Course Syllabus and Description

Global Governance

For MA Program
«Politics. Economics. Philosophy.»
41.04.04 Political Science

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Course description

Aims of the subject – to provide students with a critical overview of major processes in the global economic regulation system which has a growing impact on the world economy.

The course focuses on the analysis of the basic theories and cases in the area of international economic regulation. Regulatory system is considered to have three layers: global, regional and national, consequently the studies follow all these aspects.

Much attention is paid to the impact international organizations and regional blocks have on global and intra-regional trade, investment flows, services, monetary and financial area, ecology, intellectual property protection, implementation of international industrial standards.

In the framework of the subject international integration is examined from the point of view of its regulatory role and functions.

According to the systemic approach used during the course students learn main optimization instruments applied to the Russian foreign policy in the area of cooperation with international organizations and regional blocks.

The course provides basic principles that can be used for further and more detailed research in concrete areas such as banking, energy sector, tourism, agriculture, production etc.

Course duration

2 modules, 28h. lectures and 28h. seminars

Methods

The course provides students with understanding the practical aspects of global governance. Students should prepare presentations about discussed topics and then prove their positions.

The following methods and forms of study are used in the course:
- lectures
- seminars
- home assignments
- self-study

Overall, the course includes hours of lectures and hours of classes. Self-study is an extremely important element of the course. Also the active work on the seminars is crucial for taking practical skills in discussion and standing up your position.
**Course plan**

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<th>№</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Academic hours</th>
<th>Seminars</th>
<th>Self-preparation</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Up-to-date trends in global economic governance. Main theoretical concepts of global governance.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Main trends in international trade and global trade regulation</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Global Governance in the world financial system</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Money in a globalized economy</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Energy security and global economic governance</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>The UN and modern global problems</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Growing importance of informal institutes. Evaluating the efficiency of the “Group of Eight-Seven” (G8-7) and the “Group of Twenty” (G20) in global governance.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Humanitarian dimensions of international institutions’ activities. OSCE. Council of Europe.</td>
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<td>The European Union today</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Integration in Asia (ASEAN, APEC, SCO, TPP)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Process of regionalization and integration in American region</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Regional and sub regional organizations of Africa</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Main stages of integration on the Post-Soviet Space</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Mega trade deals</td>
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**Tentative course outline**

1. Up-to-date trends in global economic governance. Main theoretical concepts of global governance.
Essence of the international economic regulation.
The concept of «global governance».
Global, regional and national layers of global economic governance.
Transformation of global regulation: the role of the leading multilateral institutions under the new economic order.
Regional economic integration. Globalization and the role of regional economic organizations.

2. Main trends in international trade and global trade regulation

New developments in international trade
World Trade Organization.
UNCTAD.
ISO.

3. Global Governance in the world financial system

Main problems of the financial system
International Financial Organizations and world financial crisis.
International Monetary Fund (IMF).
World Bank Group.
Regional Bank Development Banks.

4. Money in a globalized economy

Global economy and global money
From mono system to multi-polar system
The Washington consensus
Who can compete with the USD
The regulation of the cryptocurrencies

5. Energy security and global economic governance

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF).
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
Kyoto Protocol.

6. The UN and modern global problems

The UN in the modern system of global regulation.
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

7. Growing importance of informal institutes. Evaluating the efficiency of the “Group of Eight-Seven” (G8-7) and the “Group of Twenty” (G20) in global governance.

Transformation of global governance: the role of the G8-7 and the G20 under the new economic order.

8. Humanitarian dimensions of international institutions’ activities. OSCE. Council of Europe.

New patterns of economic cooperation for ensuring safety in Europe. Russia's participance in the OSCE. Problems of Russia's participance in the CE European Court of Human Rights.

9. The European Union today

The European Idea
The key stages of the European integration
Basic EU agreements
Development of the internal EU structure
The Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe and its transformation into the Lisbon Treaty
The European Debt crisis and possible recovery measures
The Common External Trade Policy
The European Neighborhood Policy

10. Integration in Asia (ASEAN, APEC, SCO, TPP)


11. Process of regionalization and integration in American region

Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

12. Regional and sub regional organizations of Africa

Characteristic features of integration processes in Africa.
The African Union: aims and tasks, the main directions of development, differences from the Organization of African Unity.
The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).
Sub regional integration in Africa.
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).
The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
Southern African Customs Union (SACU).
The East African Community (EAC).

