



Globalisation: Brexit and nationalistic politics as a move away from globalisation



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1. What is globalisation?

Globalisation is the spread of:

1. products
2. technology
3. information
4. jobs across national borders
5. cultures

And it describes an independence of nations around the globe fostered through free trade



1. Political Globalisation

Political globalisation refers to the amount of political co-operation that exists between different countries.

It includes:

- national governments
- their governmental and intergovernmental organizations
- social movement organizations

Political globalisation is one of the three main dimensions of globalisation commonly found in:

- Academic literature
- Economic globalisation
- Cultural globalisation

2. Trends and changes in the topic due to globalisation

Trends

- new and expanding markets
- new sources of finance and technology
- goods at lower prices
- higher levels of productivity
- better living standards

Changes

- job losses
- downward pressures on wages or working conditions
- demographic decline
- political marginalisation

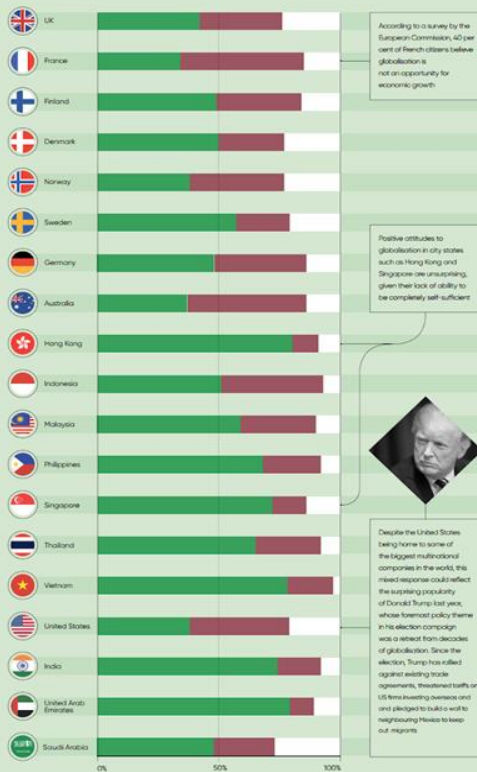
GLOBALISATION: WHAT PEOPLE THINK

Big business has become more globalised over recent decades, expanding into new territories, buying up local companies and, as a result, has increased trade and cultural exchange around the world. But globalisation is starting to face some resistance. Through a resurgence in populist political movements, a rise of economic nationalism and

ongoing challenges with immigration, public opinion has shifted, and is set to disrupt the ideology that a globalised world is a force for good. Using a recent survey from YouGov of more than 20,000 people across 19 countries, this infographic explores how globalisation is viewed around the world and the possible reasons for these differing attitudes

IS GLOBALISATION A FORCE FOR GOOD OR BAD FOR THE WORLD?

● Acceptable ● Unacceptable ● Don't know



According to a survey by the European Commission, 40 per cent of respondents believe globalisation is not an opportunity for economic growth.

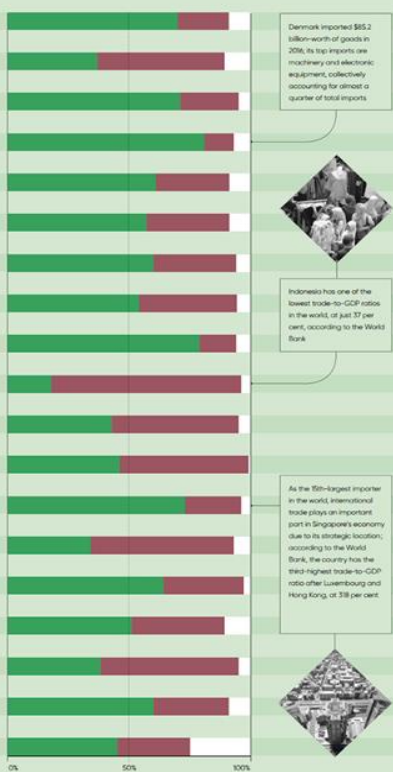
Positive attitudes to globalisation in city states such as Hong Kong and Singapore are unsurprising, given their lack of ability to be completely self-sufficient.



Despite the United States being home to some of the largest multinationals in the world, this mixed response could reflect the surging popularity of Donald Trump's last year, whose foremost policy theme in his election campaign was a retreat from decades of globalisation. Since the election, Trump has ruffled against existing trade agreements, threatened tariffs on US firms investing overseas and pledged to build a wall to negotiating Mexico to keep out migrants.

VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

● It's fine for my country to import things it needs from other countries ● My country should be able to meet all its own needs without relying on imports from other countries ● Don't know



Denmark imported \$85.2 billion-worth of goods in 2016. Its top imports are machinery and electronic equipment, collectively accounting for almost a quarter of total imports.



