

MARTIN REDRADO

Former Governor of the Central Bank of Argentina (2004-2010). Director of the Capital Foundation and the Masters in Central Banking, Asia Business School (Malaysia)

- Regular speaker on the analysis of the main economic trends for emerging countries
- He was President of the Central Bank of Argentina between 2004 and 2010
- Senior Economist at the World Bank for emerging markets (2016-2018)
- Director of the Masters in Central Banking at the Asia Business School (Kuala Lumpur) and Visiting Professor at FIU (Miami)
- Senior Leadership Fellow at FIU's Adam Smith Center
- Former Vice Chancellor and former president of the National Securities Commission of Argentina
- Graduated from Harvard University with a Masters in Business Administration
- Author of six notable books including: "Argentina First: Getting the Country Up and Running After the Pandemic (2020), "The Pending Accounts" (2015), "Sin Reservas" (translated into English "No Reserves" – Amazon Crossing) (2010)

“Martín Redrado is a hero among the world's central bankers. Based on his principles he refused to bow to intense political pressure to promote irresponsible policies, which ended his career as president of the Argentine Central Bank."
Alan Greenspan

Martín Redrado is a rare blend of thinker and international policy maker, specialized in emerging markets.

Redrado is one of the most recognized economists in Latin America. His policies helped protect the Argentine economy during the international financial crisis of 2008-2009. His character and integrity brought him to the front pages of the international media, when President Cristina Kirchner tried to remove him from office for refusing to transfer reserves to the Bicentennial Fund.

From 2016 to 2018 he served as Senior Economic Advisor of the World Bank for emerging markets, based in Washington DC. Since 2019, he is also Director of the Master in Central Banking at the Asia Business School (Kuala Lumpur).

Redrado graduated from Harvard University with a Master's Degree in Administration, he specialized in finance and international economics, and the first steps of his professional career were developed as a member of Jeffrey Sachs' team in the implementation of the Bolivian stabilization program.

During the following 5 years he worked in the United States, where he stood out for his performance at Salomon Brothers, where he advised on the privatization and placement of shares of British Airways, British Gas and Compagnie Financière de Suez and participated in the organization of the first placement with Warrants of a Spanish company in the international market. He was Managing Director of Security Pacific Bank, and from there he directed the organization of the Shared Ownership Program for Enersis workers; the placement of Eurobonds of the main Mexican private companies in the international capital market and advice on the restructuring of Telefonos de México.

Parallel to the consolidation of his successful career in the private sector, he was

summoned on different occasions by the national government of Argentina, to occupy public positions. In 1991 he was named President of the National Securities Commission, where among other achievements, he organized the new regulatory structure of the Argentine capital market. He was chairman of the Emerging Markets Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). In 1994 he founded the Capital Foundation, an entity dedicated to economic research and the design of public policies where he served as Chief Economist until 2001. Between January 2002 and September 2004 he served as Secretary of Commerce and International Economic Relations, being Responsible for a new strategy to open world markets to Argentine production.
President of the Committee for the Americas of the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlements of Basel 2008-2010. From 2004 until January 2010, he led the economic affairs of his country, as President of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic.

Redrado is the author of the books, “Argentina First: Getting the Country Up and Running After the Pandemic (2020), “The Pending Accounts” (2015), “Sin Reservas” (translated into English “No Reserves” – Amazon Crossing) (2010), "Export to grow" (2003), "How to survive globalization" (1999), and "Time of Challenges" (1995).

His impeccable professional career and his fresh and dynamic style make this economist one of the great opinion leaders in Latin America.

TEMAS

Martin tailors each presentation to the needs of his audience and is not limited to the topics listed below. Please ask us about any subject that interests you:

- The Milei phenomenon
- Investment opportunities in real and financial sectors
- Mega trends in Emerging Markets
- The knowledge economy: its development in Latin America
- Balance of global economic risks and their impact in Latin America

PROGRAMAS

Mr Redrado's conferences stand out due to his dynamism and clarity, as well as due to his ability to adapt to diferent audiencies without loosing his potential and insightfull views. Among his usual topics outstand:

Geoeconomics: The New Map of Opportunity

How geopolitics is reshaping trade, investment, and opportunities for Latin America

Martín Redrado offers a privileged perspective on a world whose rules are rapidly changing. Geoeconomic fragmentation, driven largely by the rivalry between the United States and China, is reshaping the rules of global economic integration. Global value chains are no longer organized solely around cost and efficiency: supply security and the reduction of strategic dependencies are becoming increasingly important. At the same time, governments are using trade policy, financing, and technology restrictions to steer investment and protect strategic sectors. These shifts are redefining where goods are produced, where capital is invested, and how companies compete.

For Latin America, this creates opportunities to attract investment and reposition production within global value chains. However, it also presents challenges by increasing competitive pressure on local industries. Reduced trade integration between the United States and China is redirecting part of Asia's supply toward third markets, intensifying competition from low cost imports and heavily subsidized supply chains. The challenge will be to capitalize on this global reconfiguration without eroding productive capacity, while pursuing a pragmatic and diversified approach to international integration.

