

Vortragende – Speakers



Karl Aiginger

Karl Aiginger, born in 1948, has been Director of the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) since March 2005. He is a professor of economics at the University of Linz and he held a position of a visiting professor at Stanford University (1982 and 2002); the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT, 1991); and the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA, 1997). He has contributed to the Austrian Advisory Council for Economic and Social Affairs and the Reform Dialogue of the Austrian Government. He is a lead manager and contributor to the European Competitiveness Reports since 1998. He is the editor of the Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade (JICT, jointly with André Sapir). Key areas of research include industrial economics, industrial policy and competitiveness.

Markus Beyrer

Markus Beyrer has been Secretary General of the Federation of Austrian Industries since August 2004. After his occupation as expert for European and International Affairs in the Department for Environmental Policy in the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber (1996–1999), he became Director of the Economic Policy Department of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber in 2002. From 1999 to 2002, he was working for the former Federal Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel of Austria as senior economic advisor. Markus Beyrer also participated in a Concours at the European Commission (successful candidate) and he was employed as Attaché for Industrial and Commercial Affairs at the Permanent Representation of Austria to the European Union from 1994 to 1996. In spring 1994, he made a stage in the European Commission, Directorate General XI (Environ-

ment). Mr. Beyrer was a member of the EU-Expert-Team („EU-Cadett“) of the Department for European Integration and Trade Policy in the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber from 1992 to 1994. Markus Beyrer studied law and commercial sciences at the University of Vienna and the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration; he completed a postgraduate master course for European Law – Euro-Jus – at the Danube University Krems.

Josef Christl

Josef Christl was born in Mattighofen, Austria, in 1952. He studied business administration at the University of Graz



and economics at the University of Vienna and the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS). He started his career as an economist at the Ministry of Social Affairs. From 1984 to 1993, Josef Christl held the position of a Senior economist at Creditanstalt to become Chief Economist of Creditanstalt in 1993. In 2001, he was appointed Chief Economic Advisor to the Austrian Minister of Finance. In 2003, Josef Christl joined the Oesterreichische Nationalbank, where he held the positions of Executive Director Economics and Financial Markets and Member of the Governing Board until summer 2008. In addition, Josef Christl is a Professor

at the Vienna University of Economics. He is the author of various publications in the field of monetary theory, labour economics, European integration and business cycle research.

Wolfgang Duchatzek

Wolfgang Duchatzek has been serving as Vice Governor of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) since 2003. He joined the OeNB in 1976, and the Office of the Governor in 1978. He was appointed Chief of the Office of the Governor in 1982 and Deputy Executive Director of the Foreign Research Department in 1987. In addition, he served as Representative of the



OeNB on the EC Integration Committee of the Austrian Federal Government. Mr. Duchatzek was appointed Director of the Area International Relations of the OeNB in 1992 and represented the OeNB during Austria's EU accession negotiations. He was nominated Chairman of the European Commission's Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB) and served as the OeNB's Second Alternate on the Committee of Alternates of the European Monetary Institute (EMI). In 1997, he was appointed to the OeNB's Board of Executive Directors as Deputy Chief Executive Director of the Liquidity and

Portfolio Management and Internal Services Department, and in 1998 he joined the OeNB's Governing Board as Executive Director of the Money, Payment Systems and Information Technology Department. Mr. Duchatzek holds a doctorate in economics and social sciences and has been awarded the Grand Decoration of Honor in Gold for Services to the Republic of Austria.

Bernhard Felderer

Bernhard Felderer (born in 1941) has been the Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS) in Vienna, Austria, since 1991 and professor of economics at the University of Cologne, Germany, since 1995. He studied law and economics at the University of Vienna, where he received his doctoral degree in 1964. Following his studies in economics at the Faculté de Droit et Sciences Economiques of the University of Paris, he worked one year as a research assistant of professor Fritz Machlup at Princeton University, New York, and later on lectured as a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA. After serving six years as an assistant professor at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany, he started to lecture as a professor at the University of Cologne in 1974. In 1987, he was appointed Director of the Economics Seminar at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences at the University of Cologne, a position he held until 1990. In 1977, he received a six-month appointment from the Soviet Academy of Sciences for consulting and teaching, mainly in Novosibirsk and Moscow. He serves on the General Council of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank, on the Austrian Government Debt Committee and is managing editor of the German Economic Review (GER) and associate editor of Empirical Economics. His

main fields of interest are macroeconomic theory and policy, population economics and public finance. In addition to numerous other publications, he is the co-author of “Makroökonomik und Neue Makroökonomik” (with St. Homburg), which is the largest-selling textbook in Germany and Austria since the mid-eighties and has been translated into four other languages.