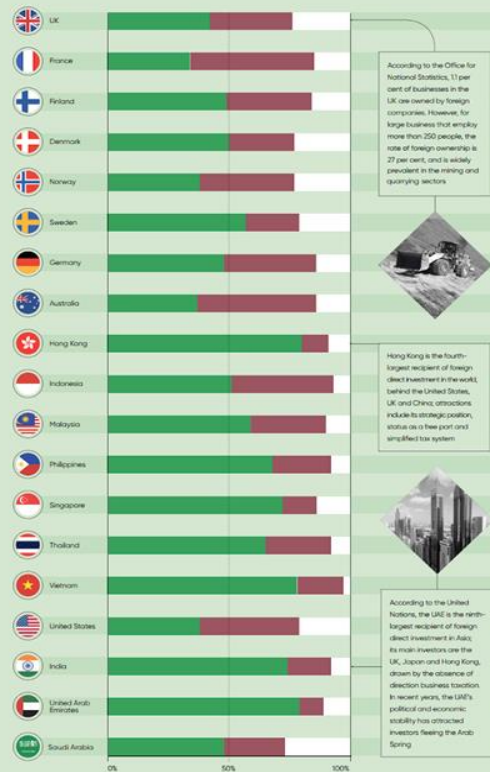
Indonesia has one of the lowest trade-to-GDP ratios in the world, at just 37 per cent, according to the World Bank.

As the 16th-largest importer in the world, international trade plays an important part in Singapore's economy due to its strategic location, according to the World Bank, the country has the third highest trade-to-GDP ratio after Luxembourg and Hong Kong, at 318 per cent.



IS IT ACCEPTABLE FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS TO BUY COMPANIES IN YOUR COUNTRY?

● Acceptable ● Unacceptable ● Don't know



According to the Office for National Statistics, 11 per cent of businesses in the UK are owned by foreign companies. However, for large business that employ more than 250 people, the rate of foreign ownership is 27 per cent, and is widely prevalent in the mining and quarrying sectors.



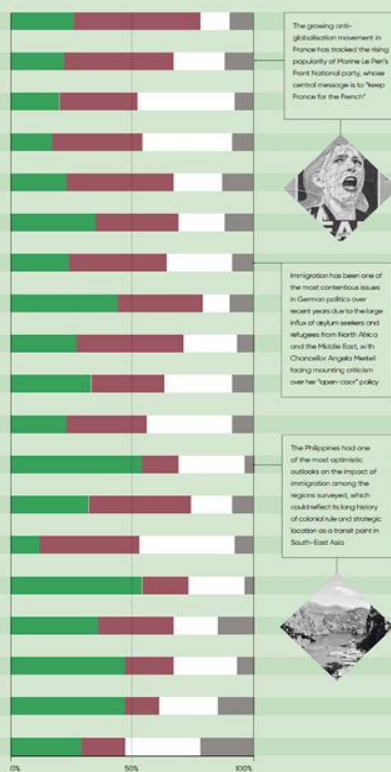
Hong Kong is the fourth-largest recipient of foreign direct investment in the world, behind the United States, UK and China, attractions include its strategic position, status as a free port and simplified tax system.



According to the United Nations, the UAE is the ninth-largest recipient of foreign direct investment in Asia. Its main investors are the UK, Japan and Hong Kong, drawn by the absence of election business taxation. In recent years, the UAE's political and economic stability has attracted investors fleeing the Arab Spring.

VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION

● Immigration is enriching and adding to the traditional culture of my country ● Immigration is eroding the traditional culture of my country ● Immigration has little effect on the traditional culture of my country ● Don't know



The growing anti-globalisation movement in France has boosted the rising popularity of Marine Le Pen's Front National party, whose central message is to 'keep France for the French!'



Immigration has been one of the most contentious issues in German politics over recent years due to the large influx of asylum seekers and refugees from North Africa and the Middle East, with Chancellor Angela Merkel facing mounting criticism over her 'open-door' policy.

The Philippines had one of the most optimistic outlooks on the impact of immigration among the regions surveyed, which could reflect its long history of colonial rule and strategic location as a transit point in South-East Asia.



