

GLOBALIZATION

Introduction:

-since 1945, globalization an old process started since the 15th C, quickly expanded

-In **its wake** (sillage) we can see increased **cross-border transportation**, worldwide firms and cultural exchanges

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION AND HOW DOES IT AFFECT THE WORLD ORGANIZATION?

I/ DEFINING GLOBALIZATION

A/ Definition

Emergence of a global society where some economic, political, environmental and cultural events in one part of the world have quickly significance for people in another part of the world.

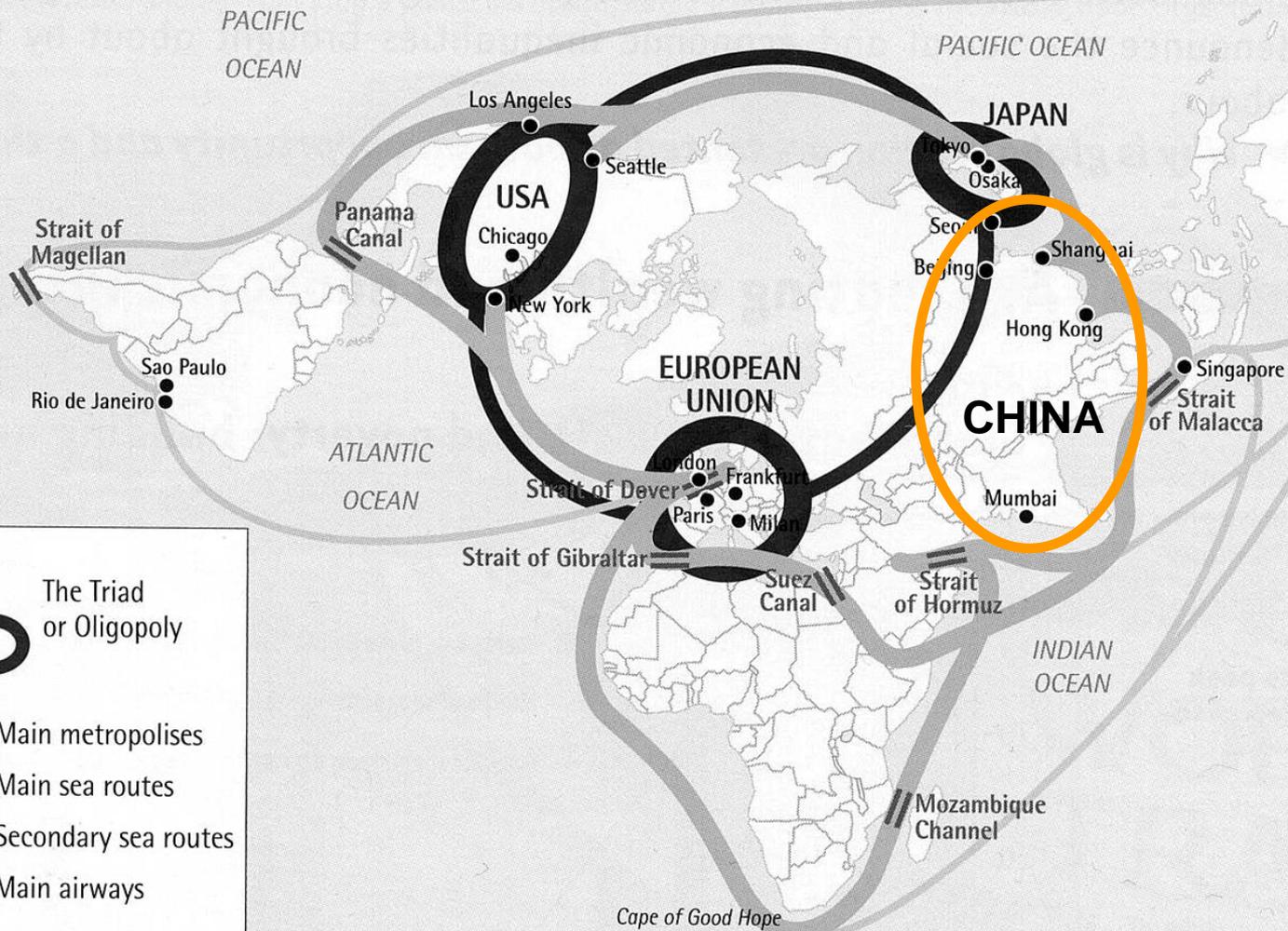
In this global society, countries are interdependent in a very organized world (hierarchy)