Charles Albert Eric Goodhart

Charles A. E. Goodhart is a member of the Financial Markets Group at the London School of Economics (LSE), having previously, 1987–2005, been its Deputy Director. Until his retirement in 2002, he had been the Norman Sossnow Professor of Banking and Finance at LSE since 1985. Before then, he had worked at the Bank of England for seventeen years as a monetary adviser, becoming a Chief Adviser in 1980. In 1997, he was appointed one of the outside independent members of the Bank of England’s new Monetary Policy Committee until May 2000. Earlier he had taught at Cambridge and LSE. Besides numerous articles, he has written a couple of books on monetary history; a graduate monetary textbook; two collections of papers on monetary policy; and a number of books and articles on financial stability, on which subject he was Adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England, 2002–2004, and numerous other studies relating to financial markets and to monetary policy and history. In his spare time he is a sheep farmer (loss-making).

Alfred Gusenbauer

Alfred Gusenbauer, born in 1960, studied political sciences, philosophy and law at the University of Vienna (Ph. D. in 1987). From 1981 till 1990, he was executive secretary for the Socialist Youth of the Social Democratic Party

of Austria. Alfred Gusenbauer was Federal Chairman of the Socialist Youth (SJ) from 1984 to 1990 and Vice President of the International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY) from 1985 till 1989. He then became senior research fellow in the economic policy department of the Chamber of Labor from 1990 to 1999. He has been Chairman of the Social Democratic Party in the district Melk (Lower Austria) since 1990 and Member of the Austrian Parliament since 1991. Alfred Gusenbauer was Chairman of the Committee for development cooperation of the Austrian Parliament (1996–1999). Since 1991, he has been a Member of the Aus-



trian Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. In addition to his other obligations, Alfred Gusenbauer was Chairman of the Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe from 1995 to 1998. He was Secretary General of the Social Democratic Party in Lower Austria from 1999 until 2000. Alfred Gusenbauer headed the Social Democratic Group in the Austrian Parliament until 2007 and led the Social Democratic Party of Austria from 2000 until August 2008. He was appointed Federal Chancellor of Austria on January 11, 2007.

Jean-Claude Juncker

Jean-Claude Juncker was born in Redange-sur-Attert in the west of Luxembourg on December 9, 1954. He enrolled in the Law Faculty of the University of Strasbourg in 1975 and was awarded a Master of Law in 1979, but never practically worked as a lawyer. His political involvement as a member of the Christian Social Party (Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei/CSV) dates back to 1974. A few days before his 28th birthday, he was appointed Secretary of State for Labour and Social Security. Following the general elections of June 1989, Jean-Claude Juncker entered a new chapter of his political ca-



reer when he was appointed Minister of Finance and Minister of Labour. In 1991, as incumbent President of the ECOFIN Council, Jean-Claude Juncker became one of the principal architects of the Maastricht Treaty, in particular of the section on the Economic and Monetary Union of which he drafted large parts himself. He also salvaged Economic and Monetary Union negotiations during an informal meeting of the twelve Member States' Ministers of Finance in Luxembourg in May 1991, by creating the opting out principle for the United Kingdom. Jean-Claude Juncker was one of the signatories of the Maastricht Treaty in February

1992. In June 1994, Jean-Claude Juncker was re-elected to Parliament and retained his Minister of Finance and Minister of Labour portfolios. On 20 January 1995, following the nomination of Prime Minister Jacques Santer as President of the European Commission by the European Council and the subsequent approval of this appointment by the European Parliament, Jean-Claude Juncker was appointed Prime Minister and Minister of State by His Royal Highness Grand Duke Jean. Despite heading the government, he still continued to fulfil his functions as Minister of Finance, Minister of Labour and Employment and Minister for the Treasury. In December 1996, the international press dubbed Jean-Claude Juncker “the hero of Dublin” for his successful mediation during delicate negotiations between German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Jacques Chirac on the subject of the Stability Pact accompanying the Economic and Monetary Union. The Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union during the second half of 1997 provided Jean-Claude Juncker with the opportunity to highlight his ambitions for a more socially integrated Europe. In November 1997, the Extraordinary European Council on Employment saw the launch of the so-called “Luxembourg Process” requiring Member States to submit an annual action plan promoting employment and to meet quantified and verifiable criteria in the context of job creation and the fight against unemployment.

