr. Jerry Davis**, Chairman & CEO, New Orleans Employees' Retirement System, **Mr. Jaafar Badwan**, Group Treasurer, Tourism Development & Investment Co, **Mr. Diwa Guinigundo**, Deputy Governor – Monetary Stability Sector, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, **Dr. Pham Huy Hung**, Chairman, ASEAN Bankers' Association, Vietnam Banks' Association & Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade, **Mr. Masahiro Kawai**, Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute, **Dr. Geng Xiao**, Professor and Director, Columbia University Global Center in Beijing, People's Republic of China, **Mr. Surinder Kathpalia**, Managing Director, Standard & Poor's, **Mr. Andrew Colquhoun**, Director, Fitch Ratings, **Mr. James Harris**, Chairman, International Project Finance Association & Managing Partner, Hogan-Lovells Lee & Lee.

* The Asian Banker is inviting global luminaries to speak at the Summit and reserves the rights to amend the list of speakers. A few speakers are pending confirmation. Please visit our website for latest update on speakers.

Advisory Council

The Global Government Finance Summit is anchored by an eminent council of advisors drawn from prominent ex-practitioners from around the world. By drawing on the varied backgrounds of ex-statesmen, former civil servants, ex-bankers and regional think-tanks, we've ensured that the programme is unbiased and comprehensively represented.



Mr. Cesar Virata

Former Prime Minister of the Philippines and current Corporate Vice-Chairman, Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation



Mr. Bindu Lohani

Vice President – Finance and Administration, Asian Development Bank



Dr. Tan Khee Giap

Associate Professor, Public Finance Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy



Mr. James Harris

Chairman, International Project Finance Association and Managing Partner, Hogan-Lovells Lee & Lee

Governments around the world are placing a greater focus to manage their cashflow in a more sophisticated manner as a result of the recent crises. Recent events have made government-led decisions on treasury and debt management the key driver to stabilise their domestic infrastructure. This conference is designed as a platform for governments, state-owned treasuries and capital markets to assess their options in shaping the future of global finance.

Agenda

Opening Keynote

The future of public finance: How will the global imbalances in public debt shift over the next decade?

- What went wrong in Iceland, Greece, Spain and Portugal? Can this be a contagion?
- Was the Dubai debacle a once in a lifetime event or do we have more to come?
- What to make of China's excess savings and strong currency?

Session Keynote: New markets, new demands: Qualities of the central banker of the future

Central banks across the global economy are faced with unprecedented challenges to provide financial stability whilst managing the side effects of the bailouts and stimulus packages in the aftermath of the global crisis. While in developed economies central banks have to restore stability in their financial sector with the aid of bailout packages, emerging economies are challenged to offset the impact of voluminous capital account transactions in addition. What are the challenges that central banks face in providing stability to the financial sector in the post-crisis landscape? How can they reform?

1. Lessons from the Eurozone: Is the idea of a common currency tenable?

As the world watches carefully the EU's response to Greece crisis, regional unions elsewhere feel the pressure on their institutions. What are the future prospects of common or regional currency arrangements in the aftermath of the Euro crisis?

2. Accelerating the growth of the local bonds market in Asia

Urban governments of emerging economies in many parts of the world are rapidly developing their local bonds markets to finance their critically needed infrastructure rather than through sovereign borrowing. However, as the US model is hard to recreate in a diversified landscape like Asia, what techniques can policymakers adopt to attract investors in a sustainable manner?

3. How will sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) operate to shape the future of global finance?

SWFs have evolved from being managers of surplus wealth to active players in the new financial order. This session poses the following questions for trends in SWF investment:

- Should SWFs invest in sectors of the future only?
- Should the role of SWFs be defined by how much social investment they make?
- How do we judge the performance of SWFs – TSR or CSR?

4. Public debt management: Can a one-size-fits-all approach work in Asia?

Debt management has grown in complexity as the scarcity of concessionary financing has led many countries to turn to commercial credit sources. Events in Dubai and other developed economies reinforce that debt problems don't just lie in the purview of developing states.

This session will examine the recent developments and financial instruments assisting countries to develop their domestic debt markets and manage the risk in their debt portfolios.

5. The return of state capitalism: How have state-owned enterprises ridden the wave of crisis?

Indian Railways turned from the brink of bankruptcy to reporting a cash surplus of US\$20 billion net today. Petrobras, Petronas and Statoil have not just moved from being the largest NOCs in their domestic markets to become global oil players but are also lauded for being at the forefront of technologies and innovation for the future of the energy business. How did they do it?

6. Asset management of pension funds in the post-crisis world

- How much diversification is enough/ necessary to ensure safe asset management?
- How much risk is acceptable when dealing with pension funds?
- Can pension funds invest in alternate asset classes?
- Lessons to be learnt for pension funds of emerging markets where asset management is still at a nascent stage

7. Growth of unfunded liabilities and the inevitability of ageing population. How do we cope?

The ageing problem is no longer a problem of only the developed world as emerging economies are reporting the same situation. One of the biggest challenges this has brought about to policy makers is to review the unfunded, PAYG pension systems.

