



**Message from the President**  
**2023 National and International Conference of the National Institute of Development Administration (2<sup>nd</sup> NIC-NIDA Conference, 2023)**

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On behalf of the National Institute of Development Administration, I take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for speakers and participants serving as attendees for the 2<sup>nd</sup> NIC-NIDA Conference, 2023.

This year, it was organized based on a new model event for NIDA to celebrate the 57<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Institute under the theme “New Frontiers of Sustainable Development through Designing and Implementing Re-globalization”. This conference was held on August 17-18, 2023 from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (GMT+7) at The National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Bangkok, Thailand.

The highlights on the agenda under the theme “New Frontiers of Sustainable Development through Designing and Implementing Re-globalization” were the four keynote addresses delivered by four keynote speakers: 1) Prof. Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (2006), Bangladesh, 2) Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Former Secretary of UNCTAD and Former Director- General of the World Trade Organization (WTO), 3) Prof. Jia Yu, Peking University, China, and 4) Prof. Benjamin William Cashore, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, National University of Singapore, Singapore. There were also other renowned experts from various organizations joining us for an array of other special addresses.

In addition, over 120 national and international academic articles were presented at this conference in the following categories: teaching case studies and research case studies presentations, paper presentations and Ph.D. consortium presentations. The conference truly served as a public platform for academic, professional and student participants to present their research at the international level. There were a total of 2,121 interested Thais and foreigners attending the two-day event.

On behalf of the Institute, I therefore would like to take this opportunity to genuinely thank our keynote speakers and all other experts for their participation, sponsorship and partnership.

Finally, I hope that the 2<sup>nd</sup> NIC-NIDA Conference, 2023 successfully fulfilled all of its purposes, and that the knowledge, ideas and perspectives learned from this conference would lead to actual operations and practices for the best benefit of our country and beyond.

*T. Lorsuwanarat*

Professor Tippawan Lorsuwanarat, Ph.D.  
President, National Institute of Development Administration  
Chairperson, Executive Committee Board  
NIDA’s National and International Conference, 2023

Keynote speech of Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi,  
Former Secretary of UNCTAD and Former Director-General  
of the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Thursday, August 17, 2023



**2nd NIC-NIDA Conference, 2023**  
Theme: "New Frontiers of Sustainable Development through Designing and Implementing Re-globalization"

**ในโลกาภิวัตน์ไม่ได้หมายถึงการรวมกัน  
การบูรณาการกันเพียงอย่างเดียว  
แต่เป็นการเชื่อมต่อกันทั่วโลก**

**ดร. ศุภชัย ปานิชภักดิ์**  
อดีตผู้อำนวยการใหญ่องค์การการค้าโลก (WTO)  
และอดีตเลขาธิการองค์การการประชุมสหประชาชาติ  
ว่าด้วยการค้าและการพัฒนา (UNCTAD)

<https://nida.ac.th>     NIDA Thailand  nidawisdom

Good morning everyone Professor Richard Person of Needham Council professor people one lost one that president of NIDA distinguished speakers and participants dear friends and colleagues it's been quite a while since I was present at some of the events and conferences that need a used to organize in the past it is really a great pleasure and most delighted to see

that NIDA is moving fastly forward to be part of the global trend towards sustainable development when I was working at the World Trade Organization and subsequently at the UN there are two words that have been repeated times and times again these two words are globalization and sustainability WTO I was part of the process that would like to see to it that multilateralism and globalization will work for the benefits of all participating Nations this is to distinguish it from its predecessor the cat which more or less as you probably call was called a Richmond Club I set my side my goal for the pass at the video to bring in all participants from all parts of the world to participate in our negotiations in order to build capacity to trade in order to be able to be rid of any kind of trade distortions I can't say that I have been fully successful but in the three years I thought we have gone a little bit further to engage all countries in the multilateral system other un I was actually challenged from the beginning with the thought Globalization whether it would be able to provide the kind of Equitable benefits for everyone concern at my own institution on time my colleagues have always been quite to say the least skeptical of globalization as hate of the United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan I recall always reminded us of the fact that globalization the terms that he used I can't replicate you exactly but what I recall was at he said globalization should not lift all boats should live all boats already and not only the expensive Yorks because he was afraid that the heights of globalization would sing some of the smaller boats so he kept saying that all the time to us and he could repeat him to us all also that in order for the UN to be able to be part of the process of I would say development Center globalization he said we are the voice of the voiceless we are the voice of the voiceless we don't work for Wall Street we walk we work for people who have no streets to walk on so I meant from one side globalization multilateralism free trade into another side of sustainability of globalization in a way that as you probably recognize that it should include economic social and environmental achievement at the same time so I am very pleased to have heard the clips that Professor Tipper one talk about her vision of NIDA to try to forge leader to present the wisdom for sustainable development and for Nina also to participate with all universities around the world which the UN has been requested to help promote the principles of agenda 2030 the agenda for sustainable development and the kind of participation by universities around the world if I say we I am trying to position myself as partly still part of the UN we were expecting the higher education higher institutions for high education would be able to be part of the agenda 2030 to instill the sense of understanding and deep commitment to the global development process which the UN has not always been very successful one I was



part of it the first Million Development Goals and as you probably recall was not actually produced by the development section of the UN am I complain a little bit about the work at the UN please bear with me because I've been involved with it so much the economic development part of the UN was not very much involved this is my own personal credit criticism in the million they want to go the MDGs were mainly directed at Social goes at that time in those days we were told that economic goes economic activities I already adequately practice at the World Bank and at the international monetary fund so well more or less you and just have to take along and my uncle which I try to steer it into a more independent way Perform than before when it was only one sided one way street we wanted to be two-way multiple way street while in all participants can participate that's why at the end of the MDGs in 2030 sorry 2010 sorry I can't remember exactly 20 something 2013 or something I'm sorry I'm not at the moment issue of the Indian but when we when we came to the origin of the of the agenda 2030 it was because of the discontent this content with the substance of them MDGs so that's why we put in as one of the most important goals into the sustainable development goals then he goes are important as possible one has already alluded to but one of the most important goals is goal number 10 which is to create to offer the kind of participation the partnership for development but when we talk about development is not only developing countries themselves of course they have to be responsible for their own economic and social development but for the global Community to succeed in pushing for SDGs for this course we need partnership from the developing countries for their own sake and also for the development side of the equation which is equally responsible for the things in the past that has not always in the benefits of the poor countries so that's why go number 10 to me lies very deep in the heart and that's it's one of the goal that we push very much from uncut side because we saw that in order to have a global governance that would be able to reimagine re-engineering regenerate globalization in a way that it would reflect the pathway for development we need to have participation at the decision-making level for all of the Nations all the people concern I have already alluded to the dissatisfaction at Anton with the process of globalization I would say that globalization in my days when I start work at uncut in 2005 until 2013 but we have been seeing quite a Purple Patch of globalization those were some of the better days when we saw trade increase and particularly trade with some of the poorest nations in the world in Africa and also in Asia throughout the world it's been increasing and trade among the South has been increasing even more exponentially done in general it was the days and I thought we have actually turned around the kind of

their own process that was one way when we say you have to own the process of development and their own policy it means that the countries must be responsible for their own policies think about the policies research execute themselves and not just being held hands and guided forward of being let by other supposedly more knowledgeable countries or more difficult countries so I would summarize and just a few sentences of why we are just dissatisfied with the globalization process at uncut in Jose first because came from the first Secretary General who actually And will be left behind we call it hyper globalization so globalization will have its own positive and negative implications on the trade side some positive when people can trade some negative when constraints or put up trade restrictions and put up on the negative size go by station has not brought about equality around the world may not have brought about prosperity to all concern the five piece that the agenda 2030 referred to may not be fulfilled all the time I like the remarks that have been made by presidency Jinping of China very much at a divorce meeting in 2007 and 17 it was the first time that president of China participated at all at the work economic Forum in Davos it was the first time prison seasoning was there and he was discussing the process of globalization it was a surprise to see that he was quoting from Charles Dickens and this was a court it was the best of time it was the worst of time it was the waste of time it was the best of time it was a waste of time Charles Dickens wrote this in the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution which has brought about prosperity but at the same time also poverty and vulnerable people in the world but since he didn't think actually said that because he was presenting his ideas with the world we have to be satisfied partly with globalization because it's brought up about economic growth better health for all people around the way we can tackle difficult issues together but at the same time we have to recognize the negative part of globalization as well but don't let the negative part overall the positive parts he discuss actually three critical issues at the devil's meeting one he was concerned with a lack of economic growth at the global level in those days we still have the impact of the global recession from 2008 2009 so it was a first critical issue that presidency refer to slow pace of growth secondly he mentioned inadequate global economic government this is so close to the heart of UN and so close to the heart of uncut because we have mentioned it all along but because of the deficiency in global economic governance we cannot see to it the global equality would be achieved without fully functional global economic governance this is the second point that presentation thing mentioned there the third point he was mentioning global inequality and this is of course related to the second part that I have already mentioned so with that kind of perspective and the increasing level