In the same year, the European Council of Luxembourg was witness to the creation of “Euro 11”, the informal group of Ministers of Finance involved in the Economic and Monetary Union, since renamed the Eurogroup. In June 1999, the Christian Social Party once

again won the general elections and Jean-Claude Juncker was appointed Prime Minister of a government composed of members of the Christian Social Party and the Democratic Party (Demokratesch Partei/DP), thus putting an end to 15 years of governmental coalition between the Christian Social Party and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (Lëtzebuerger Sozialistesch Arbechterpartei / LSAP). Jean-Claude Juncker retained his Finance and Communications portfolios. On 31 July 2004, Jean-Claude Juncker was reappointed Prime Minister, Minister of State and Minister of Finance in the government formed as a result of the general elections of 13 June 2004, in which he obtained record personal votes. On 1 January 2005, Jean-Claude Juncker was elected the first permanent president of the Eurogroup, which brings together the Ministers of Finance of the euro area Member States. His mandate was renewed for a second term in 2006 to last until December 2008. During the first six months of 2005, the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union allowed Jean-Claude Juncker to secure an agreement at the March 2005 European Council on a reform of the Stability and Growth Pact that did not affect the pact's fundamental principles. During this summit, Jean-Claude Juncker also succeeded in reviving the Lisbon Strategy, in a bid to reaffirm its social and environmental dimensions. After the French and Dutch "no" to the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, Jean-Claude Juncker focused all his efforts in the victorious battle leading to a Luxembourgish "yes" in the referendum that took place on 10 July 2005. After his term as Governor of the World Bank from 1989 to 1995, Jean-Claude Juncker assumed the role of Governor of the International Mone-

tary Fund and that of Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BERD).

Georg Kovarik

After his studies of economics at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration, Georg Kovarik started his professional career at Creditanstalt Bankverein in 1973. In 1985, he began to work for the Austrian Trade Union Federation (ÖGB), where he became head of the Economic Department in 1993. Georg Kovarik represents the ÖGB in various domains as a member of the Advisory Committee for Economic and Social Questions,



member of Wettbewerbskommission, member of ERP-Fonds, member of Austrian Wirtschaftsservice (AWS) and member of the Economic and Employment Committee of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC).

Philip R. Lane

Philip R. Lane is Professor of International Macroeconomics and Director of the Institute for International Integration Studies (IIIS) at Trinity College Dublin. He received a Ph. D. in Economics from Harvard University and was previously Assistant Professor of Economics and International Affairs at Columbia University. In addition, he is

a research fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) and a member of the steering committee for its Macroeconomics of Global Interdependence (MGI) working group. His research interests include financial globalization, the macroeconomics of exchange rates and capital flows, macroeconomic policy design, European Monetary Union, and the Irish economy. His work has appeared in the *American Economic Review*, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *Journal of International Economics*, *NBER Macroeconomics Annual*, *European Economic Review* and many other publica-



tions. He is also a member of the Royal Irish Academy and the EURO 50 group. He serves on the editorial boards of the *Journal of European Economic Association*, *International Journal of Central Banking*, *Open Economies Review* and *Moneda y Credito*. He is also a member of the scientific advisory committee of CEPII. In 2001, he was the inaugural recipient of the German Bernacer Award in Monetary Economics.

