

Government of the Russian Federation
State budgetary higher education unit
National Research University
Higher School of Economics

*Faculty of World Economy and
International Affairs*

Course Syllabus and Description
Global Governance

For Master's Programme
«Politics. Economics. Philosophy»
41.04.04 Political Science

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Course description

The course aims to provide students with a broad critical overview on major processes in the global economic governance which have influenced the world economy.

It focuses on the analysis of the basic theories and stages in the area of international economic regulation. Regulatory system is considered to have three dimensions: global, regional and national, consequently, the course covers all of them.

Much attention is paid to the impact the international organizations and regional blocks on global and megaregional trade, investment flows, monetary and financial area, environmental issues, intellectual property protection, implementation of international industrial standards.

International integration is examined from the point of view of its regulatory role and functions.

According to the systemic approach students are acquainted with 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 such specific areas as international trade, banking, energy sector, agriculture, tourism, 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 ground 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 own position.

Course plan

№	Topic	Academic hours	Seminars	Self-preparation
1	Global order: what does it mean? Westphalian system of international relations (IR) and modern IR. Versailles system, 1919. 14 points of president W. Wilson, 1918, as the basis of the future world order.	2	2	8
2	Objective reasons for Global governance (GG) need in different areas. Main theoretical concepts of GG. Definition of GG	2	2	8
3	The main risks to current Global economy. Trump administration policy and the global economic order	2	2	10
4	World trade under protectionism and isolationism.	2	2	10
5	Main trends in international trade and Global trade governance/regulation. Multilateral and Regional aspects. The logic of MRTA emergence	4	4	10
6	Global Governance in the world financial system	2	2	10
7	The role of the UN in XXI c. Energy security and Climate change. The goal of sustainable development. Informal institutes G7/8 and G20. Their role in Global governance.	2	2	8
8	OECD and its role in GG and international economic development.	2	2	10
9	EU: state of the Union, Brexit and others challenges. Prospects.	4	4	10

10	OSCE. Council of Europe. Humanitarian dimensions of international institutions' activities.	2	2	10
11	Regional organizations in Asia, Africa, Lat.America	2	2	10
12	Integration on the Post-Soviet Space. EAEU: current stage	2	2	10
		28	28	134

Tentative course outline

1. Global order: what does it mean?

Views on the world order by different civilizations during history. Westphalian system of international relations (IR) and modern IR. Versailles system, 1919. 14 points of president W. Wilson, 1918, as the basis of the future world order.

Essence of the international economic regulation.

The concept of «Global Governance».

«Global Governance» and «Global Government».

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.

2. Objective reasons for Global governance (GG) need in different areas. Definition of GG.

Main theoretical concepts

Preconditions for the establishment of the new economic institutions in 1940th

Principals of non-discrimination

logic of the creation of Bretton Woods institutions in 1944, i.e.

IBRD, IMF, GATT and their main tasks.

Next 70 years of Bretton Woods institutions: main problems.

Major changes in World economy by the beginning of the XXI century and main challenges for GG.

Globalization and Deglobalization.

3. The main risks to current Global economy

Global risks scenarios.

The top 10 risks to the Global economy (*The Economist*):

- Prolonged fall in major stock markets destabilizes the Global economy;

- Global trade slumps as US steps up protectionist policies

Territorial disputes in the South China Sea lead to an outbreak of hostilities;

- Global growth surges above 4%;

- A major cyber-attack cripples corporate and government activities;

- China suffers a disorderly and prolonged economic downturn;

- There is a major military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula;

- Proxy conflicts in the Middle East escalate into direct confrontations that cripple global energy

markets;

- Oil prices fall significantly after the OPEC deal to curb production breaks down;
- Multiple countries withdraw from the euro zone and Brexit

4. World trade under protectionism and isolationism

Trump administration policy and the Global economic order:

Discontinuity with the policy of predecessors since 1930, rejection of existing rules;

An other view on the US role in the World and Global economy;

US claims to trading partners and provoking trade wars;

Partners' response to US protectionism;

Risks of the collapse of the world economic order

5. Main trends in international trade and Global trade governance/regulation, Multilateral and Regional aspects.

The ITO project and its failure. The GATT-1947.

GATT/WTO Principals. From GATT to WTO. The World Trade Organization.

The main Functions of the WTO.

The Uruguay Round. The Marrakech Agreement.

Decision-making in the WTO. The Main Mechanisms of the WTO.

The main agreements: GATT, GATS, TRIPS.

Doha Round and its crisis.

Changing Trade which Needs New Rules.

Multilateralism and regionalism in world trade

The logic of MRTA emergence. TPP, TTIP, RCEP, CETA, JEFTA and their prospects.

6. Global Governance in the world financial system.

The evolution of GG in the world financial system after WW2.

The role of IMF and World Bank and their current problems. Other Institutes of the the world financial system.

Global economy and world currency. Current role of US\$ and prospects for the future.

Cryptocurrencies and problem of its regulation.

7. The role of the UN in XXI c. Energy security and Climate change. The goal of sustainable development. Transformation of global governance: the role of the informal institutes G7/8 and the G20 under the new economic order.

The role of the UN.

UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD, WIPO, - their objectives, role and activity

OPEC, Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF), International Atomic Energy

Agency (IAEA), Kyoto Protocol. Paris agreement on Climate change and their role in Global Governance.

The goal of sustainable development. The logic of emergence of G7/8 in 1970th and of G20 at the beginning of the XXI c.

8. OECD and its role in GG and international economic development.

History.

Mission.

Membership.
Russia and OECD.

9. EU: state of the Union, Brexit and others challenges. Prospects.

The European Idea
The key stages of the European integration.
Basic EU agreements.
Evaluation of the internal EU structure
The Maastricht Treaty
The Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe and its transformation into the Lisbon Treaty
The European Debt crisis and possible recovery measures The
Common Trade Policy, the CAP, the European Neighborhood Policy etc.
Main challenges of the day and the future

10. Humanitarian dimensions of international institutions' activities. OSCE. Council of Europe.

New patterns of economic cooperation for ensuring safety in Europe.
Russia's participation in the OSCE.
Problems of Russia's membership in the CE, PACE and European Court of Human Rights.

11. Regional organizations in Asia, Africa, Lat.America.

APEC Forum: participants, main tasks and role
Shanghai Cooperation Organization: participants, main tasks and role
ASEAN: members, main tasks and role CPTPP and RCEP as structures including Asian and Latin American countries
MERCOSUR: members, main tasks and role
Characteristic features of cooperation in Africa: the African Union, 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).

12. Integration on the Post-Soviet Space. EAEU: current stage

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 Common Economic Space of Russia –Belarus - Kazakhstan.
The Customs Union Russia –Belarus – Kazakhstan and its enlargement.
The Eurasian Economic Union and its prospects.

Assessment criterion

Exam.

The assessment is made through oral examination. Each student is given 2 questions (the list of possible questions will be provided in advance) and have 30 min for preparations and 10 for response. The answer implies understanding of subject and critical thinking rather than enumerating facts. The score is set on a 10-point system, and only comprehensive answers deserve positive score. The Professor reserves the right to additionally clarify questions in order to get a better understanding of the student's knowledge. The use of various paper materials or electronic gadgets during the examination is not allowed. In case of violation of this rule, the student loses the right to sit the exam.

Exam questions

1. Global order: views on the world order by different civilizations during history.
2. Westphalian system of international relations (IR) and modern IR.
3. Versailles system, 1919. 14 points of president W. Wilson, 1918 as the basis of the future world order.
4. The concept of «Global Governance» (GG).
5. «Global Governance» and «Global Government», what is the difference?
6. Preconditions for the establishment of the new economic institutions in 1940th.
7. Principals of non-discrimination.
8. Logic of the creation of Bretton Woods institutions in 1944, i.e. IBRD, IMF, GATT and their main tasks.
9. Major changes in World economy by the beginning of the XXI century and main challenges for GG.
10. Globalization and Deglobalization, is there a dominating tendency?
11. What kind of risks to current Global economy is there?
12. What was the role of the US in the establishment of the Global economic order after WW2?
13. The changing role of the US in Global economy: what are the reasons?
14. Features of the trade policy of President Trump Administration.
15. Reaction of major US trade partners to Washington's protectionist measures.
16. US – China trade war: causes & consequences.
17. New approach of the US to EU. Reaction of EU to Washington's protectionist measures.
18. Risks of the collapse of the World economic order under US protectionist and isolationist policy.
19. The ITO project and its failure. Signature of GATT-1947.
20. GATT-1947 as the first Institution of multilateral regulation of trade.
21. GATT/WTO Principals and their significance.
22. The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations and its significance.
23. The main Functions of the WTO.
24. The legal framework of the WTO and the main agreements.
25. Decision-making in the WTO. The Main Mechanisms of the WTO.
26. WTO as working model of Global Governance.
27. Doha Round of trade negotiations and its crisis.
28. What are the causes and the imperative of reforming the WTO?
29. Multilateralism and regionalism in World trade: is there a contradiction?
30. The logic of MRTA (Mega-Regional Trade Agreements) emergence. TPP, TTIP, RCEP, CETA, JEFTA and their prospects.

31. TPP: signature, US withdrawal, transformation in CPTPP.
32. CETA: signature, ratification, advantages for EU and Canada.
33. TTIP: initial ambitions of US and EU and freezing of negotiations by Washington.
34. JEFTA: signature, ambitions of EU and Japan, prospects.
35. The evolution of GG in the World financial system after WW2.
36. The role of IMF and World Bank and their current problems.
37. Washington Consensus: definition and criticism.
38. Global economy and world currency. Current role of US\$ and prospects for the future.
39. The role of the UN since 1945. UN economic activity.
40. UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD, WIPO, - their objectives, role and activity.
41. OPEC: membership, objectives, activity.
42. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): membership, objectives, activity.
43. Kyoto Protocol. Paris agreement on Climate change and their role in Global Governance.
44. The goal of sustainable development.
45. Establishment of G7 and its evolution in the late 20th and early 21st century.
46. Logic of the creation of G20: membership, main goal and tasks.
47. G20 as an informal Institution of Global Governance. Decision-making in G20.
48. OECD: the role in GG and international economic development.
49. OECD and Russia: insight, results of cooperation, problems of accession.
50. European Integration: key stages and basic agreements.
51. Policies of the EU. The areas over which the EU assumes exclusive competence.
52. EU: main challenges of the day and the future.
53. Brexit as one of the main challenges of the EU.
54. Brexit: the main challenges for UK and EU: trade relation, border problem, freedom of movement of people etc.
55. Brexit: expected consequences of “no deal” scenario.
56. Migration problem as one of the main challenges of the EU.
57. Main Regional Organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin .America.
58. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) inter-governmental forum: history, members, mission statement, meetings.
59. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): founding, members, , goal and objectives, activity.
60. MERCOSUR: founding, membership, activity.
61. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO): creation, members, objectives, activity.
62. Integration on the Post-Soviet Space: Characteristic features of integration processes, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
63. The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU): main stage, goal and objectives.
64. The EAEU: lessons from European integration, current problems 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:

$$Q_{fin} = 0,2xQ_{lec} + 0,2Q_{sem} + 0,6xQ_{ex} \text{ where:}$$

Q_{lec} - activity at the lectures

Q_{sem} - activity at the seminars

Q_{ex} - exam grade

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

1. BRETTON WOODS. The next 70 years. /PDF version/
2. Thakur Ramesh. Governance for a World Without World Government. RUSSIA in Global Affairs. 12.04.16.
<http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/number/Governance-for-a-World-Without-World-Government-18101>
3. Posen F. The Post-American World Economy. Foreign Affairs (March-April 2018)
<http://globaltraderelations.net/images/Article.Post-American World Ecoomy For. Aff. March-April 2018 .pdf>
4. Cause for concern? The top 10 risks to the global economy. A Report by the Economist Intelligence Unit. The Economist, Feb.2018 (sent).
5. 10 global trade trends we'll be watching in 2018 04/01/2018. By: FITT Team 04/01/2018.
<http://www.tradeready.ca/2018/topics/import-export-trade-management/10-global-trade-trends-well-be-watching-in-2018>
6. Pickford S. Global Risks and the Challenges for G20 Coordination. Chatham House. International Economics Department | April 2016.
<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/publications/research/2016-04-15-global-risks-challenges-g20-coordination-pickford.pdf>
7. Newson M. and Sinclair T.-J. The Emergence of GG Theory.
https://books.google.ru/books?id=ayTG6wmHQoIC&pg=PA3&hl=ru&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false
8. Subacchi P. and Pickford S. International Economic Governance: Last Chance for the G20? The Royal Institute of International Affairs Chatham House. Nov.2015.
9. DG Azevêdo: Global trade challenges are best tackled through the multilateral system.
<https://wto.org>, 28.04.17
10. Losev A. Neo-Mercantilism, Neo-Modernism or Neo-Imperialism? RUSSIA in Global Affairs. 05.10.17.
<http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/number/Neo-Mercantilism-Neo-Modernism-or-Neo-Imperialism-19038>
11. Mohan R and Kapur M. IMF working paper 2018. Emerging Powers and Global Governance: Wither the IMF?
<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2016/12/31/Emerging-Powers-and-Global-Governance-Whither-the-IMF-43330>
12. Kentikelenis A., Stubbs T., King L. IMF conditionality and development policy space 1985 – 2014.
https://scholar.google.ru/scholar?q=IMF+conditionality+and+development+policy+space,+1985%E2%80%932014&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar
13. Caichiolo C. The MERCOSUR Experience and Theories of Regional Integration.
http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0102-85292017000100117&script=sci_arttext
14. BRICS Mechanism Development Strategy Report (2017). Center for China in the World Economy.
15. Globalization in an age of crisis: multilateral economic cooperation in the twenty-first century / Ed. by Feenstra R. C; Taylor A. M. - Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2014. - 422 c.
12. A global environmental right / Turner S. J. - London; New York: Routledge, 2014. - 180 c.

16. Claessens S., Kodres L. IMF Working Paper “The Regulatory Responses to the Global Financial Crisis: Some Uncomfortable Questions”. March 2014. WP/14/46.
17. Making Global Economic Governance Effective: Hard and Soft Law Institutions in a Crowded World, edited by: John Kirton, Marina Larionova, Paolo Savona. Published by Ashgate Publishing Company, England, 2009
18. VanGrasstek C. The History and the Future of the World Trade Organization. 2013. Geneva. World Trade Organization.

Other readings

1. V.N. Zuev (editor), Global governance institutions, Magistr, 2016.
2. V.N. Zuev Supranational integration mechanisms M.: Magistr, 2013
3. Gibson C., Anderson K., Ostrom E., Shivakumar S. The Samaritan’s Dilemma. The Political Economy of Development Aid. N.Y. Oxford University Press, 2009.
4. [http:// www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)
5. [http:// www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)
6. <http://www.unido.org>
7. Piskulova N. Resource efficiency gains and green growth perspectives in Russia / N. Piskulova. - Berlin : Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Central and Eastern Europe, 2012.
8. Ritzen J.A. Chance for the World Bank. N.Y., 2005.