



**«Transforming Global Governance:
a Political Economy of Common Ground and Cooperation»**

3-4 December 2018

Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs

17/1 Malaya Ordynka, Moscow, Russia

03 December 2018

Room 106

09.30–10.00

Welcome coffee

10.00–10.20

Opening ceremony

Tenured professor Leonid Grigoryev, Higher School of Economics, Russia

10.20–12.00

Session I. Globalisation & Deglobalisation

Starting from the Great Recession, general drift of the global economy towards more openness and more intense international interactions was put on pause leaving the room for the opposite trend towards isolationism and protectionism. The expansion of international trade has slowed down, and the number of barriers to trade have increased significantly. The rising trade costs in developing countries along with new trade-saving technologies in industry lead to the collapse of value chains and reshoring of industries. In developed countries, the concerns rise about the effects of globalisation on jobs and living standards. These concerns fuel the expansion of anti-trade populism. The United States that were previously the major proponent of free trade and globalisation, have become a leader of this isolationist shift. President Trump has launched the full-scale trade war imposing high tariffs on US imports with the special focus on goods from China. The World Trade Organization with the mission to be on guard of trade liberalization and to cope with protectionism has weakened and is unable to resolve a growing number of trade conflicts. Some experts predict that the global economy has left behind at least 30 years long period of increasing openness and is on the threshold of the era of deglobalisation. In this section the following issues will be discussed:

- Is the global economy really entering the deglobalisation era?
- How can the new protectionism affect the prospects of global economic growth?
- How do technological factors (automatization and robotics, e-commerce, virtual platforms etc.) affect globalisation?
- Is the fragmented world economy more sustainable and less vulnerable to shocks and crises than globalised one?
- What responses may be proposed to the institutions of global governance in order to prevent deglobalisation?

Moderator: Natalia Ivanova, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russia

Speakers:

Adrian Pabst, University of Kent, United Kingdom

Glenn Diesen, Higher School of Economics, Norway

Vladimir Zuev, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Igor Makarov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Aleksander Knobel, Russian Foreign Trade Academy, Russia

12.00–12.15

Coffee break

12.15–14.00

Session II. BRICS & beyond

BRICS countries are at the center of discussions about the future of the World. More than three billion people live in the socio-economic systems of great differences. Countries belong to different stages of development ranging from early industrial to “final” industrial. Three of them — Brazil, Russia and South Africa — happened to experience “middle income trap” set of problems. In the next decades BRICS countries are to overcome technology gap, domestic social problems, cooperate in the sphere of modernisation of society and economies. They need deepened connections between civil societies and universities. BRICS countries should seek for common grounds in literature (translation of key novels and historical pieces of work into all BRICS languages) and culture, more interactions between students. Mutual understanding of intellectuals, as shown by European tradition, is an essential element of convergence of the world and BRICS countries in particular — it could not be promoted by bureaucrats and “ceremonial” conferences. Civil society of the BRICS countries will be developing along with economic modernisation and democratization of politics. This will become an important channel of countries’, their business’ and political elites’ mutual understanding. The influence of these countries and societies will define socio-economic and political future of the world. In this section the following issues will be discussed:

- What are the prospects of BRICS countries to achieve the leadership in global development?
- What changes are we expecting in this context from the new Brazilian president?
- What is a role of innovations and technological modernisation for the BRICS countries with their huge population?
- How to involve BRICS countries in global cooperation for development and solution of global problems?

Moderator: Maxim Khomyakov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Speakers:

Georgy Toloraya, Russian National Committee for BRICS Research, Russia

Bedavyasa Mohanty, Observer Research Foundation, India

Andrey Shelepov, The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia

Svetlana Avdasheva, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Sergey Bobylev, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Uma Purushothaman, Observer Research Foundation, India

Sergey Dunaev, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Dmitriy Efremenko, Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences,
Russia

14.00–15.00

Lunch (Apartment 44, Malaya Ordynka, 24)

15.15–17.00

Session III. International Finance

Economic recovery and growth in the last few years were to create a more stable situation in the global financial system. Instead, we observe the growing nervousness of markets and panic in some media coverage. The long credit crunch is probably over — interest rates are growing in the US. Global imbalances of saving and investment have been narrowed significantly compared to pre-crisis period. Financial and banking regulation became stricter. However, some experts expect the return of debt problems. Few countries are experiencing budget crisis, including some BRICS countries. Development finance is limited, while the catch-up of poorer economies compared to the developed countries goes very slowly. The requirements of capital expenditures for growth, for combatting poverty, for climate change prevention are far exceeding available resources. Sanctions are breaking both market-based and development finance. In this section the following issues will be discussed:

- How risky is the current situation in the international financial markets and what is the probability of a next financial shock?
- What is the debt situation in developed and developing parts of the world?
- To what extent are sanctions breaking the growth of world economy?
- How to match development finance with solution of global problems?