Edward P. Lazear

Edward P. Lazear was confirmed by the Senate on February 17 and sworn in as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers on Monday, February 27,

2006. Before coming to the Council of Economic Advisers, he was a member of President Bush's Advisory Panel on Tax Reform. Mr. Lazear is on leave of absence from Stanford University where he is the Jack Steele Parker Professor of Human Resources Management and Economics (1995) and the Morris Arnold Cox Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution. He taught previously at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. He is also an elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (2000), the Econometric Society, and the Society of Labor Economists. He is on leave as a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences Board on Testing and Assessment. Mr. Lazear was the first Vice-President and President of the Society of Labor Economists, as well as the founding editor of the *Journal of Labor Economics* and founder of two companies. He developed research and ideas that became the seminal work in the area of "personnel economics," a field that married economics and statistics to organizational behavior. He has written or edited nine books. Among his more than one hundred published papers. His many academic prizes and awards include the 1998 Leo Melamed Biennial Prize for outstanding research, the 2003 Adam Smith Prize from the European Association of Labor Economists, the IZA Prize in Labor Economics from the Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, the Distinguished Teaching Award from Stanford University's Graduate School of Business in 1994, and the Distinguished Service Award from Stanford University in 2002. He has an honorary doctorate from Albertson College of Idaho and delivered the 2002 UCLA Commencement Address. Edward P. Lazear has advised many

governments throughout the world including Russia, Romania, Republic of Georgia and Ukraine and recently was a member of Governor Schwarzenegger's Council of Economic Advisers.

Born in 1948, Professor Lazear grew up in Los Altos, California. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from the University of California at Los Angeles and his Ph. D. in economics from Harvard University. He is married and has one daughter.

Klaus Liebscher

Klaus Liebscher served as Governor of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) from 1998 until August 2008. Moreover, since the foundation of the European Central Bank (ECB) in June 1998 he was an independent member of both the ECB Governing Council and the ECB General Council. He also represented the OeNB at the Bank for International Settlements Governors' Meeting and was Austria's Governor to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Before joining the OeNB on June 1, 1995 and presiding the General Council of the Bank as its President until August 31, 1998, he started his career at Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG in 1968, where he was a member of the Executive Board as from 1980 and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board from 1988 to 1995. He served as President of the Vienna Stock Exchange Council from 1990 to 1995 and on the supervisory boards of several banks and other corporations in Austria and abroad. Mr. Liebscher earned his law degree (Dr. iur.) from the University of Vienna.

Christine Marek

Christine Marek, born 26 January 1968, has been State Secretary for the Federal Ministry of Economy and Labor since 11 January 2007. In the

framework of her political career she is also working for the Viennese Chamber of Labor as a member of the council; earlier she was a member of the board (2002–2006). From 2002 to 2005, Christine Marek was engaged as deputy chairman for the Viennese political faction of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) and a member of parliament for five years. She is the initiator of the project Ticket Junior (childcare within companies) in collaboration with the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and the Industrialists' Association. Besides, Ms. Marek is a regular speaker at the European Forum Alpbach, a member of the council Familie und Beruf (Fam-



ily and Profession) and she works together with various panels of experts in the fields of flexible working hours and tele working.

Mathilde Maurel

Mathilde Maurel, born 1966, is a former graduate from Ecole Normale Supérieure and Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. Her research focuses on comparative economics and transition economics. Her 1998 book "Régionalisme et désintégration en Europe centrale et orientale: une approche gravitationnelle", (Paris, Presses du CNRS), analyses the collapse of the Soviet area, by focusing

on the trade aspects. She has been working extensively on the Optimal Currency Area criteria applied to the issue of the EU-EMU enlargement and EMU. Recently, she has analysed migration from Eastern to Western European countries, which constitutes one key aspect of the European regionalism, her main area of expertise. A former Scholar at Delta, France (1992–1996), visiting researcher at the William Davidson Institute, University of Michigan (2003–2004) and at the Centre of European Studies (Fudan University, Shanghai, April 2004), Professor of Economics and Econometrics at the High School of Economics (Moscow,



1998–2002), at Sciences-Po and the University of Sorbonne-Paris 1 (from 2001), she has been since 1996 Research Fellow at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, where she is the head of the CES-Department “Développement et Mondialisation”. Mathilde Maurel was responsible in 2002 of a Phare Ace program entitled “Optimum Choice of Exchange-rate Regime for the Accession Countries: Cost and Benefit Analysis of EMU Membership”.

