

**BREXIT AND NATIONALISTIC  
POLITICS AS A MOVE AWAY  
FROM GLOBALISATION**

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# WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

- Globalization is a process in which national economies have become increasingly integrated and interdependent.
- Trade to G.D.P ratios are rising for most countries.
- Expansion of Financial Capital Flows between countries.
- Rise of truly global brands.
- Deeper specialization of labour.
- Global supply chains & new trade and investment routes.



# ECONOMIC TRENDS AND CHANGES RELATED TO GLOBALISATION

Shifting sectors in the global economy will cripple the comparative advantage of some of the Great Britain's industries.

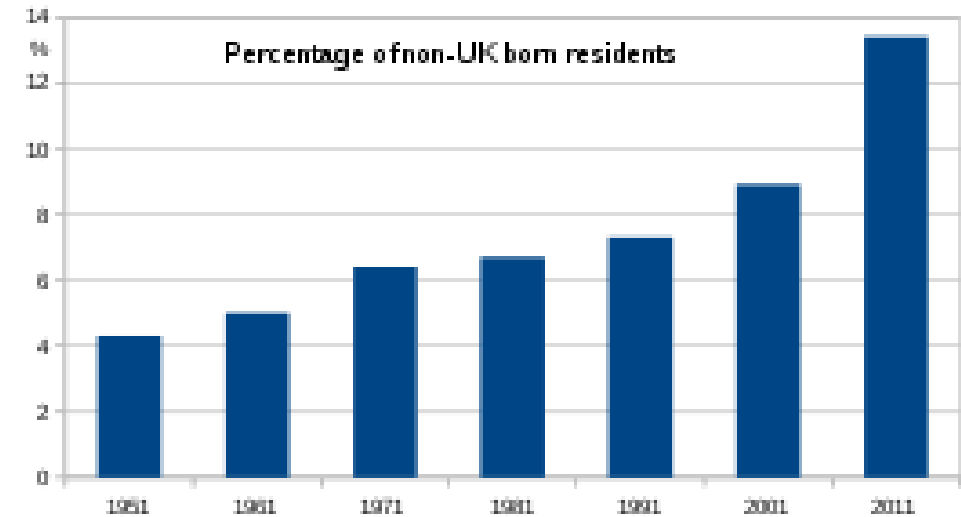
Global competition has reduced the costs and prices of firms.

Immigrants can find job easier and they are all able to fill up job vacancies, but this will put more pressure on housing and public service.

As part of the global economic cycle, the UK will be affected by the booms and recessions of other countries.

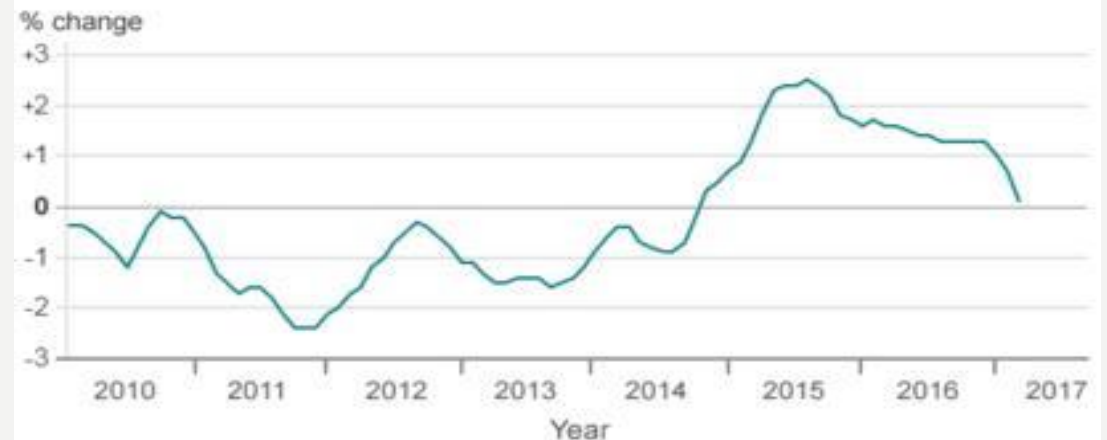
# TRENDS AND CHANGES

- The **EU** aims at making globalisation work by maximising its opportunities and mitigating its negative effects.
- After 47 years of membership in the European Union, the UK left when Brexit happened in 2020.
- Diminished **job prospects**, **stagnant salaries** and the large entry of **immigrants**, are considered the main reasons to leave the economic bloc.