of dissatisfaction with the global economic development I can see that people around the world has become this Enchanted preschool organization New judges of the pellet body it meant the beautiful actually was not able to walk on the two Lakes of multiple trading system and also under on the lake of being the guardian of the system the process of the globalization as people were concern are still concerned has not been helped with it economic hostility between the G2 of the world today the G2 the world today United States and China and this is the key the key issue if we have to really globalize the world not only do we need a decent global economic governance particularly at the UN level we also need a G2 to be able to reconcile that economic hostilities and not to let economic hostilities spill over into a more physical facilities that none of us will be able to benefit another good friend of mine although he's much more senior than me is Henry kissing you good friend because when I was running for the director General of the World Trade Organization he put in some nice words for me to help lend me some support at the time that I was denied some support by some of the advanced economy kissing you supported me and everything he could do and brought me several letters in support of myself he was in Beijing this year not so long ago I think Ram about the month of July he's now more than 100 years old but still very sharp mind and we committed to globalization and multilateralism he said a lot of nice things that which I would like to quote one thing one Passage because this actually emphasized the key to consolation that I would like to to emphasize very much to promote it he said and I quote neither the United States nor China can afford to treat the other as an adversary if the two countries go to war it will not lead to any meaningful resolve for the two peoples so I would say that we're not going to see the end globalization driven by endogenous factors like economic policies may be slowing down because countries around the world this day are looking more inward we are so much back down with a problems in our own areas in our own countries that we tend to pay more attention to problems close at home like what they say charity begins at home but we're not seeing the demise of profilation some of my colleagues talk about so slow mobilization the fast speed exponent speed of globalization is now turning into a slow speed for colonization it's slowing down a little bit what I what I see is that the exogenous factors unlike the endogenous factors of economic policies but the exogenous factors the way we are linked more and more to cultural means to All clutching their mobile phones and speaking to their mobile phones all the time so that was an AP fan if you find it for this person and he told me that so even in the remotest part of the world we are connected beginning of this year at the biannual in Venice ~~buy a new in Venice~~ you probably have heard of it's

all business architectural what actually turn out to be the exposition of Western Civilization it turns out to be an amalgamation of civilization from various parts of the world the way we will our homes where we build our institutions the way we will our palaces habitat I'll habitat was presented this year and people report to me I was told that in spite of the fragmentation around the world multiple multi-polar were we are seeing a world which is moving away from what they say was an exclusive predomination by some parts of the world because the architectural advance that we're seeing these days moves in all directions West is north south and so it was again another if you find it to see that we should celebrate our collective departure from only some falls unilateralism from whatever part it was false it's not supposed to be true but this is part of the picture this is from the culture side I call it exogenous because it's not driven by only economic policies but this is an enlightened move towards multipolarity multipolar world which is something which we all wish for in China again at the Summer Davos I'm very cozy that was evolved meetings or all the time in throughout all these decades at Summer Davos this year which always take place in China intention I was pleased to hear that the Chinese Prime Minister prime minister if I pronounce correctly promise region he's a very absolutely correct in being business friendly and at that somewhere that was Premier League in convince participating businessman around the world to a bond to abandon our thoughts of the coupling and the risking some of my colleagues in the western world would discuss a lot of the coupling because they want to have their own Direction being taken up to move forward and not to be able to cater for other directions I did I think he wrote Shima Summit of G7 this year also Hiroshima Summit our friends from the advance world seven countries talk about the risking the coupling are terms set do not serve globalization very well but the premiere Edition he was talking convincing businessman in that that was meeting to Ashley abandon Globalizing is not about integrating alone we're not going to integrate you There and Everywhere in the world to be together maybe you don't want to be integrated but we want all the world to be connected so I would say connectivity connectivity is kind of keyword for the new generation of provisation and this connectivity my first point that I would like to make is that it would have to come with inclusiveness sustainability and resilience resilience we already understand inclusive everyone has to be taken on board participation by all parts I talk to sustainability we understand but to be resilience people will have to understand the economic sufficiency principle of our King Rama the 9<sup>th</sup> far better than what we do at the moment because we can go into extremes and all part we tend to go to extreme when we are negative we are two negative positive to positive but economic sufficiency principle tell



us to always stay calm be conscious in the middle of things and to be wrestling at all time this is another keyword that I would like to live with my first point of reconstructing globalization when we do sustainability we need resilience we have to stand up to all the adversities you look at the way the nearly the whole religious whole town was destroyed on the island of Maui in Hawaii Five we see how far is fries around the world we see pandemics around the world we see all kind of Environmental destructions that we need to be so resilient not residents in the way that we have to come back again to fight another day but to recently to be recently we have to prevent all this thing from happening so my first point is about this things inclusiveness resilience and possibility will have to go together just again this year I was told that there are 60 signatures from 60 countries around the world Sentry un to remind you and that this year we are seeing simultaneous increase in global poverty to together with a global inequality 50% of the world's wealth is owned by just 10% of the richest people 50% of the global Wells whereas 50% of the global poor owns only 8% of the global wealth this is the year my second point is about restoring and offshoring since the pandemic we talked about restoring and not offshoring I just gave you a brief remark to say that my colleague at the moment and cozy the president Direct General of the year will create organization just said the other day that we need to try to strengthen supply chain again not to reassuring but to strengthen offshoring and I would agree your wholeheartedly with her I mentioned one thing the production of a dose of Pfizer Pfizer medicine to produce Windows of ice medicine we have to solve for 260 ingredients from around the world 268 grades of produce one of those vaccine against covid-16 this is clearly a world that is connected Is exogenous weak we're not at the moment not able to control it in a way that we are seeing now a runaway sort of advancement in for example in robotics in artificial intelligence I have received articles after articles from around the world from tech people to explain that concerns that we cannot let the process of AI technology to rule over the world shortly brief terms AI should not be allowed to take over the world from human beings but AI should be how would I say apply to be made use of to enhance human lives around the world in public health in in global ecological balance in trying to promote smart farming and things like that so AI at the moment I have colleagues in the text area who told me that the AI Industries is trying to get together to produce some rules and regulation that would try to Pace down I have colleagues who are pessimistic with this one with this effort because they say that Industries like technology Industries will not be able to have cell regulation we have to get governments to be involved so I hope that the fifth Industrial revolution will not be exogenous but will be part of the



endogeneity that could be driven by policies to sustain that started military goal number for just one small remark with geopolitics this day is your economics overwhelm surpass by the predominance job politics my recommendation is that we need to blend the two for example in the South China Sea. Global politics should not be allowed to drift into something that we could become a physical hostility in South China Sea at the UN we have been trying to advise East Asia you have to use more of the old economics in the way that under the sea The Marine the marine biology the way that we need to do the research together can drive forward with your economics maybe cannot actually obliterate geopolitical movements elements but can at least help to bring people together so that for a while we may be able to solve your politics gradually by allowing more prominent roles of the economics. My last point is about localization and globalization we will have localization anyway people have to be able to help themselves for example with the producing of their own pharmaceutical services medicine boxing but we should always say that or direct globalizing localization in a way that localization does it mean something which is taken away from globalization localization should mean that we enhance education we improve education in our areas we'll build up infrastructure in our area we promote localization because people are more productive we use technology to help that but that will not take away and should not take away from globalization so I want localization and globalization to be able to rhyme together so that we would have well if I can just need as a word or Equalization but my own word will be the new generation of globalization would take everyone on board. Thank you very much for your attention.