Moderator: Leonid Grigoryev, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Greetings from Sergey Karaganov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Speakers:

Tatiana Mitrova, Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO, Russia

Sergey Afontsev, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Yuri Danilov, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Olga Butorina, Institute of Europe, Russia

Anton Tabakh, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Aleksandr Bulatov, Moscow State Institute of International Relations, Russia

Yakov Mirkin, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russia

Alexandra Morozkina, Economic Expert Group, Russia

17.00–17.15

Coffee break

17.15–19.00

Open discussion

Moderator: Adrian Pabst, University of Kent, United Kingdom

09.00–09.30 **Welcome coffee**

09.30–11.15 **Session IV. Energy, Climate Change and Sustainable Development**

The features of human-nature interactions have changed in the last decades. While scarcity of exhaustible natural resources was considered as a main challenge in the second half of the 20th century, now the environmental problems attract higher attention. Climate change has become the major area of concern that is reflected in Paris Agreement signed in 2015. This does not only affect global economy directly, through rising temperature and changing other climate variables, but also causes rapid transformation in many sectors of the global economy, among which energy is the most significant one. Decarbonisation has turned into one of the major trends in the development of global energy sector, with gradual vanishing of coal from the energy mix and expansion of renewables. However, the current speed of these changes is still far from sufficient to prevent dangerous climate change, and interested parties are looking for new ways to foster energy transition. In general, these ways lay within the framework of a broader concept of sustainable development which aims to harmonize the objectives of economic growth with environmental and social goals. The major directions of such harmonization are described in Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015. In this section the following issues will be discussed:

- Are the objectives to maintain energy security worldwide compatible with the goal of climate change mitigation?
- Are there feasible opportunities to foster energy transition?
- How do the changes in global energy landscape affect resource-abundant economies like Russia?
- Are there ways to improve the quality of global governance in the area of climate change mitigation?
- What are the linkages between energy transition and Sustainable Development Goals?
- How achievable are Sustainable Development Goals for 2030?

Moderator: Igor Makarov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Speakers:

Manfred Hafner, Sciences Po Paris School of International Affairs,
Switzerland

Andrey Gaidamaka, Lukoil, Russia

Igor Makarov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Dmitriy Suslov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Victoria Pavlyushina, Analytical Center for the Government of
Russian Federation, Russia

11.15–11.30 **Coffee break**

11.30–13.15 **Session V. Global governance to address global problems**

There is an obvious gap between the global scale of problems the humanity faces and the current state of global governance. The world needs more international cooperation to maintain global public goods and address global problems from terrorism and cyber security threats to poverty and climate change. However,

for the last years, the leading countries demonstrate less will to elaborate common solutions. President Trump is highly skeptical about multilateral formats of global governance. The European Union faces huge internal problems that prevent EU leading role in solving global problems. China makes attempts to build new forms and institutions of international cooperation (Belt and Road Initiative, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) providing an alternative to the current western-centric system of global governance. The world has entered the period of sanctions, protectionism, trade wars and worldwide mistrust. Short-term political goals are too often dominating over the will to address long-term global problems. In this section the following issues will be discussed:

- What may be the effect of the American mid-term elections on the US' role in global governance?
- How can the European Union overcome its structural problems?
- Is UN role in providing common solutions for global problems weakening? Who else may develop these solutions?
- Is there really the broad recognition of global problems among the policy-makers in the leading countries? If yes, what prevents effective cooperation between them?

Moderator: Alan Cafruny, Hamilton College, United States

Speakers:

Maxim Bratersky, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Aleksandr Kurdin, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Glenn Diesen, Higher School of Economics, Norway

Dmitriy Suslov, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Sergey Afontsev, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Alan Cafruny, Hamilton College, United States

Ksenia Kirkham, Kings College, United Kingdom

Adrian Pabst, University of Kent, United Kingdom

13.15–14.15

Lunch (Apartment 44, Malaya Ordynka, 24)

14.30–18.00

Session VI. Discussion on the Book Project (for Contributors)

Moderator: Piotr Dutkiewicz, Carleton University, Canada

Adrian Pabst, University of Kent, United Kingdom

Alan Cafruny, Hamilton College, United States

Maxim Bratersky, Higher School of Economics, Russia