## Wage growth in real terms\* since 2010

Change in average weekly earnings (regular pay)



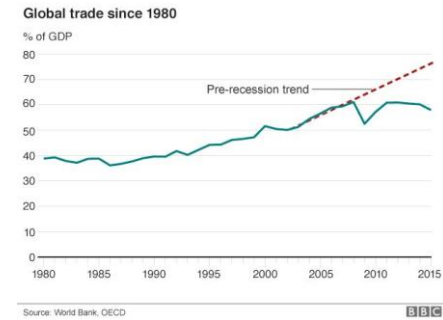
\*Earnings adjusted for inflation using CPIH

Source: ONS

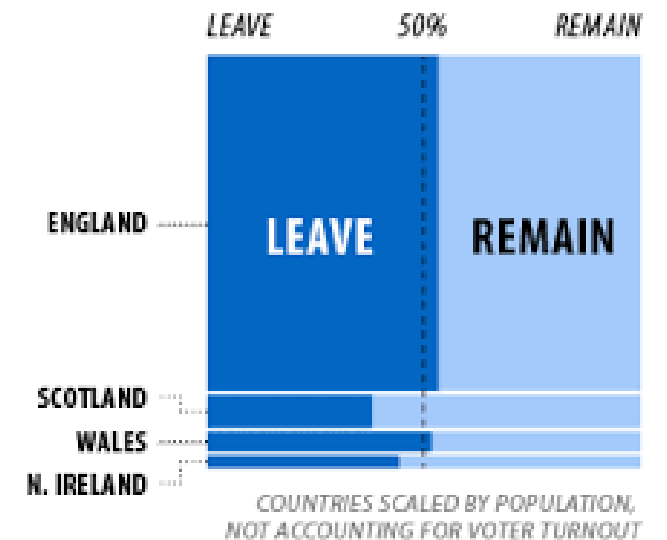
BBC

# GLOBALISATION IS UNDER ATTACK

- The **Brexit vote** and the rise of an **aggressive nationalism** are part of a **backlash to globalisation**.
- The rise of political opposition to globalisation has coincided with - and contributed to - a period of declining world trade growth since the financial crisis of 2008.
- *"The question is not whether there are benefits to globalisation - there clearly are. But the question is about who is enjoying those benefits,"* says Prof Lang.



## BREXIT VOTER BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY, WEIGHTED



# CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THESE TRENDS

- The effects of the UK's choice will be felt in all EU countries, both on small and large issues.  
From 2021, European citizens who decide to travel to the UK will have to show their passport, whereas until now an ID card was sufficient. In addition, all those who want to move for a period longer than 3 months will need a visa. The same will apply to tourists who, before leaving, will have to provide themselves with a Tourist Visa.  
In shops in the United Kingdom, Euros will no longer be accepted, but only the British Pound.  
Also in 2021 the borders between the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe will be restored, so both goods and people, for example travellers on the French TGV fast train connecting Paris and London passing under the Channel, will have to undergo customs controls.  
Moreover, the passage of goods will be subject to duties.  
Immigration will also be managed independently: yes to legal immigration, but only if a person can prove that they have a job and earn at least £30,000 a year.  
Britain's choice is something that goes against Globalisation.



# RISKS OF GLOBALISATION REGARDING THE TOPIC

- Globalisation is the phenomenon of the progressive growth of world relations or trade in economic, social, technological and political spheres. In the globalised world, all countries exchange goods and information more easily and quickly; moreover, almost all cultures in the world tend to confront and resemble each other precisely because of the rapid movement of goods and ideas. The risks of globalisation are:
  - The economic gap between rich and poor countries is widening
  - Labour exploitation in poor countries
  - Tax evasion by multinationals
  - Increased pollution



# POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Positive

- Increased productivity
- High standards of living
- Dilution of local market
- Market expansion
- Increased profit



- Negative

- Takeover of national firms
  - Bring instability
- Impact on traditional industries
  - Cultural impact
- Affect small industries



## **BENEFITS**

- Access to new cultures
- Lower cost of production
- The spread of technology and innovation
- Access to new talents
- Access to new markets



# CONCLUSION



- Globalisation has increased the trade of our products, ideas and technology, creating a world without boundaries. However, it has also had some negative effects on developing countries.