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## Keynote speech of Prof. Jia Yu,

Peking University, China

Thursday, August 17, 2023



Yes and your friends is Michael the platter to be here and sensible and writing and I want to take this opportunity to say a happy birthday to NIDA on the 57th anniversary so this morning I will share with you and especially from the perspective of new structural economics and we will talk three points first is the license learned from Asia's social and economic development and especially it's a China's role and the second part is about the inside from the new structure economics and finally is today everybody is facing that maybe a regularization okay first part and this table show for accounting to work Bank all the data just to show the contribution of Asia's economy to the world so we will see that during the past the four decades for example 1980 the total contribution from East Asia is about only 15% and where China is less than two percent but from today to the year 2000 actually more than one thievers of global economic growth is coming from Asian countries and today and we contribute more than one third and

accounting to the Asian development Bank there are several successful factors the number one is a high quality infrastructure as everybody knows without our roles and pulse investment from both domestic and the foreign sources is very difficult so a high quality infrastructure is essential for the economic growth and second is human capital like education house are vital to guarantee a sustainable development and the third point is openness to investment and openness to trade and the next point is related to good governance like transparency like accountability and then a clear Ecology of access to incomes and old opportunities are very important to guarantee a long term growth and also a clear and the long-term vision for the future and security and political stability a very important and like peace and the geopolitical stability should continue to support a robber's girls in Asia and then we will focus on the China's role in this pathway actually from the year 1960 to today we will see from 1960 until 2000 to China's level remains at a very low level however especially after China's entrance to WTO we have achieved big success with Pastor Germany in 2007 and it's the past Japan in 2010 and regarding to the per capita GDP here listed several data for example 1980 just after the reform in China the per capita GDP only 220 USD and today we are already close to 13 South and US dollar and accounting to the standards of where the bank to fold the low income country lower middle income and Opera middle income Ohio Income today we are very close to enter into a high income country so everybody in China we work very hard to maybe raise more than 1.4 billion population if this economy and her to a high income country it could be very big contribution to the global economy and regarding of the international trade China become became the first three international trading country since the year 2013 and even last year that means people still suffer from the covid-19 last year trying to exported more than 3.5 trillion of goods and services and another biggest contribution of China is eliminate absolute poverty by 2020 and here I just want to share two data with you The number one is effective market so effective Market means that the market need to develop a prioritize it to develop the sectors which based on the comparative advantage and then the second point is a facilitating government that means the government we we need to do something especially when there is market failure so we need the government to play like like a facilitator to give a good orientation of the market and then entrepreneurship and continues Innovation is quite important especially in China the private sector play a very active

role so they contribute more than 5th a half of tax revenue and the more than 60% of GDP More than 70% of innovative products more than 80% of total employment and more than 90% of incremental job creation oh come from private sector so that's why the Chinese government give a series of incentive policies to guarantee the active role of private sector in China and regarding to effective market so in China Way introduced Market oriented reforms and open up policy is key to unleash the society's entrepreneurship and creativity potential and also we have the reform is gradual approach so which involve the several institutional Innovations and the help gradually develop Market institutions and the minimizing the disruptions and also we one was the responsibility system so First Reform and later applied to a state of Crisis reforms and Central local government level and in terms of of facilitating government ago played by government actually we have while China's economy became increasingly marketed oriented and private sector driven the government has remained proactive in supporting the development and the more than most other Asian countries so with a strong supports my soul and so that's why through this figure we can see we have very big achievement in terms of attracting the foreign directing investment well here we have two colors the blue bar represent the foreign companies came to China and settle down in China so we will see from 1982 until it's quite small however after the year 1992 is the same year that he went to the China and gave a cheerful speech and the during his speech he said that from now on both Chinese government together with Chinese people we are ready and we highly welcome the foreign companies to come to China and then since the policies from Chinese government are very effective so we have such series of incentive policies to attract the foreign companies so that's why after nineteen ninety two we will see their the union World FDI becomes more and more and a very steady speed and the right bar represents the outflows that means the Chinese companies go investing overseas so before 2000 it starts to increase and the first time the industrial Paula industrial policy in China in terms of encouragement of foreign investment is around the year 2000 the name is Google Global policy so more and more Chinese companies started to go investing overseas and another very effective initiative is spelled and drone initiative which announced the 2013 so that's why through this figure we can see that after 2013 the the more and more Chinese companies is very high speed go investing overseas and the 2016 it's arrived a pic here okay another a very

effective successful factor is a special economic zone especially if They can track more and more other potential investors so in China actually especially economic zone is like a ties the field for building the market economy before 1978 in China we are a pure like a plant economy and then people think we need to enter to a marketing economy but at that time people don't know what is market economy so let's try let's find a piece of land and let's try the different policies let's try the different sectors to develop so this here at least it's the like the footprint of special economic results in China the first Industrial Park was is established in 1979 in short call and then almost every year there are new cities or even problems are announced as the special economic zone so by adopting of economic reform the special economic is all experience was extended to the whole country okay I know we will see from the new structure economic and what are the developing countries today we are facing first I really want to share this map with you it compares the year 1960 and to the year 2008 that means just before the global financial crisis so we just back to the history to the year 1960 there were 101 middle income economy but by 2008 that means food for decades passed only 13 of this 101 middle income economy only answer to high incoming economy and among the 13th is already eight economy is very close to the high income so there are only five economy that means Japan and the salt on Ancient tiger are successful to leave frog to high income economy and from we talk about the least develop the country to the at least the developed economy to the high income only South Korea and the China's Taiwan so people maybe will wonder why during the past five that case but people work very hard the leader of every government of course they use a lot of policies to encourage the national development and even like the World Bank MF they put a lot of money they have through the eight program but why during the past five decades only five or five economy have the essential deep frog so what happened to the rest of developing countries and in order to answer this question let's focus on the successful economy according to a Japanese scholar akamazoo he proposed a wild keys flying python so that means after the second world war Japan was very lucky to attract the industrial relocation from Germany from United States so it generates two benefits number one is job creation and number two ways stable job the middle class in Japan grew up very quickly so the recover very soon from the war of the second world war but when the year 1960s due to the rising labor cost in Japan so there is a second wave of industrial transfer



from Japan to the East Asian tiger Singapore South Korea China One and the Chinese Hong Kong and then 1980s due to the same reason that means the labor of the rising labor cost so the mainland China we started the open up and reform 1978 so mainland China was lucky to attract and the second wave of industrial transfer and then 10 years ago in China we suffered from we are facing the same problem that means the rising labor cost so 10 years ago and even much earlier we already observed many Chinese manufacturing sector already relocated from Maryland China to Southeast Asia and even to Africa and regarding to the transfer scale this table Today in China we are like a flying dragon so that's why for many developing country if we can imagine if they can attract saying 100,000 jobs or \$500,000 jobs maybe the national economy will answer into a positive cycle so that's why the year 2013 the Chinese government way we announced about initiatives so this could be benefited to every partner in the world okay so the new structure you can now make is the third generation of development economics and the Champions by Professor Justin ethylene that means they advise the government in developing countries to play a facilitating role in the development of Industries in our market economy and accounting into the countries comparative by the Vantage so we have in order to give a clear understanding of the Theory actually it's not very complicated just this three key questions the first question is about endowment structure that means I surely the developing country they always look at the developed countries they see what the develop the country have and what they do not have so they always pursue the developed account of the develop the country however the condition and the base are totally different so the first question or the key question is to know exactly what do we have at hand so that is very important we want to identify what we already have at hand and then the second question is based on with what I already have at hand what kind of sector or industry we can potentially do well and then the third question is how to realize what we can potentially do well to be really really well so I think government level is that how can the government can play a facilitating role in promoting industrial upgrading and structural trans and then after this three key questions we have six steps to realize the first one is choose the right target based on your own comparative advantage and then the second of course this sector is not at school as you expectation so you need to identify the bending constraints behind and find the solutions to remove all the spending constraints and then the third step is if the sector doesn't

