

EU CHALLENGES IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALISATION

Module 3 : Globalisation

Prof. Dr Léonce Bekemans
Jean Monnet Chair ad personam
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GLOBALISATION

Introduction: Basic assumptions

Part One: concept(s), views and facts

1. Definition(s)
2. Views and perception
3. Facts and figures

Part Two: Global trends and governance

1. Global Politics
2. Global Economy
3. Global Culture
4. Global Threats
5. Governance of globalisation

Part Three: Assessments

1. Globalisation vs internationalisation
2. Europeanisation vs globalisation
3. Globalisation vs regionalism
4. Personal globalisation vs individualisation

LBE/JMC/2012

Module 3 (I)

Introduction: Basic assumptions

Part I : concept(s), views and facts

1. Definition(s)

2. Views and perception

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Introduction:

Basic assumptions

1. Constat & implications
2. Startingpoints
3. Approaches
4. Instruments
5. Perspectives

Introduction:

1. Constat

Facts:

- ? Globalisation: we all increasingly live in one world, so that individuals, groups and nations become interdependent: “global village”
- ? Globalisation: interdependency of individuals, groups and nations
- ? Political, economic, cultural and social factors: globalisation is one of the greatest social changes occurring today

Factors contributing:

1. Spread of ICTs:
 - a) compression of time and space;
 - b) intensification of speed and scope of Information flows
2. Economic factors:
 - a) Transnational corporations growth in size and influence → network of production and consumption around the world linking economic markets;
 - b) weightless economy
3. Political changes: end of the Cold War, Collapse of Soviet-style communism, growth of international and regional forms of governance

Implications:

- ? Current path of globalisation must change, can change and undermines democratic accountability; role of public opinion

Introduction:

2. Starting points: challenges

- ? Global citizens and globalising societies
- ? International organisations (UN, international banks, financial institutions, international health and labour organisations, global tariff and trade agreements: global political, legal and military framework)
- ? Drastic increase in electronic communications
- ? Unified global economy (multi-countries structures)
- ? Imbalances in the global economy
- ? Imbalance between economy and society is subverting social justice
- ? Unequal distribution of benefits of globalisation within and between countries: winners and losers
- ? Economic rules and institutions prevail over social rules and institutions
- ? Lack of public trust in global decision-making
- ? Growing tension/conflict between globalisation and culture

Introduction:

3. Approaches

Hyperglobalisers (pos.)

- ? Real and powerful phenomenon: threatening the role of national governments
- ? Market forces → stronger than governments

Sceptics (neg)

- ? Idea overrated: world already interconnected
- ? Intensification of activities within major financial and trade groups: processes of regionalization

Transformationalists (realist)

- ? Globalisation is transforming many aspects of global order but the old patterns still remain
- ? Globalisation is a contradictory process

No-Globals

?

Introduction

4. Instruments

- ? Multilateral UN system (UNDP, UNESCO, etc.): essential for global action to deal with common vulnerability
- ? Multilateralism (vs. unilateralism):
 - § Benefits: transparency and protection against asymmetries
 - § Today's challenge: conflicts & poverty
 - § Need for better instruments for governance: multi/international, economic and local
 - § no country can opt out of the global economy: problem of management interaction with global markets to ensure growth, development and equity
 - § Need for strong and democratic local authorities

Introduction

5. Perspectives: The Future Path

- ? Basic requirement: "Globalisation should be fair, inclusive and democratically governed. It should provide opportunities and tangible benefits for all countries and people": More inclusive, fair and social (See ILO, *A fair globalisation: creating opportunities for all*, World Commission on the Social dimension of Globalisation, February 2004)
- ? Focus on opportunities and capabilities (A. Sen)
- ? Essentials:
 - § Based on universally shared values and responsible actors (respect for international law)
 - § International commitment (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, MDGs)
 - § Greater coherence between economic, social and environmental policies
 - § More democratic governance of globalisation (participation, accountability, respect)

Introduction

Final goal : creation of a fair global Community

Cohesive societies are built around shared values which create a moral and ethical framework for private and public action": "bonum commune"

- § Respect for human rights and human dignity
- § Respect for diversity of culture, religion, political and social opinion
- § Fairness: distribution of benefits
- § Solidarity as awareness of global citizenship
- § Respect for nature: ecological sustainability

Required: basic tools

- § international dialogues to bridge between principles and practice
- § Multiple actors/stake holders
- § More participatory system: networks & systematic dialogues

I. GLOBALISATION: CONTEXT & CONTENT

? 1. Definition(s)

? 2. Views and Perceptions

? 3. Facts and Figures

1. Definition(s):

complex (new) phenomenon and a multiple process

Preliminary Remarks:

- ? It means different things to different people:
 - § global utopia vs global threat
 - § Globalists vs anti-globalists

- ? Its meaning has changed over time: from technological progress and economic dynamism to a more mixed approach about poverty, climate change, etc.