Wilhelm Molterer

Wilhelm Molterer, born in 1955, completed his studies of economic sciences

at the Johannes Kepler University in Linz in 1981. After his studies, he started his professional career as research assistant and subsequently as assistant professor at the Department of Agricultural Policy at Johannes Kepler University (1979–1981). Between 1981 and 1984, he was engaged as senior economic advisor of the Austrian Farming Union and he then changed to the office of State Councilor Leopold Hofinger in 1985. Afterwards, Wilhelm Molterer became advisor to Minister Josef Riegler and in 1989, he became Head of Franz Fischler’s Minister’s Office. Then he headed the Austrian Farming Union and he also was a member of Parliament between 1990 and 1994. In the following years, Wilhelm Molterer served as the Austrian Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Resources Management (1994–2003). In 2003, he was elected faction leader of the Austrian People’s Party in Parliament. Since January 2007, Wilhelm Molterer has been the Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Finance of the Republic of Austria.

Andrew K. Rose

Andrew K. Rose is a professor of the Haas School of Business at the University of California. His research focuses on international finance, macroeconomics and trade. Professor Rose has published approximately about 110 academic publications, including 60 in refereed journals. His various former positions include Rocca Professor of International Trade (Chair 1994–1997), Managing Editor of The Journal of International Economics (1995–2001), Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), Acting Director, International Finance and Macroeconomics Program of the NBER (1996–1999) and Primary In-

vestigator, National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant, 1995–1998. In addition, Andrew K. Rose is engaged as a Research Fellow of the Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) (since 1992) and as the Director of the Clausen Center for International Business and Policy, U.C. Berkeley. In 1981, Andrew K. Rose graduated from the Trinity College of the University of Toronto (B.A.), in 1983 from the Nuffield College of the University of Oxford (M. Phil.) and in 1986 he obtained his Ph. D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has also been a visiting scholar at a number of international and domestic policy agencies, including: IMF, World Bank, US Treasury, UK Treasury, Asian Development Bank, and the central banks of Australia, Canada, Europe, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain and the United States. Professor Rose has also been a visiting scholar at a number of international and domestic policy agencies, including: IMF, World Bank, US Treasury, UK Treasury, Asian Development Bank, and the central banks of Australia, Canada, Europe, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain, and the United States.

Hans Tietmeyer

Hans Tietmeyer is a German economist and regarded as one of the foremost experts on international financial matters. He was President of Deutsche Bundesbank from 1993 until 1999 and remains one of the most important figures in finance of the European Union. Hans Tietmeyer was born August 18, 1931 in Metelen (Germany) and studied at the University of Münster, University of Bonn and University of Cologne. After finishing his studies in 1958, with an academic background of Alfred Muller-Armack and Ludwig Er-

hard, he moved into international banking and economics. In 1962, he started his career in the Federal Ministry of Economics. In 1982, he became Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, where he was responsible for international monetary policy, financial policy, EU matters and the preparation of World Economic Summits. Dr. Hans Tietmeyer became a Member of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Bundesbank in 1990, with responsibility for international monetary issues, organizations and agreements. After two years as Vice President he became President of the Deutsche Bundesbank in 1993, a position he held until August



1999. Since his leave-taking, Hans Tietmeyer has been increasingly engaged in honorary appointments, amongst others he is the chairman of the New Social Market Economy Initiative. He has published more than 100 articles on the subject of economics and is the recipient of numerous prestigious awards and prizes, was president of the London Business School and is a member of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences.

Jean-Claude Trichet

Jean-Claude Trichet is a graduate of the Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines de Nancy, of the Institut d'études politiques de Paris, of the Université de

Paris (in economics) and of the Ecole nationale d'administration. He worked in the competitive sector from 1966 to 1968. He was appointed to the Inspection générale des Finances in 1971. He was assigned to various posts at the Ministry of Finance in the General Inspectorate of Finance and later in the Treasury Department, where in 1976 he became Secretary General of the Interministerial Committee for Improving Industrial Structures (CIASI).