Latin America holds many of the assets the new geoeconomic landscape demands. The region has abundant energy, critical minerals, food resources, and technological capabilities that are becoming increasingly strategic. Adding to this is AI shoring, an emerging extension of nearshoring linked to the production of the equipment and components required by the expansion of artificial intelligence. Mexico is already showing signs of this shift through the growth of industries supplying AI infrastructure. At the same time, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,

and Argentina are seeking to attract investment in data centers. Access to energy, connectivity, and technical capabilities could therefore become a powerful new driver of investment.

Ultimately, having the resources the world demands does not guarantee capturing the opportunities they create. The challenge is to transform Latin America's advantages into greater value added, specialized suppliers, and technology driven services, rather than limiting the region's role to supplying natural resources. This will require a strategy of productive international integration that diversifies markets and partners, supported by logistics and digital infrastructure, long term financing, human capital, and predictable rules. Identifying opportunities, understanding their risks, and anticipating their impact on companies and investors will be essential to defining successful strategies in an environment increasingly shaped by geopolitics.

The Milei phenomenon?

How did it come about and how is its rapid growth explained? Can this example be replicated in other countries? What conditions must be met for this to occur?

Are Argentine assets too cheap?

President Milei is delivering his compromise to keep a balanced budget surplus, a major shift in the history of domestic economic policy. However, fixed income securities are still factoring the possibility of a debt restructuring. Given Milei's strong beliefs and commitments and a new agreement to be negotiated in the next quarter, there is an opportunistic approach to these assets. Martin Redrado makes an in depth analysis of these opportunities, looking at the balance of risks facing the Argentinian economy.

A New Era for Argentina

Martín Redrado, former president of the Central Bank of Argentina, addresses the economic challenges facing Argentina, including high inflation, fiscal consolidation, and exchange control. Among his proposals, he highlights the need to promote economic growth, and advocates a comprehensive approach that covers all areas of the economy. Redrado

emphasizes the importance of having a solid plan backed by laws (including reforms in the tax system, exports, Central Bank, social policies and foreign relations policies), to ensure its long-term sustainability.

Global megatrends: Their impact in Latin America

His specialization in emerging economies makes Redrado a key opinion leader to identify the main limits and enhancers of growth in this changing world. The role of emerging markets, the main global trends that would lead to their expansion, the key local and international determinants and resilience to different shocks constitute just some of the usual talking points in his presentations.

The economic challenges for Latin America

From an objective vision enriched by his vast experience in public policy decisions, Martín Redrado highlights the main facts that shape the economic situation of Latin American countries, the differential impact of global trends and the unique characteristics of the region as part of the emerging world with a short and medium term vision.

Opportunities and challenges in regional and pluriregional integration

His vast experience in multilateral organizations and participation in trade and financial negotiations allow him to be a leading voice in the identification of trade integration opportunities in south-south and north-south cooperation, as well as in the recreation of the main risks and uncertainties in the negotiations and their results.

The global financial system, a view from Latin America.

Frequently consulted by policy makers and private sector leaders, his specialty in the financial sector turns his vision of the global financial environment into an asset for the public and private sectors. Through his intuition and training, he is able to give not only a

clear and informed vision of the situation, but also the main trends regarding the evolution of currencies, capital flows, fluctuations in key assets and the Identification of strategic investment sectors for the short, medium and long term.

New Challenges for the financial industry.

His unique experience makes him a leading expert in the analysis of the financial industry. In particular, analysis of the current state of affairs, opportunities, strengths, risks and threats.

Commodity markets evolution: current trends and perspectives.

With a specialty in agricultural raw materials, his knowledge of global trade trends, global production and the main determinants of agricultural and commodity markets make him an authoritative vision in historical, present and future analysis.

PUBLICACIONES

Libros



ARGENTINA PRIMERO



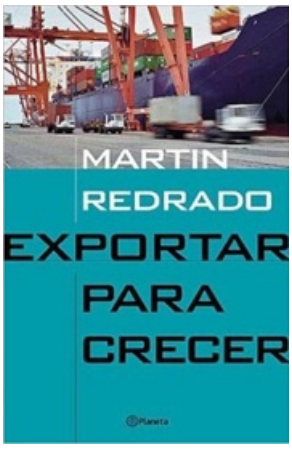
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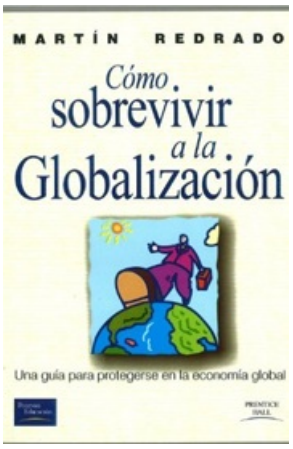
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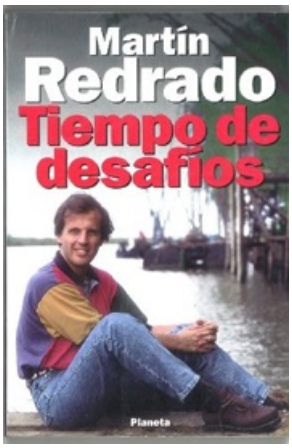
LAS CUENTAS PENDIENTES



EXPORTAR PARA CRECER



COMO SOBREVIVIR A LA GLOBALIZACION



TIEMPO DE DESAFIOS

CONDICIONES

- **Travels from:** Buenos Aires, Argentina
- **Fee Range:** Please Inquire