1. Definition(s)

Quote

- ? "Globalisation refers to a multidimensional set of social processes that create, multiply, stretch and intensify worldwide social interdependencies and exchanges while at the same time fostering in people a growing awareness of deepening connections between the local and the distant."
(Manfred B. Steger)

1. Definition(s)

Quote

- ? "Globalisation is a process in which geographic distance becomes a factor of diminishing importance in the establishment and maintenance of cross-border, economic, political and socio-cultural relations. This process reaches such intensity that relations change fundamentally, and people become aware of that change. That potential internationalisation of relations and dependencies creates opportunities, but also causes fear, resistance, actions and reactions." (Ruud Lubbers, former UN HC for Refugees)

Dinstinct elements

? Common characteristics (from literature):

- § Spatial extension and compression: world-encompassing and presenting multiple aspects
- § increasing interconnectedness: issue linkages
- § Temporal acceleration
- § Growing awareness

? Focus:

- § geographical scope
- § intensity of flows and interactions
- § velocity of flows

? Reasons:

- § great power competition
- § technology/knowledge/ideas
- § Capitalism and trade (liberalisation/deregulation)
- § Natural and environmental changes: demographical and climate change

1. (Synthetic) Definition

- ? "Globalisation is a phenomenon and a process, which presents many faces, multiple voices and different interpretations with diversifying, often dramatic impacts on persons, cultures and societies.
- ? It cannot be reduced to a mere economic expression of growing interdependence and international agreements in an exclusively market-oriented and competitive environment.
- ? It is to be understood and analysed as a multidimensional phenomenon involving diverse domains of activity and interaction across borders and across continents, including the economic, political, socio-cultural, technological, ethical, environmental and personal domains." (LB)

2. Views and perceptions about globalisation

- ? a. COMMON GROUND & COMMON SOLUTIONS:
- ? b. GEOGRAPHICAL SPREADING
- ? c. SECTORIAL VIEWS

a. Common Ground & Common Solutions

Common Grounds:

- ? Generalised and paradoxical feelings
- ? Widespread sense of instability and insecurity
- ? Concern about the impact of globalisation on culture and identity
- ? Concern about employment
- ? Rural and informal economies > poverty

Common Solutions: fair globalisation perspective

- ? UN system
- ? Market correction
- ? Policy support: fair rules > fair results
- ? Role of the state
- ? People oriented
- ? Integration focus

b. GEOGRAPHICAL SPREADING: general constat, criticisms & priorities

§ VIEWS FROM AFRICA

§ VIEWS FROM THE ARAB WORLD

§ VIEWS FROM ASIA

§ VIEWS FROM LATIN AMERICA

§ VIEWS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

§ VIEWS FROM Western EUROPE/ AMERICA

c. SECTORAL VIEWS

General constat, criticisms & priorities

§ BUSINESS

§ LABOUR

§ CIVIL SOCIETY

3. Facts and figures: measuring and studying globalisation

Increasing interconnectedness: IGO and NGO

§ World Bank

§ Global Policy Forum: <http://www.globalpolicy.org>

§ Reports on Human Development:

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports> : The HDR presents analytical tools for policy choice

§ World Economic Forum:

<http://www.weforum.org/en/index.htm>

§ World Social forum: <http://www.wsftv.net/> &

<http://www.worldsocialforum.info/>

LBE/JMG Many other international NGO

World Bank

Measuring Global Linkages/Global Inequalities:

What? Systemic differences in wealth, incomes and working conditions between countries

World Bank Classification: it divides countries into three bands, according to their Gross National Income (GNI):

- § High-income countries: 15% of population, 79% world's wealth
- § Middle-income countries: 45% of population, 18% of world wealth
- § Low-income countries: 40% of population, 3% of world wealth

World Bank

Different indicators for measuring life inequalities

? Health (WHO):

§ Health

§ Sanitation

§ Malnourishment → illness and disease → infants death rate at birth 11 times more and people live 18 years less

? Food: Hunger, malnutrition, famine (FAO)

§ 200 millions of world hungry are kids under 5 → high death rate children /year → consequences on work and society

? Education and literacy → skilled work, escaping conditions of poverty, (UNESCO)

? Families: size and number of children

? Life expectancy

World Bank Facts

- ? 40% of the world's population live in low-income countries, 16% in high income country
- ? 1,3 billion live in poverty (1 out of 4 human on the earth)
- ? Top 40 richest individuals in the world: 16 North America, 15 Europe, 6 Middle East, 2 Hong Kong, 1 Mexico
- ? Globalisation has produced opportunities for unthinkable wealth and dramatic consequences for societies and persons

Global Linkages/Global Inequalities: Major Issues

1. Demographic change: growing urbanisation, etc.
2. Migration: number of migrants, residing in major regions; countries hosting largest number of migrants, etc.
3. Technology/Digital Divide: telephone lines; internet users
4. Cultural Change: global air transport, tourism; languages, etc.

