

**International Macroeconomic Seminar
Eurasian Economic Commission, Interstate Bank**

**INTEGRAL GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM:
TRADE-OFF BETWEEN MARKET AND SOCIAL INCENTIVES**

November 10, 2021, 11:00-14:00, Hall of Collegium (EEC) and online

Concept note

Recently, the world economic development has undergone a plethora of shocks engendered by emerging and “festering” military conflicts, natural and man-made disasters, trade and currency wars, sanctions and protectionist measures. In the coming years, economic development will also be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, while in the medium term, “green” economic and political trajectories are expected to strengthen. These shocks provide a spur to structural transformation of the world economy, based on a new technological order, encompassing robotization, digitalization, as well as introduction of artificial intelligence, additive, nano- and bioengineering technologies.

On the one hand, the reproach to a new technological order is offering new opportunities for economic growth, softening resource constraints, more fully revealing the potential of human capital, improving standards and quality of life of the population. On the other hand, the transition is rendering it possible that the robots replace labor force in the majority of routine activities; the circulation of goods, services, capital and people falls under total traceability and control; and the human nature transforms. In different socio-political systems, these contradictory trends may lead to as fostering, so suppressing citizens’ creativity and freedom.

The core of the current American systemic cycle of capital accumulation has failed to fully adapt to the aggravating financial turbulence, recurrent financial bubbles’ emergence and collapses, uncontrolled growth of public debt, degradation of social infrastructure and intensified inequality, exacerbated class and ethnic antagonism. Meanwhile in Asia, the new core of capital accumulation cycle is being established. The Asian core appears to be based on a more efficient system of industrial relations and institutions regulating expanded reproduction of the economy in order to improve social welfare, the level and quality of life of the population. The countries that form this core, including China, India and a number of other Asian states, are experiencing a way faster economic growth than the world average. The pandemic crisis has resulted in an even greater strengthening and improved competitiveness of the PRC, which, in contrast to the majority of other major economies, has increased GDP in the last year.

No doubts, the world is reproaching a new integral economic order, such that the economic mechanisms benefit social welfare, centralized strategic planning accompanies private entrepreneurial initiatives, the money circulation is under government control, and the economic agents base their relations on the fair principles of public-private partnership. Such a system will meet the interests of both business and society, ensuring sustainable and green development and equal opportunities for all.

In practice, however, the establishment of a new world economic order has cultural and national accents. In contrast to liberal globalization, the integral world economic order is being built upon the principles of respect for national sovereignty, interests of countries and their associations, strict adherence to the international law, equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation. In its turn, the latter implies combining competitive advantages in order to achieve a synergy in improving public welfare and economic productivity.

The architecture of the new world economic order is yet to be determined. It is to be decided which progressive elements of the current system should be present in the new world economic order, which new mechanisms should be introduced, and what the interconnections thereof should be like.

In this vein, the historical confrontation between proponents and opponents of the global free market takes on a new meaning. On the one hand, the attention of potential investors and buyers to social and environmental responsibility requires national regulators to establish incentives translated to appropriate legal norms. On the other hand, regulatory requirements, especially environmental ones, need to be harmonized between countries sharing common markets.

The new world economic order implies a significant strengthening of cross-border regulation, which, provided due respect to national sovereignty and interests, requires thorough refinement of the international law. Within the framework of broader Eurasian integration, including the implementation of the concept of the Greater Eurasian Partnership, this reproach is achievable. Further, Eurasia could become a prototype for a full-fledged embodiment of a new world economic order. The EAEU countries can enter the core thereof, which would require determining optimal EAEU development model, integrating current and prospective competitive advantages of the national economies, leveraging the potential of mutually beneficial cooperation within the EAEU and with the third countries, integration associations, international organizations and development institutions.

During the Seminar, the optimal strategies for establishing the model of a “New global economic order” in the world and EAEU are to be discussed.

Agenda

1. «Inclusive capitalism» and the new global economic order
2. The choice of the EAEU optimal development model provided the reproach to new technological and global economic orders, implying levelling off incomes and opportunities of the citizens, ensuring sustainable accelerated growth, fully revealing the human capital potential, implementing “green” economy principles and securing healthcare during the pandemic.
3. Inclusive development: business perspective



Speakers:

1. Sergei Glazyev, Eurasian Economic Commission, Member of the Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics
2. Nikolai Gavrilov, Interstate Bank, President
3. Igor Paunovic, UN Conference on Trade and Development, Head of Globalization and Development Strategies Unit
4. Ivan Kukhnin, Deloitte, Head of Sustainable Development Services, Head of Diversity and Inclusivity
5. Alexander Ageev, International Research Institute for Advanced Systems, Director General

To be confirmed:

6. Ceyla Pazarbasioglu, International Monetary Fund, Director of the Strategy, Policy, and Review Department
7. Saadia Zahidi, World Economic Forum, Managing Director
8. Peter Vanham, World Economic Forum, Head of International Media Council and Chairman's Communications
9. Kseniya Lvovsky, World Bank, Environment, Natural Resources, and Blue Economy, Europe and Central Asia, Practice Manager
10. Carel Cronenberg, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Head of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
11. Peter Morgan, Asian Development Bank Institute, Vice Chair of Research, Senior Consulting Economist
12. Igor Korotetskiy, KPMG, Partner, Head of Operational Risk and Sustainability
13. Ekaterina Trofimova, Deloitte, Partner of Risk Management Department, Vice Director-General for Research and Intellectual Advancement, Head of Banks and Financial companies in Russia and CIS
14. Artem Larin, E&Y, Partner, Head of Sustainable Development Services in Central, East, South-East Europe and Central Asia
15. Elena Dubovitskaya, PwC, Corporate Governance and Sustainability Leader
16. Andrey Timofeev, BCG, Senior Partner, Managing Director
17. Michel Frédeau, BCG, Global Leader of Climate and Environment Impact
18. Tatiana Zavyalova, Sberbank, Senior Vice President for ESG
19. Maksim Remchukov, Sibur, Director for Sustainable Development
20. Russian Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council on Complex Problems of Eurasian Economic Integration, Modernization, Competitiveness and Sustainable Development