Mr. Chairman,

I take the opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to you for convening this meeting and to the panelists for their statements.

Since 2007, the world economy has been unable to address the challenges of the global recession with no solutions to recover pre-crisis growth on a global level. The crisis continues shaping the world financial architecture, characterized by constant imbalances which assume a more or less permanent basis which indicate that the prospects of the global economy have deteriorated significantly.

The most critical task is that of achieving sustainable growth, both now in the times of financial distress, and later when our financial systems become more stable. Today emerging markets are considered as a driver of economic growth, a major consumer of goods, increasingly a global price setter and a rising repository of technological innovations. According to the IMF statistics, economic growth in developing countries is projected at 5% in 2013 and 5.5% in 2014, while the share of developed countries in world GDP will decline from 75 percent in 2000 to 54 percent in 2016. On the other hand, the GDP of rapidly developing countries will be twice as higher in 2016 than that of the developed countries; hence, the need for a revision of the principles of global governance.

In the light of the above, at the last G20 Summit in St. Petersburg, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan stressed that the position of the majority of the developing countries was not taken into account, and therefore he offered to the world a new international dialogue format, called G-Global. It is not an alternative to the G8 and G20, but is an additional and significant tool of global dialogue with the equal and democratic participation of all Member States, [think tanks, international organizations and experts].

To seek solutions, Kazakhstan organized in Astana this year, the First World Anti-Crisis Conference on “Effective Countermeasures to Global Uncertainty and Economic Downturns”. It was attended by ministers of economy and finance, Central Bank governors and delegates from 104 Member States. The main outcomes of the Conference were the Astana Declaration and guidelines for the World Anti-Crisis Plan Project, developed together with international experts, UN Member States and the UN Secretariat. The main purpose of the World Anti-Crisis Conference is to develop and support economic growth, through close international cooperation, development and improvement of scientific research,
strengthening supervision of the financial sector and the development of human capital in order to eradicate poverty and reduce economic inequality in countries.

The draft of the World Anti-Crisis Plan will consist of two main blocks: the international financial architecture and overall development, covering important directions, like reform of the system of state loans and management of national debt, strengthening financial supervision and efficiency of regulation and of the "shadow" banking sector. It will also focus on universal standards of activity of credit rating agencies, stimulation of investments creating workplaces, trade liberalization, and creating systems of early identification of factors of instability. Finally, the Plan will take into account the combat against poverty and hunger, climate changes, and developing human capital and "green economy".

The Second World Anti-Crisis Conference will be held on the eve of the Bretton Woods 70th anniversary on May 21-23 2014 at the level of ministers of finance, economy and Central bank governors. The main outcome of the Second World Anti-Crisis Conference will be the adoption of the World Anti-Crisis Plan Project for the UN. A series of outreach events are planned for developing the World Anti-Crisis Plan Project. In addition, outreach seminars will be held in China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Austria, Peru, Italy and other countries.

The G-Global communicative internet platform provides the intellectual and academic base of this large project. Since July 2013, leading international organizations, research centers and representatives of UN Member States are developing recommendations for the World Anti-Crisis Plan and have already published 5,000 reports and research papers, as well as, 17,000 expert reviews and comments.

We hope that the World Anti-Crisis Conference will develop effective measures and an action plan to avert the economic crisis and cyclical recessions in the world economy.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to invite all Member States to participate in the Second World Anti-Crisis Conference on May 21-23 2014, and contribute to deliberations of the World Anti-Crisis Action Plan.

I thank you for your attention.