1. World population growth: Context

Population: one of the most significant global problems currently faced by humanity

- ? Doubling time: the time required for the population to double (1% growth doubling in 70 years)
- ? Thomas Malthus à Malthusianism: idea that population growth tend to outstrip the resources available to support it vs theory of demographic transition

1. World population growth: Content

Demography = the study of population growth

? Statistical work and explanation of population patterns

? Important concepts in demography:

§ Birth rates (crude) births/1000

§ Death rates (crude) deaths/1000

§ Fertility: number of live-born kids /mother

§ Fecundity: potential number of kids /mother

à dynamics of population change

1. World population growth: Trends & Figures

Constat: 10 billion people by 2150 (> developing world)

Consequences:

- ? Demographic transition in developing world
- ? Ageing in developed world
- ? Implications for: labour markets, welfare systems, food and water supply, natural environment, conditions in urban areas

1. World population growth Assessment

- ? Fertility remains high in developing world
- ? Large families still economically necessary
- ? Contraception opposed/obstructed by Catholic Church and Islamic leaders
- ? China bucked the trend with government provided financial incentives
- ? UN population projections

2. Growing Urbanisation

% Total population living in cities

Year	Developing Countries	Least dvlpd Countries	Industrialized Countries	World
1970	24,7	12,7	67,1	36,8
1995	37,4	22,9	73,7	45,4
2015 (est.)	49,3	34,9	78,7	54,6

3. Digital Divide

Telephone lines by Region
1990-2000

Region	Tel. lines/ 1000(1990)	Tel. Lines/ 1000(2000)
OECD	392	524
Developing Countries	21	78
Least Dvd Countries	3	6

3. Digital divide

Internet Users 1998

Region	Population % world	Net Users % reg.pop.
US	4.70	26.30
OECD	14.10	6.90
Africa	9.70	0.10
World	100	2.40

4. Cultural Change

Global Air Transportation 1950-1998

(in billion passengers/ton)

Year	People	Freight
1950	28	0.7
1975	697	19,4
1998	2,621	99.0

4. Cultural Change

International Tourist Arrivals 1950-1999 (in Millions)

Year	Internat Arrivals
1950	25
1975	223
1990	459
2000	678

4. Cultural Change

Mc Donalds Restaurants Number by region (1991-1996)

Region	1991	1996
Industrial countries	11,970	19,198
Developing countries	448	1,824
Sub-Saharan	0	17
World	12,418	21,022

United National Development Program
GLOBAL REPORTS OF UNDP

<http://hdr.undp.org/en>

Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All HRD 2011

The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development HRD 2010

Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development HRD 2009

Climate change [2007/2008 Report](#)

The global water crisis [2006 Report](#)

Aid, trade and security [2005 Report](#)

Cultural liberty [2004 Report](#)

The Millennium Development Goals [2003 Report](#)

Deepening democracy [2002 Report](#)

New technologies [2001 Report](#)

Human rights [2000 Report](#)

Globalization [1999 Report](#)

Consumption [1998 Report](#)

Poverty [1997 Report](#)

Economic growth [1996 Report](#)

Gender inequality [1995 Report](#)

Human security [1994 Report](#)

Citizens' participation in development [1993 Report](#)

International trade [1992 Report](#)

National and international strategies for development [1991 Report](#)

Concepts and measurements of development [1990 Report](#)

Human Development: The Concept

- ? It denotes both the process of widening people's choices and improving their well-being.
- ? The most critical dimensions of human development are: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living
- ? Additional concerns include social and political freedoms
- ? The concept distinguishes between two sides of human development:
 - § the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge.
 - § the enjoyment of these acquired capabilities, for work or for leisure

Human Development Report 2010

20th Anniversary Edition

The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development (Nov 2010)

- ? The Report looks back at the past several decades and identifies trends and patterns with important lessons for the future:
 - § there is no single formula for sustainable progress
 - § long-term gains can and have been achieved even without consistent economic growth.
- ? The Report surveys critical aspects of human development, from political freedoms and empowerment to sustainability and human security, and outlines a broader agenda for research and policies to respond to these challenges.

