

**INFORMATION OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES**

**Scientific workshop: The world 10 years after the global financial crisis 2008-2009**

On January 10, 2019, in Hanoi, Institute of World Economics and Politics under the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences organized a scientific workshop on 10 years after the global financial crisis 2008 -2009. The workshop attracted the participation of crowded number of researchers, economic and political experts from research agencies.

The 2007-2008 financial crisis originated in the United States with the collapse and bankruptcy of a series of banks and investment organizations related to real estate for rent since August 2007 and peaked on September 15, 2008, with the event Lehman Brothers Holdings (USA) filed for bankruptcy has left a huge debt of nearly \$ 700 billion, causing chaos in the world financial system, dragging the global economy seriously reduced. The crisis had a strong impact on the world economy and politics, leading to changes not only in the financial sector but also in the politics, security fields. Therefore, it's important to re-evaluate the world 10 years after the global financial crisis to identify outstanding issues and trends of world economy and politics, as well as the impact of this problem on the prospects of the economy and world politics in the future.

Five reports from the workshop presented about the following subjects: 1/ World politics - security 10 years after the global financial crisis 2008-2009 and prospects; 2/ Some risks of the current global monetary and financial system; 3/ The fluctuation of the US dollar from the 2008-2009 crisis so far; 4/ Transformation of China's economic

growth model after the global financial crisis; and 5/ Donald Trump (thinking and acting).

Accordingly, the world since 2009 has been a reflection of three major trends: i) The world of cooperation, competition and struggle between great powers; ii) Transition process from industrial civilization level to post-industrial civilization level; iii) The process of globalization and internationalization has further differentiated global society.

It is anticipated that the prospects of the world politics and security in the next 10 years will be both a continuation of the current manifestations and at the same time give rise to new developments, especially in conditions affected by the fourth industrial revolution. The political position until 2030 will be different from the familiar order in the 20<sup>th</sup> century or the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The main difference lies in the balance of forces principle over the past 300 years is gradually backwards. The decline in the ability of these powers to conflict and the proximity of these powers to the majority of controversial issues will lead to the formation of new alliances and links which will play a decisive role in resolving a kind of international conflict that has long existed.

*PV.*

**International scientific conference “Cooperation and Competition among Great Powers in the Indo-Pacific Region and Problems set for Vietnam”**

On 18 January 2019, in Hanoi, Institute of World Economics and Politics which is under Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS) organized the international

scientific workshop “Cooperation and Competition among Great Powers in the Indo-Pacific Region and Problems set for Vietnam”. Attending the Conference were numerous diplomats, scientists, experts from universities and research agencies at home and abroad.

First introduced by Indian strategist Gurpreet S. Khurana in 2007, the term “Indo-Pacific” has gradually been adopted by some countries in the region such as Australia, India, Japan and the United States used to describe new geopolitical structures covering the region. Since November 2017, the Donald Trump Administration has contributed to popularizing this term with a vision for the U.S. Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) at the APEC Forum (Da Nang, Vietnam).

The workshop focused on analyzing geographical scope, conceptual meaning of “free and open Indo-Pacific”; identifying the current status and trends of cooperation and competition among the great powers in this region. The role of the United States and China with their foreign policy as well as the relationship to regional and world development is particularly emphasized. The world will be stable if this is a cooperative relationship; otherwise, it will be unstable. Besides, the South China Sea dispute, the role of ASEAN, the US-China trade war, China's “Belt and Road Initiative”, “Diamond Quadrilateral” (Indian, American, Australian and Japan alliance) have been said to be the key factors affecting the cooperation and competition of great powers in the Indo-Pacific region.

Against this background, the attendees proposed and exchanged a number of approaches, policy responses and enforcement solutions for Vietnam in order to continue efforts to ensure national security and interests and raise regional and international status.

At the two sessions of the Workshop, seven presentation papers included *Free and Open Indo-Pacific region: Implications and Reality* (Nguyen Dinh Luan, PhD.), *Towards the Free and Open Indo-Pacific region* (Shinichi Asazuma), *Australia's Foreign Policy for the Indo-Pacific region* (Christine Charity), *New developments of US-China relation and its impacts on Indo-Pacific situation* (Nghiem Tuan Hung, PhD.), *Vietnam in cooperation and competition relations between the great powers in the Indo-Pacific region* (Assoc. Prof. PhD. Vo Dai Luoc), *Changes in China's foreign policy for the Indo-Pacific region and implications for Vietnam* (Associate Prof. Dr. Dinh Cong Tuan), *Security structure in the Indo-Pacific region: From vision to action and impacts on Vietnam* (Pham Hong Tien, MA.). Commentaries made by Prof. PhD. Do Tien Sam, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Cu Chi Loi, Le The Mau, Colonel and Pham Sy Thanh, PhD.

The workshop partly presents the views and perspectives of experts, scholars and diplomats on the U.S. Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) strategy in particular, new geostrategy among the great powers in Asia in general.

SH.