B/ Expression of globalization

1) Emergence of a world **oligopoly**:

It is composed of **IMPULSE CENTERS** (companies head offices, research and innovation centres, banks and stock-exchanges): **THE TRIAD, MEGALOPOLISES, HUBS.**

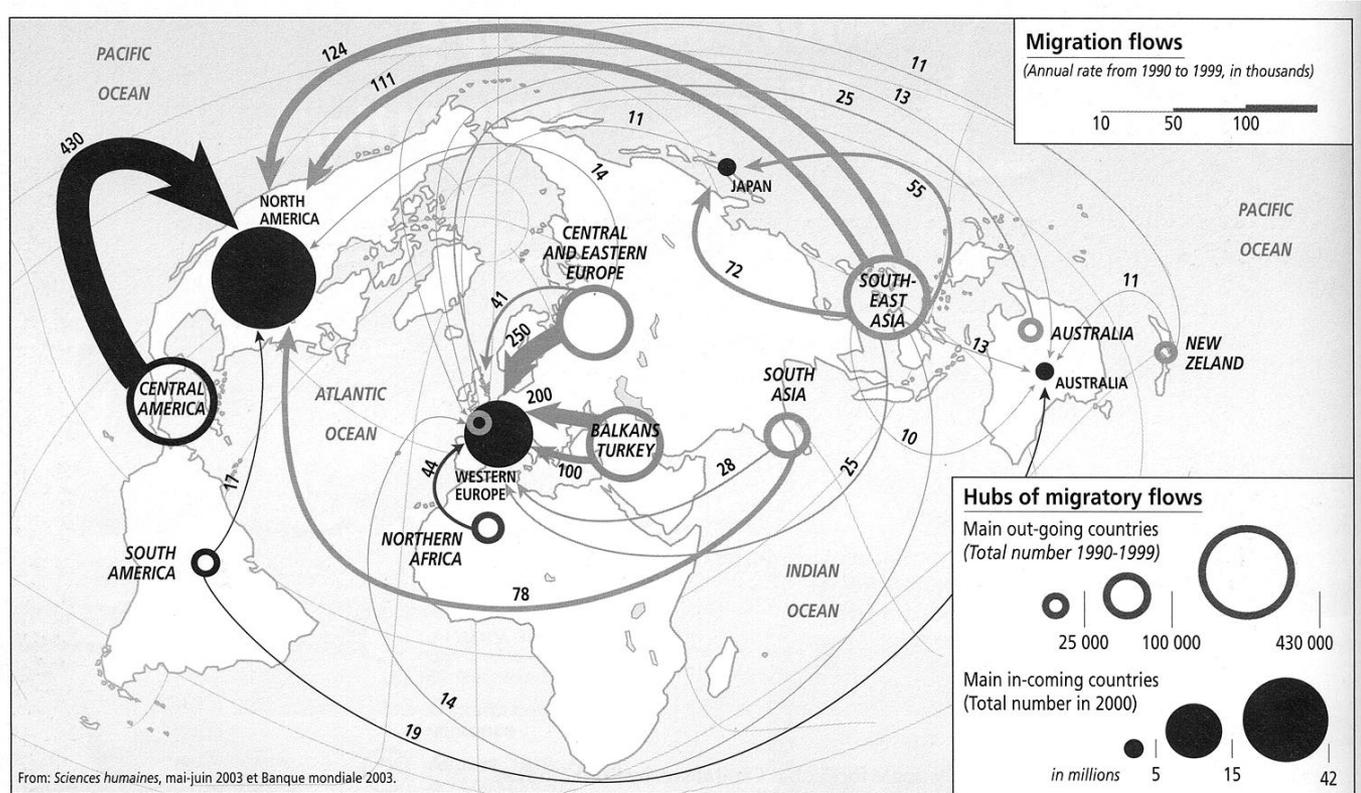
The world archipelago



2)Acceleration of human mobility: international migrations:

- workers
- tourists
- Brain-Drain
- Refugees (**UNHCR**)

They go from **SENDING AREAS= OUT GOING COUNTIES** to **RECEIVING AREAS=IN COMING COUNTRIES.**



Migratory flows in the world in 2000.