What are the alternative financing sources for unfunded liabilities? Would long-term government bonds do the job? Or how can the PAYG system be redesigned?

8. Breakout Forum

This session will discuss some of the key issues that governments continually focus on getting right in open groups:

- A. Budgetary deficit management
- B. Restructuring of balance sheet for PSUs (Asset Management)
- C. Project finance best practices
- D. Managing surpluses: Are SWFs the only way forward?

Closing Keynote

Administering the fiscal stimulus package: Best practices from the crisis

Rich nations have mostly responded to the crisis with fiscal stimulus packages to arrest the freefall in trade. But how can they ensure the stimulus package proliferate domestic growth instead of simply being a quick-fix?

In this conference stream we bring together leading practitioners in the field of transaction banking from global and regional banks and infrastructure providers face-to-face with treasury managers from public sector companies, government ministries and statutory boards.

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Opening Keynote

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Session Keynote: Redefining the role of the state in the national financial value chain

The role of the state has evolved over the years. People and companies look up to the state to act as a facilitator for smoother business operations and stable infrastructure support. As countries in Asia continue to grow and breakneck speeds, governments will have to function more like corporate entities competing with other states to develop a unique brand that brings in more resources for development. The financial value chain is one such component that sets apart one state from another. How smooth can funds flow be? How easy is it to set up large financial infrastructure?

1. Building a robust IT infrastructure to support e-governance projects

Governments- both central and local- are paying greater attention to improving efficiencies in G2G and G2C services. E-governance is broadly accepted not just to accelerate service delivery, but to keep operating costs down. This session examines the various state/ nation-wide network infrastructure models that provide the backbone to a range of e-government services to citizens.

2. How can collections and payments be integrated to ensure smooth flows and risk management?

The coverage of public sector units, statutory boards and government ministries is often spread across the entire length and breadth of a nation. The payment mechanism needs to cover a wide range of services like: payroll, vendor payments, purchases, court fees, fines collection, refunds, disaster relief etc. Initiating payments and collections in line with local clearing systems and ensuring security with STP capabilities is a key requirement that needs to be handled effectively by service providers.

3. Taxation: Efficiency and innovation in tax collection and administration

Taxes – both direct and indirect – account for a sizeable portion of government revenue. As governments mete out complex tax reforms to increase their revenue from taxes, the issue of collection and administration comes to fore. How can governments seize core banking solutions to facilitate collection of taxes from various sources and manage e-Ticketing?

4. Addressing the growing foreign exchange and hedging needs

Large PSUs and SOEs are currently sitting on large amounts of cash and they are now moving to acquire and manage resources outside their home turf. This cross border movement of business transactions has given rise to the need to manage the foreign exchange funds and hedging needs effectively. What can banks do to make this a smooth transition?

5. Mobile banking (mBanking) for government services

Customers are realising m-Banking as a convenient and secure alternative channel to Internet or traditional banking services. For the unbanked, it allows access to financial services even in remote places where traditional banking and Internet services are too expensive or nonexistent. This session will evaluate if mobile banking would be the best source for government benefits to reach the unbanked.

6. Creating a national Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

While the need to achieve cost reductions in administrative processes is evident, the barriers of technique, tradition and attitude are still pervasive. Various European nations have led the way in implementing EDIs and Denmark remains the forerunner in implementing such a system for its healthcare sector. What can Asian economies learn from the west and how best can such an infrastructure be implemented?

7. Fraud management in transactions: Adoption of EMV and appropriate technologies

Facilitating the move to EMV-chipped cards will not only help manage frauds in transactions but also enable security over e-government services. The question today is not centred on whether banks should move to EMV but rather how.

8. Breakout Forum

This session will discuss some of the key issues that governments continually focus on getting right in open groups:

- A. Outsourcing operations: save costs or employment generation
- B. Financial reporting best practices
- C. Working with non-banks to improve financial inclusion

Closing Keynote

Administering the fiscal stimulus package: Best practices from the crisis

Rich nations have mostly responded to the crisis with fiscal stimulus packages to arrest the freefall in trade. But how can they ensure the stimulus package proliferate domestic growth instead of simply being a quick-fix?

One of the key investments that the governments across Asia are concentrating on is the implementation of various infrastructure projects aimed at easing the process of nation building. The private sector has made leaps and bounds of progress in bringing together the required resources for not just innovating in such areas but also in implementing the change. This stream will look at the trends and developments in the fields of Public-Private Partnerships, Build-Operate-Transfer model, land-use planning etc that can be shared between nations and private sector to bring about a positive change to public life.

Agenda

Opening Keynote

The future of public finance: How will the global imbalances in public debt shift over the next decade?

- What went wrong in Iceland, Greece, Spain and Portugal? Can this be a contagion?
- Was the Dubai debacle a once in a lifetime event or do we have more to come?
- What to make of China's excess savings and strong currency?