exist in the country so the most efficient way is not to developed by yourself this sector it's just to to attract the foreign direct investment because the comparative advantage will change along with the time so maybe in some countries 20 or 10 years ago the sector is based on their comparative advantage but today maybe it already lost their comparative advantage so the most effective way is to the Global Investors and then the next step is to we cannot wait until everything until all the infrastructure already so we need to start as quick as possible so we need to recognize the power of industrial park and then the fifth step is as a government you need to provide the limited the incentive policies to guarantee the success of first movers because only by the success of first movers they can give a positive signal to attract more and more potential investors and then self-discovery that means maybe 10 or 20 years ago there are some new economy doesn't exist in the world so we need to communicate very frequently with the private sector to discover new economy development opportunities and then yes we have a like for our team The different projects or country Consulting project in different countries and due to the time limit I will skip all this slice and today we have project in many African countries and also in the Central Asian countries okay so the third part about today a real globalization no maybe yeah like slow mobilization like a regularization like a decoration yeah recently where we're here more this kind of words and that's true arising geopolitical tensions have led to more protectionism and increasing use of cross Boulder restrictions on the National Security grounds and accounting to the data from global trade alert so it shows a rising number of trade restrictions imposed by a countries and notably in high tech sectors so we will see from 2009 to today you'll see it's very significant restrictions and then recent factors affecting globalization first covid-19 right and then the Russia Ukraine conflict and climate change Nitro disaster have also had a impact on the global supply chain and accounting to the Germany analysis today we the first top the first risk of business grows in the next 12 to 18 months is global supply chain bottlenecks and the trade Logistics disruptions so it's very hard today if we talk to a business they think security is actually the security in global supply chain at the top risk for the companies and then we are facing if we talk 40 years ago with people think of offshore in driven by the production cost is dominant but today we are facing like restring like a near showing like a friend showing so we are is not a simple thinking of course the driven but security becomes more and more important an

accounting to McKenzie company the traditional strategy area of focus on cause and capital college and the service but today we have three new added priorities the first one is resilience that means address the challenge that have made the supply chain are wild topic of conversation and then agility and sustainability and also the business they move all they change their methodology from into that are shout res and but the globalization is not going away it's an accounting to this figure the orange or right color represent the night in flows the blue represent night outflows so we can see that every region are a mixed color right so that means the globalization is not going away and today is a word is more connected than ever before and the current police 60% of all global trade flows cross Regional boundaries and every region on the planet is dependent on another and we can see no reason itself sufficient and the during the past three days that means late 1980s to early 2020 actually the whole world with benefits from the global value chain participation especially the average productivity level more than double and the average income increase by 24% the absolute poverty rate declined from 35% to 10% so that means everybody way benefits from the globalization so we need the globalization to continue and to give more positive effect and also the globalization is custody and IMF study assessed that the effect of elimination of trade in high tide manufacturing and energy cross Rebel blocks so the results suggest the sizable output losses of about 1.2 to 1.5% of what the GDP and the trade intensive countries in the Asian Pacific region are even affected even serious with losses about more than 3% so and also if we talk about the common interest like climbing change like food security or pandemic all this we need International cooperation so international corporation Remains the best approach to make a progress toward all this common goals and today China we propose like the Dual circular circulation and that means we have a domestic and international dual circulation so the about the fuel circulation involves expanding the domestic demand focus on the domestic Market improve the countries capacity for Innovation reducing Independence on foreign market however at the same time we still remain open to the outside world and to conclude today China will continue to work with all countries and all parties to share the opportunities in the vast market and the way we will step up the I first to cultivate a robust domestic market and upgrade trade in Goose develop the new mechanism for trading services and import more College products and on the other way we will establish the pilots for like



the Silk Road e-commerce Corporation and build the national demonstrations for innovative development of trade in services so as to encourage innovation in trade and promote high-quality belt and road cooperation and I okay I will stop here actually our institute we are not only a thing as academic team where also like a single plus two tank so we I will be very happy to be contacted by you and hope to share more ideas with all of you thank you.

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## Keynote speech of Prof. Muhammad Yunus,

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (2006), Bangladesh

Friday, August 18, 2023





**2<sup>nd</sup> NIC-NIDA  
Conference, 2023**  
Theme: "New Frontiers of Sustainable Development  
through Designing and Implementing Re-globalization"

“

In the future, the creation of a "3-Zero Club" could be envisaged, dedicated to shaping a world characterized by three fundamental zeros:

- Zero net carbon emission
- Zero wealth concentration for ending poverty
- Zero unemployment by unleashing entrepreneurship in all.

”

**Prof. Muhammad Yunus's Speech**  
was transcribed by Assoc. Prof. Oranuch Pruetipibultham, Ph.D.  
Associate Dean for Administrative Affairs, Graduate School of Human Resource Development, NIDA

Part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NIC-NIDA Conference 2023  
18 August 2023  
at The Auditorium Hall (His Majesty the King's 6<sup>th</sup> Cycle Birthday Anniversary),  
NIDA, Bangkok, Thailand

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Good morning, I am absolutely delighted and honored to be here. Our connection with Bangkok was a long way. It is a fabric place for Bangladeshi to come to study, for education, for businesses, and for holidays. And we are so close, our relationships with Thailand and Bangladesh. The Bangladesh should be included in Asian, and I continue to please for that because I see the association like Asian is a great future for nation to stick together and work together. And many other things that brought me to Thailand in person, the work that I do



became of a lot of interest to academicians in Thailand and also the leaders and bankers in Thailand. They keep visiting us and keep inviting me here, so it's my favorite place and I'm delighted that I could be here today. I was very impressed but the facilities that you have created for NIDA, it's a wonderful facility, and I'm sure students are lucky to be here. I place a very high position in academic institutions at the same time. I'm very critical of the academic institutions world is facing messy problems on different directions one that is very familiar with all of us we keep talking about it all the time whether we're doing much or we're doing little but we talk a lot on the subject because it's so imminent so disastrous the situation that we have created for us global warming environmental issues so we are on it kind of a pot which takes us in a suicide or way so that what is that a lot what how much time we have on this planet do we come to a point. Extinctions are the generation which will translate us into dinosaurs on this planet disappeared from the planet so those kind of worrisome thoughts that come in and that one which worries me a lot and I'm sure what is you a lot which threatens the human. Society on this planet's extreme weight concentration has built an economic machine. It's working very funny way it looks for a girl that looks are development prosperity and all that but the machine which does that does anybody unkind way in their search for growth in the search for prosperity all the wealth of the world gets concentrated in the hands of few people in a continuous way it's not a sporadic way some years is there some years it's not like that it's a continuous process wealth gets concentrated inferior and fewer and fewer hands if you take the word entire wealth of the entire world if you look at the present scenario you can say 95% of this well 95% of the all the wealth of the world maybe in the hands of 5%, 6% of the total population of the world and you hope this things will change it will not because the system that we have built makes it that way you cannot escape. I mentioned about the global world you can go country by country same way little variations but almost the same way bulk of the wealth is in the hands of few people and the rest of the population of the nation or the world has to deal with or leave with very small fraction of that world and the point that I will try to make that this is an explosive situation you cannot continue with this so if you look from the well concentration side on the economic side, we are in the park where societies and on the world can explode and destroy itself just by looking at the way it happens so this is second danger point and working simultaneously



environment well concentration and the third one massive unemployment coming quickly it's happening slowly but suddenly takes up his speed of dangerous magnitude because of artificial intelligence we have been talking about artificial intelligence for a long time but suddenly it became a topic of everyday in the newspaper chatGPT and all those things we talked about it with lots of fun what happens to our education what happens to our literature. What happens to everything else with a simple thing like activity but this is just a little exposition of artificial intelligence. What is all about still 99.5% of artificial intelligence is not in the picture yet. This is a tiny little exposure to what happens if the artificial intelligence comes to this world. It's not about if it's about the direction it's already taken it says machines that we are building will be smarter than human beings. Well, that's fun if the machines are smarter they can do lots of work for us so we can enjoy people even talk about it let's enjoy machine do the work we do the enjoyment we have. We have a two-day weekend. We'll have a 3 days weekend will have 4 days weekend. We'll have 7 Days weekend. We don't have to work machines that will work for us. If the machines are smarter, they have their own ideas too more smarter thoughts than we have people are mesmerized by the power of technology. We celebrate that we enjoyed technology. Fantastic thing can happen with technology so we said artificial intelligence will be fantastic thing too for human being. Machines will work will enjoy sit there I have a point as long as technology is a tool which help us to enjoy your life do things in easier way instead of our physical work machine do the work for us. We kind of escape all the physical work will be busy with our mental work. We think that's the beauty of human ideas and the technologies as long as technology is a tool we can celebrate so wonderful thing, but artificial intelligence will be a tool meaning that human beings, will be using artificial intelligence to get things done for them by definition. Machine is smarter than human being and that's not the end of the story. Machine is smarter than human being. The real story is machine will continue to be smarter and smarter and smarter without any intervention from human. It will be self-generated intelligence that they will have through what they call machine learning. It doesn't need anybody else's help so that's the departure from human being to machine from machine being a tool for going in the direction of becoming a master the machine will be in depend. What happens to human beings. Some economists have come up with the very interesting solution for that if all human beings are