3-Economic flows

The opening of national economies (free trade, economic associations along with revolution of transports (freight **containers, multimodal platforms, to unload, to load**) has brought about a real explosion of worldwide trade.

What is exchanged?

GOODS 75% of exchanges

- energy: oil has a prominent place
- Foodstuffs
- manufactured products

SERVICES: 25%

- capitals
- Foreign direct investments
- Information: broadband subscribers
- Illegal flows/trade: drug, weapons, prostitution, counterfeit products, tax heavens.

C/ International authorities and organisations

-The UN and its satellite **bodies (UNHCR, UNESCO, WHO, FAO , UNDP**

The IMF: Specialized agencies of the UN founded in 1945, planned in Bretton woods.

Its offices are located in Washington DC). It aims at discharging international indebtness, control inflation and stabilize exchange rates.

The World Bank: It finances projects in developing countries to lower poverty and shorten the **North/South divide.**

GATT-WTO in 1995: to promote free trade, enforce international trading policies and handle trade disputes

-Associations: NAFTA, NATO, MERCOSUR,APEC...

-NGO's : Amnesty international, Greenpeace, Red Cross Doctors without borders...

-Unlawful networks: mafias, counterfeiting, tax heavens, drug trafficking..

III/ CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALIZATION

A/ Some inequalities aggravated by globalization

-The GDP measures a country's economic power (the total value of goods and services produced in a country) but it does not say much about the country's development.

The UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) had created the **Human development Index (HDI)** to measure development

it is a figure between 0 and 1 which combines the GDP/capita, the literacy rate and life expectancy at birth.

Iceland is 1st with 0.968, France is 11th with 0.955 and the last is Sierra Leone with 0.329.

It reveals **the NORTH/SOUTH DIVIDE**. the North gathers the MEDC's and the South gathers the LEDC'S

-demographic contrasts also reflect development

B/ Anti globalization movements

-Anti globalization groups/activists stand up against inequalities triggered by globalization as well as outsourcing and the pressure of law of supply and demand which explains that head offices only focus on companies turnover (chiffre d'affaire) and don't care much of employees' future

- Anti globalization activists essentially belong to NGO's and dare to use all means of expression available to be heard from public opinion even if it drives them to jail.

EXAMPLES:

José Bové a French farmer, union member from the “confederation paysanne”. He wrote a book in 2005: “ Le monde n'est pas une marchandise”.

There are also counter summits by some associations like ATTAC which was first founded against increasing taxes and which today fights for many issues related to globalization, reporting about the WTO's decisions. It attends the G8 and G20 meetings with the goal of influencing policy makers' decisions: “the World is not for sale” they say.

- Social Forums: Porto Allegre 2001 Dakar 2011, Tunis 2013

C/ Sustainable development and fair trade as an alternative

Fair trade: alternative solution market based on an approach to alleviate global poverty. This movement advocates the payment of a fair price

Sustainable development: It's a recent principle first launched in 1987 by the Norwegian Prime Minister Ms GRO BRUNTDLAND in a UN meeting. It deals with development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations **to meet their own needs.**

This principle is often defended during the “Earth summits” like in Rio in 1992 or more recently in Johannesburg in 2002.

Sustainable development is advocated as answer to the negative impact of globalization.

IV/ CENTERS OF GLOBALIZATION

A/ Main centres

-**the Triad**: 80 % of the world exchanges

-Areas associated with the TRIAD: North America, East European states (PECO in French), Newly Industrialised Countries (“dragons”), Oil Producing countries (PEP in French)

-Northern countries (HDI): **MEDC's**

-Big cities and megalopolises which concentrate political, economic and cultural power.

Since 1996, it's often referred to a “network of megalopolises “ in French “Archipel Métropolitain Mondial: (AMM)

B/ Southern Countries are left aside: (**LEDC's**)

There is a hierarchy in the South.

1-“tigers” or second generation of newly developed countries. Some of the BRIC countries also belong to the “top” South (Brazil, China, and India). Oil producing countries are also in this category. They are now known as **EMERGING COUNTRIES**.

2-**Developing countries** with a HDI between 0.5 and 0.7. They mainly attract due to their cheap labour force and their low taxes.

3- **the Less advanced countries**: HDI under 0.5- indebted- politically unstable

CONCLUSION

Globalization clearly affects the world organization since it connects places and people but it also widens socio economic gaps. Some see globalization as beneficial, others as a detrimental process.