13. Main stages of integration on the Post-Soviet Space

Characteristic features of integration processes on the Post-Soviet territory.
The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
New priorities in developing integration on the post-Soviet space.
The Russia –Belarus - Kazakhstan Customs Union.
The Common Economic Space.
The Eurasian Economic Union.
The prospects of creating the Eurasian Political Union.

14. Mega trade deals

CETA
TTP
TTIP.
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Assessment criterion

Exam.

The final control is in the form of exam that consists in oral answering to two questions – 20 mins for preparation and 20 mins for a response. Control questions will be provided in advance. The fuller answer to the question is - that demonstrates not only knowledge of facts but understanding of the processes and their evaluation – the higher the score. The professor has the right to ask clarifying questions to help create a clearer picture of knowledge.
It’s not allowed to use paper materials or electronic gadgets during the exam. If this rule is broken the student is removed from the exam.
Exam Questions:

Part 1:
1. Advantages and disadvantages of the new format global regulation.
2. Regionalization and Globalization: conflict of opposites or unity of world economy adjustability process.
3. Determine the most perspective ways of global regulation development.
4. Name the reasons for international economic organizations emergence. Describe their role in global economic relations.
5. List the main approaches to the classification of international economic organizations. The main problems of contemporary regulation system.
6. Name the main principles and ways of UN economic activity.
7. Provide the main obstacles for economic cooperation development under UN frames.
8. Describe the operation of UN monetary and financial organizations.
10. Peculiarities of the UNWTO activities.
12. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) activities and food security.
13. List the main stages of a new ISO (International Organization for Standardization) standard development process.
15. Describe the main problems of the energy sector and international means for dealing with them.
17. Describe the major problems of the environmental protection and international means for dealing with them.
18. Describe the problems of international economic relations regulation under G7-8 and G20.
19. G20 (representatives of the countries at the level of finance ministers and central bank governors). The role, key goals and functions of G20. The institutions of G20, cooperation models, decision-making forms, the main types of documents adopted.
20. Financial Stability Board as an example of an informal institution.
21. The role of regional development banks in the global financial governance.
23. Compare the major goals of IMF (International Monetary Fund) and World Bank operation.
24. OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries): goals and tasks, activity mechanism, major problems.
25. List the reasons for the International Financial Corporation funds use.
26. Explain why OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) is considered as the “soft” tool of global integration.
28. Reforms directions of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and BRICS countries.
29. Possibilities and limits of the BRICS countries cooperation in the financial sector.
30. The results of GECF (Gas Exporting Countries Forum) operation.
31. Goals and tasks of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The difference between the GATT and the WTO.
32. Major results of UNCTAD and UNCITRAL.
33. OSCE and Council of Europe: achievements and challenges. Problems of Russia’s participation.

Part 2:
1. The concept of regional integration.
4. Preconditions for the unification of European countries after the World War II.
5. The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951 and the results of the ECSC work.
6. The treaties of Rome.
8. EMU: the creation and transition to a common currency; convergence criteria.
9. The functioning of the EMU at present. The debt crisis problem in the EU. Possible solutions.
11. The basic enactments of the Amsterdam Treaty.
12. The basic enactments of the Treaty of Nice.
14. Internal problems of the EU at the modern stage.
15. The Lisbon Treaty: objectives, the main provisions, importance.
16. EU Mediterranean policy.
17. The Eastern Partnership.
18. EU Trade Policy.
21. NAFTA. Key achievements and results in recent years. Prospects and problems of development.
22. MERCOSUR. Its members and goals. Prospects and problems of creation of the Customs Union.
23. CARICOM. Its members, goals and the decision-making mechanism. Key achievements and results in recent years. The main problems. Prospects.
25. SCO. Its members. The goals and objectives. The main directions of economic and political cooperation.
26. ASEAN. Its members, goals and the decision-making mechanism. ASEAN Economic Community.
27. APEC. Its members. The causes and purposes of creation. The organizational structure. The main areas of activities.
30. The main stages and features of development of integration processes in the post-Soviet space.
31. Features of the EEU.
32. CIS: background and purposes of establishment. Problems of interaction between member countries.
33. Trans-Pacific Partnership: goals, challenges and prospects.

Grade determination

Students will be expected to attend all lectures and actively participate in the seminar discussions.

The final grade is obtained by the following formula:

\[ I = 0.5 \times S + 0.5 \times E, \]

where:

- Class activity – xS
- End-of-semester exam – xE

Assessment in all forms of control is set to 10 point scale.
All assessments are rounded in accordance with the rules of mathematical rounding.

Main reading


**Other readings**

1. V.N. Zuev (editor), Global governance institutions, Magistr, 2016.