jobless because machines are doing everything we should welcome it. This is their view for me. It's a very wrong view but let's continue with their view that machines will do the work. Human beings will enjoy from what if you're not working, who is going to feed you then economies come okay. If you don't have any work, you have no income so somebody will give you universal basic income from somebody that thought governments will give you universal basic income. My immediate question is will there be a government at that time. Artificial intelligence is running the world where their money will come from for the government. Why should they be able to give you the money so that you can take care of yourself. I said doesn't follow the logic suppose it happens suppose somebody gives us universal basic income. We survive but the machine runs the world. That universal basic income if there is something like that, it has to be done by the machines they will provide you some food so that you can survive why should they be interested in our life so this is the direction the world will be moving. I'm sure you'll be thinking about it and taking a position whether he wants artificial intelligence. We don't want artificial intelligence but we don't have time for any one of them that's the ultimate point I was trying to plead to you we don't have time we talk about the first two. Lot of it environment is a very common topic for everybody. Sometimes, we talk about what concentration doesn't make much attention to it but artificial intelligence is still a fun thing no matter which way we will look at it. The urgency is the point where you should be concentrating on. We don't have much time left on environment issue. We just talk about a kind of a picture our house is burning our house is on fire our house means our planet is on fire but inside that house a burning house we're celebrating our growth economic prosperity our success in technology. We are gloating with all the successes that we have occasionally we talk about global warming with dates for future. Something will be done and you push the date backwards or we put the date forward so that we don't have to deal with anything now. Somebody, tomorrow, will do something for us I don't have to do it anything now. We forgot the house is on fire if you accept that houses and fire we will not have parties inside the house enjoy ourselves celebrating a lot of glories and everything else the natural instinct that we will have stop everything we do inside the house rush out stop the fire that's agency part of it. We don't feel that urgency we have talked to 26 we have talked to 27 we'll have 28 and we count them make speeches go home go back to our work



same old work that we have been doing so that's the part the global warming is talking about so these three things I keep coming back the reason I mentioned that coming to NIDA academic. All right, myself come from the academic world but I'm kind of a refugee out of the academic institutions. I quit the academic institutions because I was feeling uncomfortable with something happened in Bangladesh at the time when I just started teaching in a Bangladeshi University so going back to the academic institute. I said all the beautiful things that we have done in the world all the things that we celebrate about the success and the accomplishment of all the human beings are born in university campuses no matter which way you want to see that's the birthplace of ideas concepts actions you come out of the universities. You are burning with ideas you want to get things done that's what makes it happen in a kind of general way. We can say the birthplace of all the ideas of the revolutionary actions that we have taken in the past all came from the campuses. If that is true if you agree what was said I'll say all the terrible things that happened to the world like the global warming like the world concentration like the artificial intelligence are also born in the University campuses so we are responsible for the destruction of this planet at the university campuses. Are we taking this responsibility, so that's a debate you can have and I feel is the responsibility of the academic institutions to own the difficulties of created for the world. It's not difficulty. This is a simple work. The cause of death cause of its putting it into the suicidal pot. University is our education not academic system has developed a part a roadway road map which takes us to our final destination extinction and it's visible now it's not too far away so that's the urgency part I want to come back and share with you why the role of university is so important now to make decisions to inspire young people to take the right decision so that we don't fall victim to all these massive problems just three problems I mentioned. There are many more which we have created and do that it's a part of academic institution in Bangladesh Chittagong University that you mentioned. I was full of excitement as a young teacher. Back in 1972, way back a young teacher proud of his accomplishments of academic his academic accomplishments coming back home to Bangladesh stop teaching a new generation of young people. 1972 was important year for all of us in Bangladesh because if you remember I'm sure you do 1971 we had a terrible war between two parts of East Pakistan and West Pakistan. End of 71 Bangladesh became an independent country, see that from Pakistan we don't want to



be with Pakistan anymore want to be an independent country. December of 16th, 1971, we declared ourselves in independent nation tremendous amount of outburst of nationalist feeding that we are independent now we can solve all our problems extreme poverty in the country. We can take care of it. In Tennessee where I was teaching I told them look I don't see any reason why I should have been the United States. I should be going back to my country and that's what I did by middle of 72 I'm back in Bangladesh and took a job in Chicago University. I love teaching so I became a teacher as I always was now we can transform the whole of Bangladesh into a new country new nation you're free but the dreams like that soon become nightmares. It's exactly what happened in Bangladesh. It became a nightmare and instead of the country moving up it's going further down already it is the it is known as the poorest country in the world as it was born. 86% of the population of the country was under poverty line can you imagine how much poverty. It was and everything there's no economy except agriculture no industry nothing but still we hope will change everything but it didn't change it get worse. By 1974, we had a terrible for me thousands and thousands and hundreds of thousands of people died of hunger so he or you are young teacher trying to change the whole country bubbling with ideas what you want to do now see complete the reverse picture and ask himself what is it that I can do economics is not talk to me anything that I can make myself useful in some way to the people there is no way economic system tell us how to help poor people get out of poverty. They talk about the big economy of big industry, big things. This Friday question is now today what do we do so frustrations grips him and he blames economics the young teacher feels that I have learned something absolutely useless wasted my time with my life learning all those empty things which has no meaning in the life of human beings around me so what it does he kind of disengage himself from economics. He said the economics is the wrong subject empty subjects talk and then one what next you wasted your life learning something which is totally useless then gradually after a few days few months you try to see what the role you can play in a situation like that the luckily Chittagong University that I was teaching happens to a university located in the middle of villages. It's not a city center or city-based university. It was based right in the middle of villages, the idea that came to my mind. I said I don't have to go to the rest of the country to find out what is happening. I can just go take a walk out of the university campus. The border

of the campus and I'm in the thousand years old village with all its mysteries all his poverty always terrible things happening right there sorry decided why don't they go and be with the people learn from them see if I can be somebody useful to them today I'm totally useless can I make myself useful to them so that was the journey day after day week after week month after month I go talk talk talk visit learn from them and suddenly I realized for the first time in my life. I've really entered a university. The village is my university. I'm learning a lot thinking about the heart facts of life and all I'm trying to do is just some way I can make myself useful to at least one person even for a day so that's the search to find myself usefulness in me that as a human being. I have some usefulness for other people as I learned as I did little things that to many diverse subjects. I got involved with it and I was doing it then this yesterday because for the first time I see I'm useful then something else happened which led me to completely different direction. The loan sharking in the village taking tiny loans and give to people and grab everything at the borrower has making excuses of the loan and you see them at close quarters. It's not reading a story in the book your meeting that person day after day seeing what is happening to that person that led me to see can I be useful to people who are looking for money if I'm looking for usefulness in me. This could be one I can how to protect a victim of a loan shark idea came with a very simple talk if they're looking for money why don't they give the money myself and they don't have to go to lunch if they got the money and the money needed is so small \$5 \$10 \$20. That's about the money and so easy for me to give because I have lots of money in my pocket coming from the USA just started that I was so happy because people are so grateful so happy to take this money and save themselves and move on with their life and return the money that I gave them that led me to direction after one after another. Then, is there a big question in my mind why should I do this this should be done by the banks not me so I get into a big debate with the bankers is that accusing them you are the cause of poverty because you're shut down all your doors the poor people so then let me to a series of things they said well you are accusing us but we are not really the institution to be accused because in our system we cannot do that because these people are not credit worthy that's why we cannot give them the money that's very funny should you blame them for not being credit worthy or they should blame you for not being people working because no good for people you are simply busy making money they



