

Ukraine: From Third World to First

Real Instruments of Economic Development: Priority Industries and "Growth Points"

2 October 2014 Ukraine, Kyiv, Hilton Kyiv Hotel ORGANISERS



Goals:

- To learn first-hand experience from leading reformers, businessmen and researchers;
- To discover new niches in the world economy for the Ukrainian business in new conditions;
- To unite the likeminded people in business, government, society and expert communities in order to jointly implement social and economic reforms;

Program:

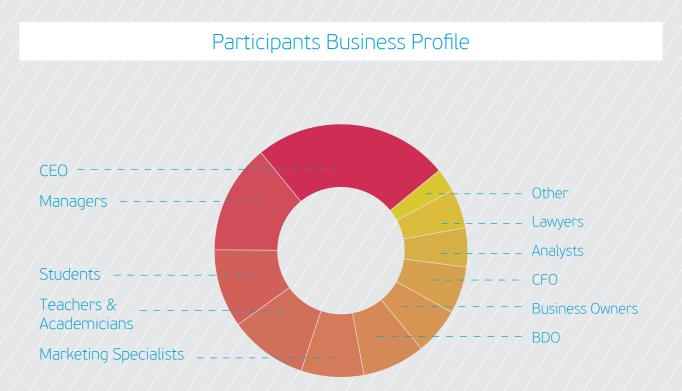
	Registration	ତ	08:00 -	09:15
	Plenary meeting	၆	09:15 ·	10:15
•	Ukraine. Starting point (video)			
•	Best International Practices in Building Strong National Economy			
•	Vision of Economic Development from the Presidential Administration and	l the G	Bovernme	ent of Ukraine
	Coffee break	၆	10:15 ·	· 11:00
	Panel discussions	ဇ	11:00 -	12:30
•	High Technologies: Ukraine in the Hi-Tech Race			
•	Agriculture: Mining or Processing Industry?			
•	Machine Building: A Burden or Wings?			
	Coffee break	٩	12:30 -	· 13:00
	Panel discussions	ဇ	13:00 -	14:30
•	The Role of Leaders in the Development of Ukraine			
•	Financing of Development Projects			
•	Educational Revolution for the Country and its Business			
	Business lunch	lacksquare	14:30 ·	16:00
	Panel discussions	၆	16:00 -	17:30
	Growth Points: A Winning Strategy in the Global Competition			
•	Public Private Partnerships. Reloaded			
	Gala Dinner sponsored by the Organizers	G	20:00 -	22:00

Kyiv International Economic Forum 2014 was carried out in Kyiv on October 2, 2014. Forum key topic was discussion about vital economic reforms in Ukraine and ways of their realization. The Forum convened over 700 representatives of business, expert and public communities as well as local and international media.

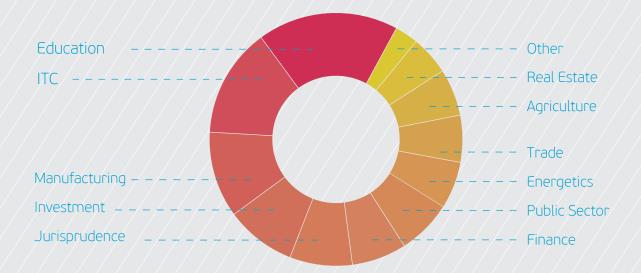








Participants Field of Activity







World to First World to First World to Evelopment: of Economic Development of Economic of Growth and "Points of Growth"





I am afraid that both Russia and Ukraine each on their own side are making a mistake by trying to join the club of the rich without thinking about the timing. Russia is trying to join OECD and Ukraine is trying to join the EU. But if you are a poor person it does not necessarily make you rich that you join a club where many rich countries are members. I am afraid that Ukraine might be joining the EU at the wrong time and too fast.

Erik Reinert

Professor of Development Strategies at Tallinn University of Technology



Nowadays Ukraine has to concentrate on two key reforms. They are rule of law (control of corruption, judiciary and law enforcement system reform) and deregulation of economy.

> Dmytro Shymkiv Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine for Administrative, Social and Economic Reforms



In the context of the economic forum I would formulate our tasks as follows: revival of high-quality human capital and creation of innovation economy. Thus on one hand we will educate specialists who will be able to develop the country and to conduct a scientific research, and on the other hand research findings should become a foundation for the development of modern economy, state and society. It is however important that the country should prioritize what is the most important to develop and where we can be competitive. These are military industry, IT and agriculture.

Serhiy Kvit Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine



It is necessary to expect a long-term work, it takes a vision, not the illusion on how to change life. There is a need to concentrate on private entrepreneurship but one should understand that free market solely will not help. There should be a balance between free market and state regulation. The country should provide such development strategy.

Grzegorz Kołodko

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Poland (1994-1997 and 2002-2003), Director of TIGER at Kozminski



Deregulation and liberalization of international trade is not enough for development. Globally competitive conditions of conducting business are required – tax, credit, regulatory, infrastructural, educational and other stimuli. A prerequisite for success is active or even proactive state policy.