2. Trends and changes in the topic due to globalisation

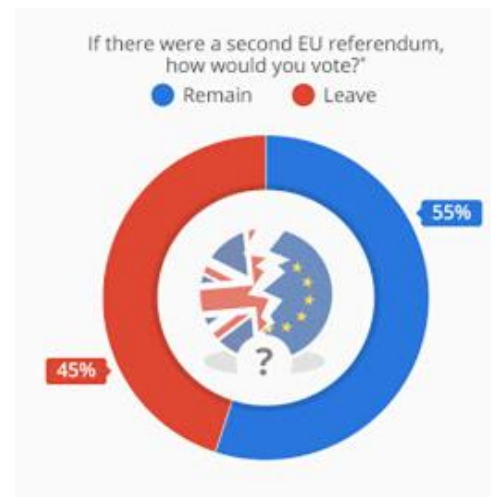
BREXIT

Trends

- immediate cost savings
- sovereignty of Britain
- border security
- currency: pounds
- less immigration

Changes

- prevent the sharing of intelligence information
- EU restrictions
- lost of U.S. as a primary trading partner.
- labour shortage
- dates on imported goods



3. Causes and effects of these trends

Causes

- development of technology
- improved transport
- free trade agreements
- global banking
- growth of MNCs

Effects

- constant food supply
- more jobs
- less jobs security
- damage to the environment
- cultural impact
- anti-Globalisation protests

3. Causes and effects of these trends

BREXIT

CAUSES

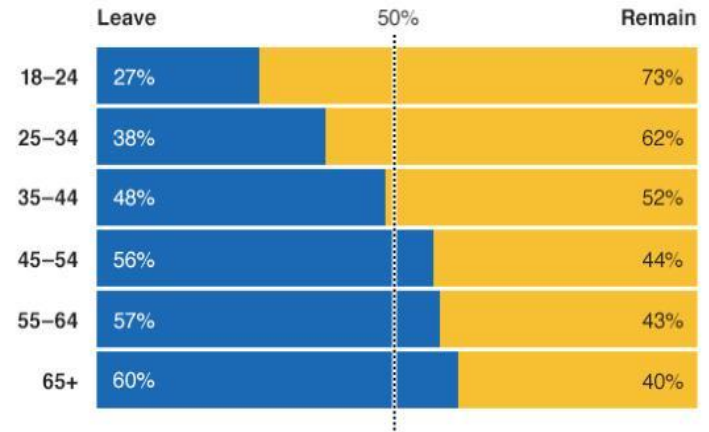
- regaining sovereignty
- control over English borders
- stagnated economy
- high immigration

EFFECTS

- political emargination
- economically independent
- external customs duties to UK goods
- loss of the automatic right to work in the rest of EU
- reduced EU market access

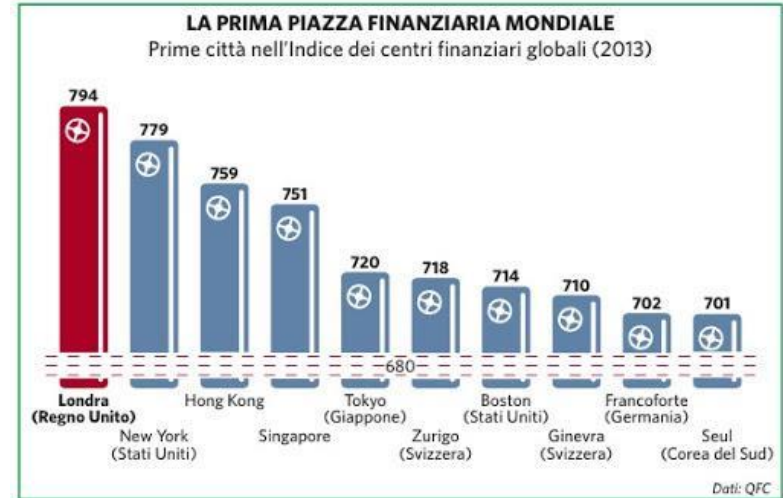
4. RISK OF GLOBALISATION REGARDING THE TOPIC: Brexit

- Growth **prospects**
- No to **globalisation** and European Union
- Diminishing **inequality**