International Human Development Indicators

- ? The Human Development Index (HDI): a summary measure of human development:
 - § HDI reflects achievements in the most basic human capabilities: life expectancy, educational attainment and income
 - § It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.
 - § 15 may 2011 Rankings: from very high HD to low HD: From Norway (0.943) to Congo (0.286)

Composite Indexes

- ? The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population
- ? The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market
- ? The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living

Gross National Happiness

? Termed in 1972 by Bhutan's then King Jigme Singye Wangchuck based on Buddhist values

The four pillars are

§ promotion of sustainable development

§ preservation and promotion of cultural values

§ conservation of the natural environment

§ establishment of good governance.

? Layard, Richard (2011) *"Happiness: lessons from a new science"*, Penguin , London, UK.

World Economic Forum

- ? The Global Competitiveness Report 2011-2012
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GCR_Report_2011-12.pdf
- ? The 12 pillars of competitiveness
- ? The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012

Global Policy Forum

<http://www.globalpolicy.org>

? Basic facts

- § Founded in 1993
- § a non-profit organisation with consultative status at the UN, New York and a European branch in Bonn.
- § An independent policy watchdog that monitors global policymaking.

? Focus/Content:

- § UN Security Council, food & hunger crisis, and global economy
- § promotes accountability and citizen participation in decisions on peace and security, social justice and international law.
- § gathers and distributes information it through a comprehensive website and media interviews.
- § plays an active role in NGO networks and other advocacy arenas
- § organizes meetings & conferences and publishes policy papers.

? Approach and programs:

- § uses a holistic approach, linking peace and security with economic justice and human development.
- § programs cover peace and security, global social and economic policy, UN finance, UN reform, international justice, and the changing role of states and sovereignty.

Transparency International (1993)

<http://www.transparency.org/>

- ? A global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption
- ? A global network including more than 90 locally established national chapters
- ? The Corruption perceptions index 2010: it measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 178 countries in the world:
 - § Ranking on a scale from very clean (10) to highly corrupt (0): 1) Denmark/New Zealand/Singapore: 9.3; 4). Finland/Sweden: 9.2; 15) Germany: 7.9; 20) UK:7.6; 25) France: 6.8; 67) Italy: 3.9 ...

World Watch Institute

<http://www.worldwatch.org>

An independent interdisciplinary research organisation, based in Washington D.C:

Priority programs include:

- ? Energy & Climate Program: focus on accelerating the transition to a low-carbon energy system based on sustainable use of renewable energy sources
- ? Food & Agriculture Program: focus on the benefits to farmers, consumers, and ecosystems that can flow from food systems that are flexible enough to deal with shifting weather patterns, productive enough to meet the needs of expanding populations, and accessible enough to support rural communities
- ? Green Economy Program: focus on the global environmental and economic crises. It seeks to offer solutions that enhance human wellbeing and reduce inequities while protecting the planet.
- ? Transforming Cultures: focus on health, population, water resources, biodiversity, governance, and environmental security: shift from today's consumer cultures to cultures of sustainability.

What?

- § A global web movement to bring people-powered politics to decision-making everywhere
- § It means "voice" in several languages
- § launched in 2007 to organise citizens of all nations

Objective :

- § to close the gap between the world we have and the world most people everywhere want
- § to ensure that the views and values of the world's people inform the decisions that affect us all

Fields of Action :

- § take action on global, regional and national issues, from corruption and poverty to conflict and climate change.
- § campaigns in 14 languages, a core team on 4 continents and thousands of volunteers.
- § Actions are focussed on signing petitions, funding media campaigns and direct actions, emailing, calling and lobbying governments, and organising "offline" protests and events

European Citizen Action Service (ECAS)

<http://www.ecas-citizens.eu>

What?

- § An association about action as much as information, creating balance between public interest and corporate lobbying, created in 1991
- § an international non-profit organisation, independent of political parties, commercial interests and the EU Institutions
- § A large cross-sectoral European association bringing together members from different areas of activity: civil liberties, culture, development, health and social welfare, as well as general civil society development agencies

Objective:

- § to empower citizens and civil society with the European Union.
- § to enable NGOs and individuals to make their voice heard with the EU by providing advice on how to lobby, fundraise, and defend European citizenship rights.

Tony Blair Faith Foundation
www.tonyblairfaithfoundation.org

Notre Europe
info@notre-europe.eu

<http://www.spinelligroup.eu>

Bertelsmann Foundation
(Sustainable governance Indicators)

http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/cps/rde/xchg/SID-0185D13C-7252528A/bst_engl/hs.xsl/index.html