laughed at me. They said it doesn't make any sense to us so I thought that this is struggle with a bankers will continue with me why don't they create a bank myself so that thought of me and it took a lot of time finally you convince the government to give us the license to create a bank and finally we create a tiny little bank called the main bank or the village bank and that is the beginning of a big movement bringing finance to the poor people and then we concentrated not only poor people should be poor women because you're crazy men have difficulty paying back women have. They have nothing. We're not talking about the Thai women. These are Bangladeshi women never see outside the house just shut down inside the house because of Muslim Society and we dare to break the door and inside go inside, not me. I'm not allowed to go anywhere near them I took my girl to students to go there to talk to them. They were reluctant. They said no no we cannot touch money. Men should be the one who will be taking money. They handle money. We never touched money in our life. We broke those ideas entered and finally once they found out how to use the money. They became the champion of it so he created the bank which not only lends money to poor people. They expected the special. When covid-19 came, you have all your stories known to yourself same thing happened to Bangladesh shut down our doors not meeting our neighbors not talking to anybody isolating ourselves. At that time, all the governments in the world were trying to make appeal to businesses and everything you cannot shut down businesses because if you shut down businesses then the whole economy collapse and we never can get out of it just people start moving around a little bit. They said why don't you open the economy. They said we have no money but all money gone. Governments are saying will give you a bailout will give you money free money so that you can start your business that became known as bailout packages government will give you bailout packages announcing bailout packages for the businesses to open some billions of dollars bailout packages multiple of billion dollars hundreds of billion dollars trillions of dollars their campaigning for that and there I was spreading to the world please don't restart the economy very funny everybody said we are so busy to start the business economy you are saying not to start the economy I said yes don't start the economy so I have to explain and I have to write columns right post editorial in newspapers around the world the title of the post that editorial was no going back meaning that we don't want to go back to the economy what you were coming from that



economy is a poisonous economy distractive economy don't open the door again we are lucky that we didn't have to close the door is it would have been very difficult task to close the door but the covid-19 has made us do that for us so you're lucky then now we can design a new engine new machine to go in a different direction I said that economy is a bad economy bad ideas and people crazy how can you stop the economy this you started anyway but my campaign continued we have to stop this economy this is a dangerous structure of the economy and I give examples then covid-19 there's something else for me fix it before the vaccine came 1920 middle of June I was saying when vaccine come it should be patent free vaccine no pattern should be covered by vaccines nobody paid attention so we started campaigning for all the governments because in WTO you have to have a consensus resolution to remove pattern right intellectual property right so every time we do that we get more countries to sign up we continue in December vaccine was available already but pattern right existed more campaign in the final round WTO only 10 countries voted against the resolution so we could not pass the resolution so the big pharmaceutical company made billions and billions of dollars by using intellectual property right we said if you remove that every country can produce vaccine so we can save a lot of people I said such a funny economy you have built people are dying their life is insignificant making money is the significant thing so he said it's a profit versus life of the people millions of people died because Mexicans never reached them 10 lucky countries in the world both of 80% of all the vaccines produced in this planet they didn't need it but they wanted to store it nobody else can produce it because intellectual property right is control but the company's belong to those 10 countries so I said this is the economy that we have profit-centric so we came up with the idea of three zeros create a world of three zeros so we commit ourselves to create that world of three zeros zero net carbon emission 0 well concentration and zero unemployment through artificial intelligence so this is the kind of thing we said this civilization is the wrong Each member of the club five members each member of the club has to commit himself or herself that I shall not contribute to global warming myself I'll be free from global warming I will not contribute I'm not doing anything which will contribute to global warming I will not do anything which will create waste sell be free from waste I'll not do anything which will contribute to West concentration and there are ways how to do that I will not do anything which will create massive unemployment



we know how to do that once you do that you wouldn't you feel that now I don't contribute to anyone of them you become a 30 person all five members of the club become 30 persons I said if you can create a club of 30 persons five people if you can replicate them very soon you will have a 300 world because after all problem of all this nature is created by us individual human beings it's not created by God or some Supernatural power or something like that so if we can clean ourselves of everything we have a clean world to death 30:00 particularly we say entry point will be zero waste don't waste anything today the waste as it is increasing in the planet it's becoming bigger and one day the whole planet very soon will be covered with waste this new room for human being anymore and will destroy the whole plan speed at which the waste is increasing is doubling itself every year imagine how fast it will grow but we keep buying things throwing things make Plastics filled up the oceans and all those things we occasionally make his speeches about that but go back doing everything you do we said no the 30 Club this will be the beginning of a three sorry zero waste generation we need a new generation of people young people will grow up as a zero waste generation they will know that from the childhood how to make sure they do not create waste to destroy this planet and they will remember this simple principles of zero waste refuse don't buy things just you liked it because the moment you buy there's a chance it will be wasted very soon we appeal to the young people don't pick become victims of fishing industry patient industry is making you buy discount and all the stuff stop that the first principle is refuse then second is reduce reuse repurpose finally recycle once you fail at that fifth level recycle then it becomes a garbage the danger to the planet so this is the direction we have to go thank you okay so this is the direction we have to go and we are encouraging young people to make the beginning of a zero West generation so these are the thoughts which are important for the academic institutions and government policies we have to align ourselves that this is the way we save the planet otherwise we are continue with the same road that we followed prescribed by the universities all the things that created the civilization that we have which is based on Greed which is based on profit maximization so we have to move away from the great civilization Tuesday civilization which is based on human values we have to rediscover ourselves as human beings today we have turned ourselves because of the system that we develop in our campuses in our academic exercises in our researches we put it in different

names but all we do is to make sure we maximize profit we became money making robots so we have to not create a new civilization where you would discover ourselves as human beings is civilization which will be based on human values of sharing and caring and that's the thing is the responsibility for us we don't and young people love that young people understand that how to give them the ideas how to give the right questions in front of them. Old road will always take us in the same direction. If you want to go to a new direction the direction where you want to create a new world of three zeros we have to build new roads so responsibility of the campuses academic institutions and anybody who is thinking about the planet has to aim that creating any civilization nothing less than a new civilization will save us.

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Keynote speech of Prof. Benjamin William Cashore,

Institute for Environment and Sustainability,

National University of Singapore, Singapore

Friday, August 18, 2023



How is Asian region, North America and also Latin American and Euro and last things that I would like to inform you all right here it's about his recent Publications he has been co-authoring several research articles for example the bringing the environmental back in overcoming the tragedy of the diffusion of Commons metaphor perspectives on politics now please welcome Professor Benjamin William Control thank you very much and it's an honor to be here and for the invitation from NIDA a conference organizers and to get to speak to you for a few moments about my collaborative research on the critical challenges facing our times including the climate crisis deforestation and other sustainable a development goals before I begin a couple of contextual points first of all it's always dangerous when you ask her professor who's been working on these issues for 30 years to only have 45 minutes so I'll do my best to get through a lot of slides in 45 minutes that summarize what I'm doing and I'm



happy to share with you free of charge for the Publications and PowerPoints as a follow-up as well secondly I am going to be a little provocative and I think that speaks well for this conference we've heard around we've heard about the important impacts that economic globalization has had a lifting people out of poverty they've also heard though about the unintended consequences of just focusing on economic growth so I'm going to be provocative I want to engage a conversation around them the world that I live in around policy analysis policy design and policy Pathways so the provocation is for a purpose which is that I believe the more we link our different academic lenses and the more we link our practitioner experiences together the more we can find innovative solutions for addressing the most important challenges facing our planet so I'm going to begin by reflecting a little bit on the twin goals of globalization and sustainable development now only stand back and look at the academic literature and the practice of globalization and sustainable development we discern two competing arguments in our work about how economic globalization affects in some way environmental and social problems and I think if we're going to begin to design forward we must reflect them on why there are competing arguments and what are the arguments about economic globalization so the first argument about economic globalization is that it leads to improvements in lives and sustainability outcomes the causal mechanisms behind this hypothesis which is what it is it's an important hypothesis is that growth will alleviate poverty over time and alleviation of poverty enables populations to place greater emphasis on environmental concerns so this kind of two-step process is behind a lot of the support for economic globalization. The second argument however is that economic globalization produces a race to the bottom concerning social and environmental standards and the idea here is that countries often the argument goes relaxes their standards to compete for investment and the more standard you have the more costs associated with investment and therefore the less Capital you attract to promote growth so which argument is right number one or number two which one's right well it turns out if we unpack this literature each argument and the supporters of each argument point to very different empirical evidence in support of their arguments. So let's reflect on the evidence for argument one and let's think about poverty deviation which of course is SDG1 let's think about economic growth SDG8 and let's look at the empirical evidence on supporting this argument now A lot of boat in our

