

10TH INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY CONGRESS NAMED AFTER A.V. BUZGALIN



On May 28-29, 2026, the 10th International Political Economy Congress named after A.V. Buzgalin (IPEC) was held at the Faculty of Economics at Lomonosov Moscow State University. The theme was «Political Economy in the Study of Contemporary Challenges for Russia: From Technological Sovereignty to Advanced Development.»

The IPEC was co-organized by the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development and the Faculty of Economics at Lomonosov Moscow State University, with the support of the Free Economic Society of Russia, the World Association for Political Economy (WAPE), and the Problems of Political Economy journal.

The event brought together over 200 participants from various regions of Russia, and from foreign countries (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Great Britain, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Canada, China, Laos, Poland, the USA, France, Japan), which allowed for a broad exchange of academic experience and the results of research in the framework of modern political economy, as well as other related research traditions in economic theory.

Welcoming remarks were given by **S.D. Bodrunov** (Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics, Professor, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Director of the S.Yu. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development), **A.A. Auzan** (Doctor of Economics, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Economics at Lomonosov Moscow State University), **A.P. Kozyrev** (Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at Lomonosov Moscow State University), **O.N. Smolin** (Academician of the Russian Academy of Education, Doctor of Philosophy, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Science

and Higher Education of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation), noting the increasing relevance of the methodology and theory of political economy in the context of modern global geopolitical and socio-economic challenges.



In his plenary presentation, «The Noo-Transition: Transforming the ‘Market-Plan’ Dichotomy into the ‘Planning-Strategizing-Global Governance’ Triad,» **S.D. Bodrunov** highlighted the pressing material prerequisites for accelerating the establishment of a New Industrial Society of the Second Generation with subsequent progress toward a noosociety, which are associated with the rapid expansion of knowledge-intensive components of material production and creative labor. At the same time, the fading neoliberal model has led to the emergence of profound contradictions expressed in the stagnation of socioeconomic development, environmental pollution, and growing geopolitical tensions. The modern world finds itself at a historical crossroads where one direction of development could be mutually beneficial and respectful cooperation between countries, creating the preconditions for the harmonious development of individuals and society. The other, however, could lead to the loss of public oversight over new technologies, regular military conflicts, and the degeneration of human civilization. These conditions require a more complex and flexible governance system based on the principles of strategizing and coordinating development projects between countries. As mentioned in the report, such a promising project is offered by China to the world in the form of the Global Governance Initiative presented by Xi Jinping in 2025.

The plenary report by Academician **Cheng Enfu** (President of the World Association for Political Economy (WAPE), Director of the Institute of Marxist Studies at the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, member of the Academic Council of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) was devoted to the main development trends of modern political economy. First, the

ongoing deepening of research into the theory of living labor in the era of knowledge-based economy helps clarify the interrelationships between data, technology, and labor, identify new forms of exploitation, limit the uncontrolled expansion of platform capital, protect the rights and interests of workers, and provide a theoretical foundation for reforming the system of ownership rights and distribution in the era of knowledge-based economy. Second, modern political economy cannot be confined to a single theoretical paradigm. It must vigorously integrate modern applied economic disciplines such as finance (including public and corporate finance), monetary policy, and international economics to broaden its theoretical horizons and enhance its explanatory power, and to build a systematic and relevant theoretical framework for modern political economy. Third, an investigation of the institutional causes of slow economic growth caused by private monopoly capital under capitalism. Fourth, the formation of schools and the unification of forces in modern political economy to strengthen coordination, create alliances, and cooperate on an equal basis. The World Association for Political Economy (WAPE) and the international academic journal *World Review of Political Economy*, founded 20 years ago, serve as platforms for uniting left-wing academic forces. In conclusion, Professor Cheng Enfu expressed hope that Russian economists opposed to neoliberalism will play a more significant role in this area.

The following Russian scientists also presented their papers at the IPEC plenary session: **Yu. G. Lavrikova**, Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Director of the Institute of Economics, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences; **A. A. Shabunova**, Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Director of the Vologda Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences; **G. B. Kleiner**, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Meso-economics, Microeconomics, Corporate Economics research group at the Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences; **E. B. Lenchuk**, Doctor of Economics, Head of the Economic Policy research group at the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences; **A. Yu. Protasov**, Candidate of Economics, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Economic Theory, Faculty of Economics and History of Economic Thought, St. Petersburg State University; **A. A. Porokhovskiy**, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Academic Director of the Department of Political Economy, Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, **A. I. Kolganov**, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Laboratory for Comparative Research of Socio-Economic Systems, Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Editor-in-Chief of the *Problems of Political Economy*, **L. A. Karaseva**, Doctor of Economics, Professor of Economic Theory at the Institute of Economics and Management at Tver State University; **S. A. Tolkachev**, Doctor of Economics, Professor of Economic Theory at the Faculty of International Economic Relations at the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation; **Khubiev K. A.**, Doctor of Economics, Professor of Political Economy at the Faculty of Economics at Lomonosov Moscow State University, and foreign scholars: **Radhika Desai**, Co-Director of the Geopolitical Economy Research Group, Professor at the University of Manitoba, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics (Canada, UK), **Chanxina Kayson**, Director General of the Office of National Academy of Politics and Public Administration (Laos), **Ding Xiaoqing**, Secretary General of the World Association for Political Economy (WAPE) (China), **Alan Freeman**, Co-Director of the Geopolitical Economy Research Group at the University of Manitoba, Professor at the University of Greenwich (Canada, UK), **Stavros Mavroudeas**, Professor of Social Policy at Panteion University (Greece), **Hélène Clément-Piot**, Professor Emeritus at the Faculty of Economics, Cergy-Pontoise University (France).

As part of a special event, **Branko Milanović**, Leontief Prize laureate, Senior Fellow at the Stone Center for the Study of Inequality at the City University of New York, Visiting Professor at the International Institute on Inequality at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and former Lead Economist at the World Bank Research Department, delivered a lecture entitled «The Great Global Transformation: The United States, China, and the Remaking of the World Economic Order.» The lecture demonstrated that global neoliberalism is experiencing a systemic crisis, leading to the emergence of more plutocratic and populist political regimes. The world is currently experiencing the largest shift in income structure since the Industrial Revolution, driven by Asia's growing economic power and the erosion of the middle class in Western countries. This is paving the way for the emergence of a new world order, coupled with rising geopolitical tensions.

Political economists from Russia, China, and Canada were awarded diplomas from the IPEC Programme Committee for their contributions to the development of political economy theory and methods, teaching, and advocacy in the field of political economy.





Twelve breakout sessions included a comprehensive discussion of the development of political economy theory and methods in the study of new societal challenges, the socioeconomic prerequisites and consequences of modern scientific and technological progress, the factors driving Russia's accelerated socioeconomic development and securing technological sovereignty, the potential and limits of moving toward a multipolar world, and a number of other relevant topics. Particular attention was paid to the integration of political economy courses into university curricula and the improvement of their content. The discussions maintained academic continuity with the results of previous congresses and laid the foundation for fruitful future work.