Session Keynote: The evolution of the global infrastructure finance market: How have development projects taken economies out of recession?

The first step many governments take during a recession to boost the economy is infrastructure development. Singapore committed \$4.4 billion in 2008, Indonesia \$3.8 billion in the first half of 2009 and Kenya over \$300 million in the first quarter of 2010, to name a few. Are these stimulus packages correctly positioned toward infrastructure development? How will they help the ballooning global economic imbalances or, on the micro-level, individual country debts?

1. Public-Private Partnerships as the engine for infrastructure development

- How have infrastructure projects been affected by the financial crisis?
- Can PPP solutions in developed economies be adapted to emerging markets?
- What are the successful cases of PPPs in infrastructure projects and how do they transfer the risk away from the public sector?

2. Financing solutions for infrastructure projects in Asia: Successful examples of fund-raising and frameworks

According to the ADB, Asia needs about \$750 billion annually in infrastructure investment for development. Despite the huge savings ratio regionally, governments are exploring financial solutions involving private sector as contractors and investors to meet this need. What are the best models for PPPs in infrastructure development? Will infrastructure development and financing be handled at regional levels or will governments expand country-level frameworks?

3. Project financing infrastructure development: How big of a private sector fund is needed?

SWFs are increasing their investment interest in infrastructure investments. Pension funds from North America, Europe and Australia are likewise expanding their investments to Asia. What are key considerations for new long-term investors in the region? How big of a private sector infrastructure fund is needed for project-financing? What regulatory frameworks will foreign direct investments (FDIs) have to operate within in the local context?

4. Fine-tuning the Build-Operate-Transfer model for procurement of infrastructure projects

Governments worldwide use the BOT model widely on big-ticket infrastructure projects as it allows them to transfer technical and financial risks to the project concessionaire. Despite the reported losses that some of these ventures have incurred, governments are pushing BOTs for project financing. Clearly, there are benefits in this model. But due to the complexity in individual projects and their long-term operating, it is important to identify and assess the risks involved.

5. Building sustainable assets for today's investment climate

Countries like China, India and Vietnam which are attracting the largest pools of investors today will discuss their asset portfolios, regulatory regimes and more importantly, the sustainability of these investments in the mid-term and long-term.

6. Automatic Identification and Mobility (AIM) technologies: Creating unique identity for identification, tracking and communication

This session will review the benefits of AIM technologies in preventing fraud identity, providing banking services at the fingertips and tracking during crises management. It will also compare notes from the technological standpoint across various governments' implementation of biometrics and UID initiatives and the results they have achieved.

7. Innovation in road-traffic management

Asia's characterised in several travel books for its bustling traffic. But policy makers are taking road congestion seriously across the region with millions of dollars being invested in technology to curtail the problem in phases.

This session examines the implementation of various technologies in cities like Hong Kong where the nine-year project worth \$423 million comes to fruition in 2010.

8. Breakout Forum

This session will discuss some of the key issues that governments continually focus on getting right in open groups:

- A. Transparent tendering
- B. Project Development
- C. Procurement

Closing Keynote

Administering the fiscal stimulus package: Best practices from the crisis

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REGISTRATION FORM

REF CODE: CITI/DC

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REGISTRATION FEES PER DELEGATE

For Government Ministries and Government Bodies, Statutory Boards and Public Sector Companies	Early Bird Rate (Before 23-July-2010)	Standard Rate
<input type="checkbox"/> Premier Pass with access to all three conferences below: 1. Government access to asset management and capital markets 2. Transaction banking and technology in public sector finance 3. Financing infrastructure development and management	<input type="checkbox"/> USD 799	<input type="checkbox"/> USD 899

Group Registration: There is a cumulative 10% discount for five or more registrations from the same institution.

Accommodation

Yes, please send me information on the special hotel room rates The Asian Banker has negotiated for the participants.

METHODS OF PAYMENT

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Payment Terms

The Registration fee includes admission to Conference sessions & Exhibition (where applicable), refreshments and lunches during the conference, conference kit and online access to speakers' presentation. It does not cover travel / personal expenses unless otherwise stated. Full payment of registration fee must be made within 5 working days UPON RECEIPT of Registration Form. The Asian Banker reserves the right to refuse admission if payment is not received in full and before the event. Government taxes and bank charges are to be borne by the delegate. Unless otherwise stated in the booking form, payment must be made only in Singapore Dollars or US Dollars equivalent.

Cancellations/Substitutes

If you are unable to attend, a substitute delegate is welcome at no extra cost. Please provide substitute delegate IN WRITING. In the event that you have to cancel, The Asian Banker accepts cancellation only in writing and not over the phone. The Asian Banker observes the NO REFUND policy for cancellation. A set of documentation will be sent to you. In the event that The Asian Banker postpones the event, delegate payment on postponement date will be credited to a rescheduled date. In the event that The Asian Banker cancels the event, delegate payments at the date of cancellation will be used as credit for The Asian Banker's future events. The credit is valid for up to 12 months from the date of issuance.

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