communities and yesterday's panels nicely detailed these correlations so very positive story in that regard and even in Thailand the same kind of idea significant increases in GDP corresponds with massive reductions of National Poverty so really important and good story affecting the lives of people in Thailand and Southeast Asia and of course the world so there's no doubt the empirical evidence is strong for argument number one but let's now turn to evidence for argument number two let's take for example global warming which we're now increasingly calling Global heating because of the way the projected impacts of global warming are now warming our planet to such an extent as witnessed by all this years fires across the world so SDG13 let's look at that let's look at also Marine species extinctions which is covered in SDG14 and let's look at land species extinctions covered in SDG15 here we have as you know a very different story we know that CO2 emissions have coincided with increases in global temperatures and things are constantly getting worse not better every year when I speak to my students for the last 30 years and I say this year was the hottest year on record I keep the same slide because the next year it's also the hottest year on record right and this is a problem we've been having for now 30 years likewise we are dwindling untouched for us Forest that have not been touched by extractive Industries is dwindling over time and we know that tropical forest loss continues to increase over time and the deforestation rate has not been reversed and in Thailand likewise we know that tree cover loss is associated with a 12% decrease in land cover and Associated release of carbon emissions and of course Thailand is not special countries all across the world are experiencing a similar phenomenon that reinforces argument number two and then of course one troubling statistic is that we are now in the midst of the 6th grade extinction of the planet as most of you know but this is the first one caused by Homo sapiens human beings have caused in our behaviors are these extinctions that are ongoing so as you know the pervasive impacts are climate change and these trends that reinforce argument number two or significant from icebergs crashing to coral reefs bleaching to of course forest fires accelerating and in fact we know that climate and forest interact in these complex systems such that stopping deforestation but also help solve the climate crisis morning from our Nobel Laureate and as we know the more we go above 1.5 degrees warming above pre-industrial levels we know the catastrophic impacts for accelerate on our planet we know all this this is just evidence-based research supporting number two

hypothesis number two so which evidence to be point to whichever is to be drawn how do we think about the contradictory evidence on the impacts of economic globalization when we say let's take an evidence-based approach which evidence are we referring to when we decide to act and intervene in our world and what does answering the question around what evidence we look to mean for efforts to re-globalize what does this mean then by answering that question and more importantly how do we design how to be designed for problems on which all sides whether you're an argument number one or you number two wherever you are and that argument debate all sides agree you must be better managed so all sides do agree the climate crisis and the Young deforestation crisis by diversity crisis must be addressed no one's debating that the question is how do we do this given the competing arguments about economic globalization so I got to raise some I'm going to make the point on these are actually these are actually critical questions right now because today unlike even 10 years ago there is a discernible shift across the globe that treats the climate crisis as a top priority this is a unique and important shift. Around the climate crisis and likewise an agreement that when these transitions occur they must be just they must bring along the most disempowered and also those who are most in poverty as these positions unfold these are reinforced by commitments by most countries in Southeast Asia to generate Peak emissions by 2030 and then by carbon neutrality by 2050 so these objectives are not up for debate both sides of the argument and economic globalization agree with these objectives the question is how do we designed to achieve them given the history we faced so what's my argument then here's my argument my argument is that how economic globalization impacts climate and deforestation is not preordained it is not for your dad so one side and these arguments can put the different evidence but the future evidence the future evidence is not preordained door number one is a business as usual ongoing warming deforestation story door number one which would reflect the past and door number two is the identification of reglobalization Pathways that can effectively manage climate and deforestation that's door number two so the rest of this talk then is devoted to a vibrating this argument about door number two okay so I got to cover a lot of stuff I'm going to warn you I'm going to cover a lot of stuff to make this argument because that's not simple stuff it's actually quite complex and I'm going to give you the gist and happy to have more conversations with you after the talk but are you ready for this okay





we're going to cover a lot of stuff I'm warning you it's going to be complex let's go we're going to be on a roller coaster of ideas and information so here we go on this roller coaster. Door number one looks like this there are gaps between sustainability policy goals and outcomes persist so we got these wonderful goals SDGs are the latest in a long line of efforts to formalize these goals ever since Agenda 21 the first real Earth Summit and I need to and then we have these shirts largely short term oriented policy interventions that emerged to address these goals and then of course we have these suboptimal okay this is our story today about the argument number two right door number one now door number two then is the door around productive impacts and changing these outcomes so how do we then close the gap between sustainability policy goals and outcomes such that we can make a difference I'm going to argue that we can do that through generating fit for purpose policy Pathways. Pathways that you can start unfolding that can be in line with the problems that we're facing and this we expect then we'll generate effective outcomes and we're not doing this today very well on climate and deforestation and biodiversity loss that's door number two okay but how to open door number two so far this is a simple talk now it's going to get very complicated because of door number two was easy to open we wouldn't be sitting here today having these conversations so I'm going to discuss them ideas for opening door number two which requires all kinds of agency all kinds of dot connecting across our disciplines and with practitioners to be effective so I'm going to argue based on our research on our collaborations that there are four design steps for opening door number two four different steps the first step is that we need to be much clearer about the sustainability goals we are championing and I'm going to argue and show you that there are not one but four competing problem conceptions out there but how to conceive of sustainability and each problem conception withdraws and undermines the other problems so we have to be very clear about the problems we're trying to address that we give priority to and I'm going to walk you through that framework to make the case for being much clearer about what it is we want to achieve and then the next step is to treat I'm going to argue climate and deforestation as Type 4 super wicked problems instead of very specific features that Fourth step free of charge after this conversation but I'm going to argue if you follow these doors these four steps we can reverse the negative effects of economic globalization but the number two argument folks generate and and critique globalization for

so first step the first step is very important because it says we've got to begin and end typing much more careful about what are the ways we can see of the problems we look at and then the empirical evidence that we measure based on our problem conceptions so that sounds kind of abstract but this table pieces that out and this table emerged from me looking at the last 30 years our efforts have been involved in to address sustainability challenges and I realized that two questions two questions could distinguish most of the academic work the applied academic work and practitioner efforts to build sustainability interventions so one question was does the designer whether they're a scholar or whether they're practitioner or does the policy designer think that chasing some kind of utility enhancement orientation is a good thing for the world and you know the idea of utility being really important in economics right you enhance utility you enhance economic welfare you improve growth and you prove Society so utilities important concept for how to be improve human satisfactions of some kind that's one question is utility the dominant frame for policy challenges the second question is does the policy designer whether they're an academic or practitioner think about key features of the problem at hand on the ground what are the key features of that problem represents that we would need to think about when designing to solve that problem so on the ground key features and utility are the two questions and we get it 2x2 table and all you political scientists in the world in this room you know very well that if you read any article any journal and political science you must have a 2x2 table it's innovative influence and I have this 2x2 table here but it yield some interesting results but how we place ourselves as I'm talking I want you to place yourself in these categories to see where do you fit so type 1 sustainability conception is where you do think about utilities being important but also the key features of the problem itself so what does that mean in practice this refers to all the work being done on the tragedy of the commons make Famous by Harden and then know the elevatorostrum and they both said look we're noticing their communities often over Harvest resources be they fish or Timber more than the growth rate such that over time the resources itself is depleted undermining the utility and has he benefits of harvesting fish or timber for either their communities or to sell in the marketplace so Harden and awesome spend years thinking about designing for these problems and I learn awesome wins the Nobel prize in economics and purposing Harden didn't get enough into the problem features in the ground because while