Jean-Claude Trichet was made an adviser to the cabinet of the Minister of Economic Affairs (René Monory) in 1978, and then an adviser to the President of the Republic (Valéry Giscard



d'Estaing) in the same year. In this capacity, he worked on issues relating to energy, industry, research and micro-economics from 1978 to 1981. He subsequently became Deputy Director of Bilateral Affairs at the Treasury Department from 1981 to 1984 and Head of International Affairs also at the Treasury and was Chairman of the Paris Club (sovereign debt rescheduling) from 1985 to 1993. In 1986, he directed the Private Office of the Minister of Economic Affairs, Finance and Privatisation (Edouard Balladur), and in 1987 he became Director of the Treasury. In the same year, he was appointed Censor of the General Council

of the Banque de France and Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He was Chairman of the European Monetary Committee from 1992 until his appointment as Governor of the Banque de France in 1993. He was the Chairman of the Monetary Policy Council of the Banque de France as of 1994, a member of the Council of the European Monetary Institute from 1994 to 1998 and thereafter a member of the Governing Council of the European Central Bank. At the end of his first term as Governor of the Banque de France, he was reappointed for a second term. Jean-Claude Trichet was elected Chairman of the Group of Ten (G10) Governors on 29 June 2003. He was appointed President of the European Central Bank on 16 October 2003 by common accord of the Governments of the Member States that have adopted the euro at the level of Heads of State or Government for a term of office of eight years starting on 1 November 2003.

He was named "Person of the Year" by the Financial Times (2007), "Policy Maker of the Year" twice by The International Economy magazine (1991 and 2007), and has received a number of awards, including the "Zerilli Marimo" prize from the Académie des Sciences morales et politiques (1999), the international "Pico della Mirandola" prize (2002), the "Prix franco-allemand de la Culture/Deutsch-Französischer Kulturpreis" (2006) and the "Ludwig Erhard Memorial Coin in Gold" (2007). He has been awarded honorary doctorates by a number of universities. Jean-Claude Trichet is a Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur and has been awarded several foreign honours.

Arnout H. E. M. Wellink

Mr. Wellink has been President of De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) since

1 July 1997. Since January 1999, Mr. Wellink has sat on the Governing Council of the European Central Bank. Also, he has chaired the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision since July 2006. Since 1997, Dr. Wellink has sat on the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlement, which he chaired from 2002 until 2006. Mr. Wellink is a member of the Group of Ten Governors, the committee of central bank governors of the G10 countries, and a Governor of the International Monetary Fund. Nout Wellink's many secondary functions include the following. He is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Netherlands Open Air Museum, Treasurer of the Supervisory Board of the Royal Picture Gallery Mauritshuis and member of the Supervisory Board of the Dutch Central Genealogy Bureau. He has been awarded a Knighthood in the Order of the Netherlands Lion. In 1982, Mr. Wellink became an Executive Director of the DNB. Between 1970 and 1982, he held several posts in the Ministry of Finance, starting on the economic staff, from 1975 as the Director General of Financial and Economic Policy and later as Treasurer General. From 1965 until 1970, Mr Wellink worked as an assistant, later staff member, in the economics department of Leiden University. After a study in Dutch law at the same university (1961–1968), Wellink obtained a doctor's degree in economics at the Rotterdam Erasmus University. He completed his secondary education (science and grammar stream) in 1961. He was born on 27 August 1943 at Bredevoort.

Charles Wyplosz

Charles Wyplosz is a Professor of international economics at the Graduate Institute in Geneva where he is the Director of the International Centre

for Money and Banking Studies. Previously, he has served as Associate Dean for Research and Development at INSEAD and as Director of the Ph. D. program in Economics at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociales in Paris. He has also been Director of the International Macroeconomics Program of CEPR, the leading European network of economists. His main research areas include financial crises, European monetary integration, fiscal policy, economic transition and current regional integration in various parts of the world. He is the co-author of a leading textbook on Macroeconomics and on European economic integration. He was a founding Managing Editor of the review *Economic Policy*. He serves on several boards of professional reviews and European research centers. He is a regular columnist in such newspapers as the *Financial Times*, *Le Monde*, *Libération*, *Le Temps*, *Finanz und Wirtschaft*, and *Handelsblatt*. Currently a member of the Group of Independent Economic Advisors to the President of the European Commission; President, of the Panel of Experts of the European Parliament's Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee and of the "Bellagio Group"; Charles Wyplosz is an occasional consultant to the European Commission, the IMF, the World Bank, the United Nations, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. He has been a member of the "Conseil d'Analyse Economique" which reports to the Prime Minister of France, of the French Finance Minister's "Commission des Comptes de la Nation" and has advised the governments of the Russian Federation and of Cyprus. Charles Wyplosz holds degrees in Engineering and Statistics from Paris and a Ph. D. in economics from Harvard University.