Viktor Galasyuk President of the Ukrainian Association for Innovation Development



Belarus and Ukraine have a lot in common. We have the most important capital needed – human capital. An the main task that the state and the government shall do is to take advantage of this, to gather this people together, to consolidate them, to create some breakthrough industries in the economy, so called clusters. In order to be successful it is necessary to create a concentrated pool of engineers in a certain field and then we will see a cumulative effect, then there will pop up companies that become world-known.

Valeriy Tsepkalo Head of Belarus Hi-Tech Park



I believe that Ukraine is facing a tipping point at the moment. It can use IT solutions to improve the government processes and to enhance transparency and effectiveness of the public service. I have been cooperating with the UK Government on similar modernization for many years. Now all the data about UK government is transparent and accessible to all the citizens. If Ukraine uses this experience, it will be able to make a big leap and to catch up with such countries as the UK and to get a decent position in the world.

Trudy Norris-Grey

Public Sector, Central & Eastern European Managing Director, Microsoft



Serious people talked not only about economics and business, but also how to do business with the feeling and happiness. Business stopped to state that everything is bad. Not waiting for the permission from the government, business started seeking new way how to make it better, I think it is a very positive change. At least businessmen formed clear basic requirements to the government: absence of political cycles in the economy, property protection and guarantees to investors.

Ihor Kanevsky

Chief Editor, Business Newspaper





Speakers:

Alex Lissitsa, President of Association of Ukrainian Agribusiness Club

Anatolii Maksyuta, Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine

Andriy Kyrylenko, Professor of the Practice of Finance at the MIT Sloan School of Management

Andriy Pyshnyy, Chairman of the Management Board of JSC "Oschadbank"

Anna Derevyanko, Executive Director of European Business Association (EBA)

Bernard Casey, President of American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine (AmCham)

Christodoulos Papaphotis, Education Director at Microsoft in Central & Eastern Europe

Chuah Teong Ban, Ambassador of Malaysia to Ukraine

Daphne Koller, Co-founder of Coursera, Professor at Stanford University

Dmytro Shymkiv, Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine on administrative, social and economic reforms

George Logush, President of Kyiv School of Economics (KSE)

Grzegorz Kolodko, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Poland (1994-1997 and 2002-2003), Director of TIGER at Kozminski

Hanna Hopko, Co-Founder and Coordinator of Reanimation Package of Reforms

Igor Nikonov, First Deputy Head of Kyiv City State Administration

Irena Korbabicz-Putko, The Principal of Novopecherska School

Janna Kryuchkova, Founder and Managing Partner of "Jansen Capital Management", Co-founder of the Almaz Group Automobile Holding

Jean-Jacques Herve, Councellor to the Board for Agriculture at PJSC CREDIT AGRICOLE BANK

Juhan Parts, Prime Minister of Estonia (2003-2005)

Lidia Shynkaruk, Head of the department of economic growth and structural changes in the economy, Institute for Economics and Forecasting

Liliia Hrynevych, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Science and Education

Lkhamsurengyn Nyamtseren, Member of the Governing Board, Mongolian Development Research Center (NGO)

Manmeet Singh, Angel Investor and Mentor at Chinaccelerator

Miroslav Kroupa, Director of Region Russia / CIS, ŠKODA AUTO Morgan Williams, President/CEO U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (USUBC) Oksana Prodan, Ukrainian politician, businesswoman and activist Oleg Boyaryn, Head of the Employers Federation of Automotive Industry of Ukraine Oleg Makarov, "Vasil Kisil & Partners", Managing Partner Oleksandr Kryvokon, Director of the Production Reengineering in Corum Group Oleksandr Savruk, Dean of Kyiv-Mohyla Business School (KMBS) Oleksandr Shlapak, Minister of Finance of Ukraine Roman Khmil, Advisory Board Member at BrainBasket Foundation Serhiy Kvit, Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine Tatiana Nanajeva, Corporate Affairs and Government Relations Manager at Intel in the CIS and Ukraine Thomas Myrup, Kristensen Director Facebook, Policy Nordics, CEE & Russia Trudy Norris-Grey, Public Sector, Central & Eastern European Managing Director, Microsoft Valentin Litvinov, Head of Secretariat of the Federation of the fishing industry of Ukraine Valery Fischuk, Regional Government Relations Manager at Cisco Ukraine Valery Tsepkalo, Head of Belarus Hi-Tech Park Victor Galasyuk, President of the Ukrainian Association for Innovation Development Victor Philippenko, Public Diplomat and Governance Innovator Viktor Kryvenko, Adviser to Minister of Finance of Ukraine Viktor V. Popov, FED PJSC Chairman of the Board Volodymyr Lavrenchuk, Chairman of the Board of Raiffeisen Bank Aval Volodymyr Panchenko, Director of economic programs of the 'Open dialogue' Foundation Volodymyr Panov, Member of the Supervisory Board of "Eurocar" CJSC, Director of "Sezparkservice" LLC Yevgen Sysoyev, Cofounder and Managing Partner of AVentures Capital







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