trees sit on the ground and don't move fish it turns out swim and she said because they swim you can't apply private property rights as a way to design to solve this problem instead you need to have Community Based governance at the local level Cooperative governance and she spends 20 years designing to solve the problem offshoots depletion that will if successful enhance utility growth for Fisheries in line with the yields that that the reproduction rates produces so this says the tragedy the comments it's really important for resource studies but it's still around utility human satisfactions as being important so type 2 says actually let's not worry about the actual problem features because our ultimate goal isn't utility for one good or one sector it's over all the economic utility for society as a whole what economics call economic welfare how do we have overall become a welfare that should be our main goal not solving one problem that if you do might actually undermine economic welfare so this tells us then this school that if you want to solve the climate crisis you've got to find a policy tool the policy design that will enhance overall economic welfare to solve the problem as an implicit Rational terms of enhancing economic welfare so what happens of course is there others come along and say economic welfare is very important but it's not the only game in town and that actually compromising among different goals is fundamental for generating sustainable development and this is made famous by Rutland and her 86th report who argues the environment social and economic goals ought to be balanced in some way so that no one trumps the other we paid attention to all those goals to create legitimate processes and of course this does Wonder wonderful things for reducing Conflict for creating pieces of stability Society that's a wonderful school but doesn't always work for some problems so the example I like to share is example of a Newfoundland in my home and my home country of Canada 25 years ago and you fill in Fishers were harvesting too many Cod above the depletion rate and so the biologist went to the Fishers and the government said hey you're allowing too many God to be caught and you're going to have a collapse if you don't change your quotas and so the government invoked a compromise multi-stakeholder process in Newfoundland and they involved the workers the Fishers they're just communities municipalities Federal provincial ministers and politicians and they achieved a legitimate and trustable outcome but everybody felt good about because they listen to each other and developed a compromise solution only problem was that compromise solution was not in line without the biologist

said we need to be the solution to avoid catastrophic collapse but guess what happened catastrophic collapse of the cod fish free for 25 years so sometimes the compromise school doesn't work for problems I have to be given priority now Type 4 says yeah some problems like ostrums must be given attention based on their key features they must be but they're not utility enhancing problems they're actually problems that utility and housing Behavior cost so some problems are so important we say it doesn't matter about utility we give them tight for priority status and in our worlds we all know one that we give this status to and it's anti-slavery norms Auntie slavery Norms are so strong we would never say let's have a compromised Solution on slavery who can own slaves and who can't own slaves governing slavery nor would we ever do a cost benefit analysis to see the pros and cons of slavery never because slavery should we do this all the time in our worlds but we're not doing it for the climate crisis and we're not doing it for deforestation we're giving those type 3 2 and 1 orientations when they really must be given type for priority status as we've heard from our previous speaker and discussions yesterday so if we want to give climate change pay for a status and the Paris Accord did that with a 1.52 degrees how do we do it okay how do we do it I'm going to give you some slides now to tell you how we do it and again I'll show the remaining slides with you afterwards given that the time that I have but step two then says okay if you want to treat climate change and deforestation is Type 2 problems you better design for what we call Super Wicked problems so let's think about climate change the super we can problem and these graphs are to get your brain around this Superman are playing in London super Wicked okay by the way evidence shows that you know a month after my talk you're going to forget who like my name and in 6 months you're going to forget what I said totally fine this is what happens just don't forget these two words super and wicked if you see me in the streets of you're from now forget my name and just say super Wicked guy okay cuz my entire talk is around solving super Wicked problems and that's just two words you can't forget two words super and wicked so what are these super we can problems that we now know has been called in 30 years of efforts to address these problems and yet we're getting warmer faster we're having the opposite impact on super Wicked problems with my colleagues 11 Bernstein and old we identified four key features for solving super we could problems the first is like my talk right now and I can see from that All of us so how do we actually tend to our climate

change it just sells and not as much are have fun go traveling selves how do we do this in a psychology World on individual Behavior there's lots of techniques for this governing smoking those who want to stop smoking or exercising more behavioral commitments that can actually focus in your long-term selves but we need to do this for the policy process not just individuals but are collective interests as well third key feature policies and but it's being mean all the policies to date for the last 30 years have not been in line with the science of the problem that we're trying to solve their Newfoundland right not in life the science of the problem we're trying to solve and then fourth no Central Authority no one place to go to solve and develop authoritative rules which is why the Paris Accord doesn't have any right when it comes to on the ground behaviors so what do we do then I was talking number three to identify policy design Pathways consistent with super Wicked problems I'm going to give you this last again third pathway one example and then the rest will save for I'm invited back your next time okay but this is a really important third step how do you design for multiple step Pathways for the long term we think bottom-up Tennessee analysis could provide an answer or does provide an answer so I want to give you this slide because Pat the pencil analysis thinks of policy over a series of steps but we call Progressive paradigmatic we don't just do one thing and a result occurs we follow a pathway that has different steps that each do things to achieve our goals so how does the top rate column work in that and that future we want to unfold over time so the first question for Patrick Pennington analysis is then how do you generate policy locking in some way when you design in the first step how do you constrain your future self just the way a smoker does the same thing for hiding his cigarettes in the future how do you create that for critical Junction moments where you design the policy where you can't backtrack you're now committed to the long term how do you do that and then what are the easy to pull levers that are hard to reverse for doing that where do we find these leafers we can pull becomes a really important question so your other metaphor here's a ratcheting set where's the ratcheting set and we can't backtrack we can only go forward where are they so I don't know this work we thought about four diagnostic questions we can all think about when designing this way these bottom-up pathways diagnostic question number one what can be done to create stickiness making reversibility immediately difficult what can we do for that what can we do to entrance Support over time what's the policy is Unleashed what can be

done to expand the population and support the policy cuz you can imagine the policy defuses out now and out it can have an effect globally even if you haven't got a global convention on that policy I mean how can you design a way that's consistent with the crisis that we're facing so this table I can't give you a huge lecture on but it links to questions to the key features of super Wicked problems the point here is that we're thinking of the key features like Osmond did for Thomas tragedies were applying it to Super Wicked problems in the climate side and then from that we got diagnostic questions so it's always related back to the key features of the problem at hand but how these applied in practice this is all Theory so far in Concepts I want to leave you with one example for you to think about my meaning minute and a half and it's an amazing example that comes to us from Germany but my point is this German example can be applied time and time again in Southeast Asia in the South across the world by making a difference for super we could problems so here's the story in a nutshell about 15- 20 years ago some very smart German government officials said you know there's this climate crisis we've seen the Al Gore PowerPoint we've read the IPCC reports were in trouble our population isn't quite there yet demanding us to act but we know they will be in the future when this crisis gets worse so how do we act now with a political feasibility Dynamics are different than they will be in 10 20 years when it's too late so they designed a path dependent policy mechanism around Green Technology solar panels and wind farms what do they do they said you know what instead of getting subsidies to German homeowners to put solar panels on the rooftops which is the common practice of Picture German government that want to change the policy reverse backwards but have to pay compensation cost to homeowners increasing the cost of government hence locking in that policy decision locking it initially and then the government said you know what we're going to pay the retail rate not the wholesale rate for any excess energy the homeowners produce another little design tinker what did I do Germans were first having this program started wearing jackets and coats because I made money economically by producing more energy than they consumed right so what happens as more Germans make money more my Germans who aren't part of the program now Lobby to demand the program it didn't create in the first place or demand but in step two they now Lobby I want this program too my neighbors are making money and the government says sure and they expand the program to other populations but then it's



great because now what happens companies emerged to produce the supply of Green Technology and that created a different political support for the program that didn't exist in step one but step three now has companies reinforcing politically this program what happened to stuff for Germans move from economically and sentence for wearing jackets to now being ingrained culturally in their behaviors and we know from the sociologist at some point in time behavior for economic reasons becomes culturally ingrained and this is what happened in Germany such that now if you don't have solar panels on your rooftop in Germany you're not considered a good neighbor the story gets even better because then what happens is almost all the Germans know how this program the policies expanded and entrenched and other governments go we like this program too and they go to Germany learn about it and they copy this program and bring it to their own home governments despite no Global convention today 160 countries have mirrored this policy in some way that's also help to accelerate the lower costs of solar panels now predict that this one policy lever in Germany 15 years ago explains why all of our solar panel panels are cheaper than they otherwise would have been okay that's one story and by times up so I can't go through the rest of the details but it's the one story to say the more we think about these questions and design this way over policy steps the more we can own our future instead of being consumed by the responses to the frustrations we're all having around 30 years of well-intended but failed efforts to address the two most important environmental problems facing our planet I'll also the two more two most human focused problems facing our planet too so stop there rest the PowerPoint free of charge just email me and happy to send it to you, thank you.

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