

Mr. Benedict Clements spoke on energy subsidy reform. The IMF study he presented found that energy subsidies are worth approximately \$2 trillion worldwide, with approximately \$500 billion of this in explicit pre-tax subsidies. He identified the ingredients for successful subsidy reform from 22 country case studies, including: (1) a comprehensive reform plan with clear long-term objectives; (2) a far-reaching communications strategy; (3) appropriate phasing and sequencing of reforms; (4) improvements in the efficiency of state-owned enterprises including improved collection of energy bills; (5) targeted mitigating measures to protect the poor, with a preference for targeted cash transfers; and (6) depoliticizing price setting.

Mr. Vinicius Pinheiro spoke about the financing of social protection, which he characterized as at the core of the post-2015 agenda. He said that the financial crisis showed that the positive counter-cyclical impact of social protection is enormous because it supports aggregate demand and recovery. He also argued that these programmes pay for themselves because expenditure has high multiplier effects. The main constraint was political will. He stressed that there were no magic bullets for financing and gave five options: (1) domestic resource mobilization; (2) reorienting existing expenditure; (3) efficiencies savings; (4) international resources; and (5) debt relief and debt restructuring.

Mr. William Dorotinsky presented the positive correlation between good governance and growth; as well as the pernicious effect of corruption on service delivery and private investment. He explained that there are technical tools and interventions that facilitate improvements in governance, but these are not necessarily sustainable over the long-run. The World Bank is focusing not just on the technical interventions, but also tackling governance and corruptions at a broader level with a more open approach, that looks at the systems involved and engages citizens, private enterprise and governments in tackling corruption. He gave examples of successful improvements in service delivery including using participation and transparency. He also stressed the importance of the political landscape and governance at