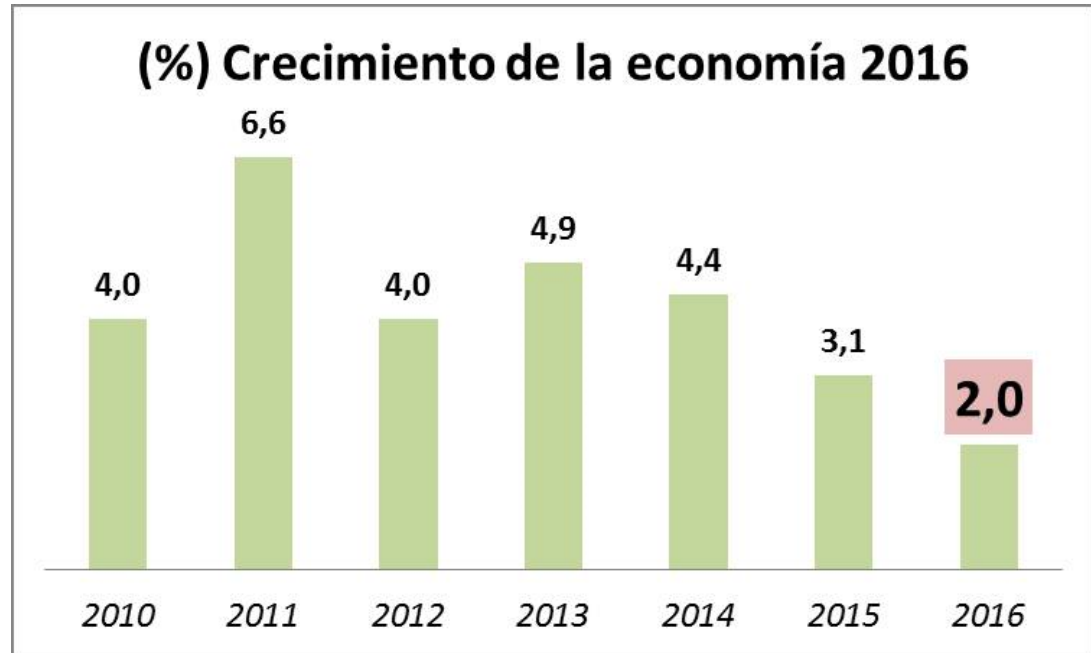
4. Risk of globalisation regarding the topic: Brexit

- **Protests** in Europe of older citizens
- Economic **hardship**
- London could become a victim of the **reaction** of the process of **globalisation**.



4. Risk of globalisation regarding the topic: nationalistic politics

- **Nationalist policy**
- **Nation=static**
- **Need and danger**



5. Lost opportunities offered by globalisation due to Brexit

- **Cheap** travelling in EU
- Erasmus/ exchange projects
- **Jobs** and **investments** in the tertiary sector (financial/banking/int.health ag.)



'The Guardian'

5. Lost opportunities offered by globalisation in countries with nationalistic politics

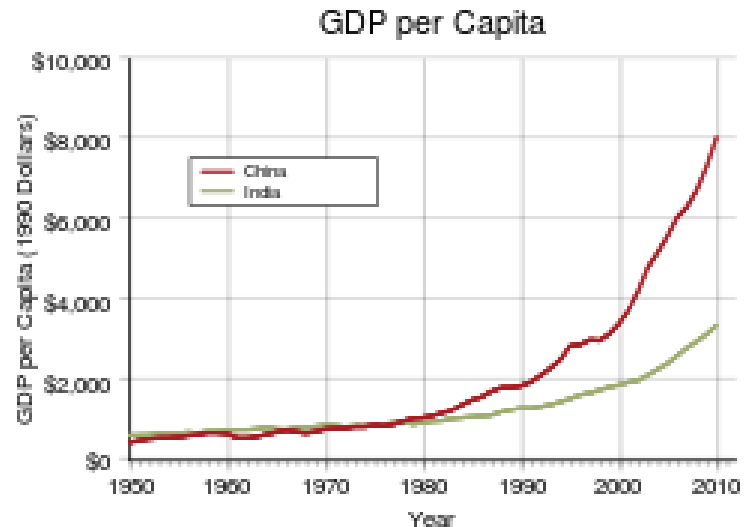
- **Worldwide** diffusion of local goods
- **Permanent downfall** in transportation **prices** of goods
- **Exchange** of skilled and qualified **workers all over the world**



MUJI, Via del Tritone, Rome

5. Case study: China

- Fast **socioeconomic development** during the last two decades
- **Dramatic rise** in high-tech knowledge and industry
- **Accountability** of China's **universities**



5. Case Study: China

	University		P	P(top 10%)	PP(top 10%)	
1	Harvard Univ		32253	7060	21.9%	
2	Univ Toronto		21544	2956	13.7%	
3	Univ Michigan		17867	2756	15.4%	
4	Zhejiang Univ		16181	1431	8.8%	
5	Johns Hopkins Univ		15631	2539	16.2%	
6	Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ		15183	1232	8.1%	
7	Stanford Univ		14615	3223	22.1%	
8	Univ Tokyo		14429	1315	9.1%	
9	Seoul Natl Univ		14030	1099	7.8%	
10	Univ Washington - Seattle		14018	2321	16.6%	

6. Conclusion

- Globalisation has increased the trade of products, ideas, technologies etc. and it has created the world without boundaries.
- Even though the development is progressing rapidly, it still has many basic problems like rural poverty or corruption.
- Globalisation is not 'inevitable', but it is with us and likely to continue.
- Policy makers will both court and resist TNCs and globalising forces.