



# WTO Protest, Seattle 1999



# I. Globalization Defined

### **COMPETING DEFINITIONS:**

- "...the expanding scale, growing magnitude, speeding up and deepening impact of transcontinental flows and patterns of social interaction." (Held and McGrew, Globalization/Anti-Globalization, p. 1)
- "...(the) integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, direct foreign investment...short-term capital flows, international flows of workers and humanity generally, and flows of technology..." (Bhagwati, *In Defense of Globalization*, p. 3)
- "...the set of social consequences which derive from the increasing rate and speed of interactions of knowledge, people, goods and capital between states an societies (Bisley, Rethinking

Globalization, p. 6)

### The Definition Refined



## What Kind of World?

# Thomas Friedman's "Flat World" OR Richard Florida's "Spiky World"

#### @ PATENTS

Just a few places produce most of the world's innovations. Innovation remains difficult without a critical mass of financiers, entrepreneurs, and scientists, often nourished by world-class universities and flexible corporations.

#### THE GEOGRAPHY OF INNOVATION

Commercial innovation and scientific advance are both highly concentrated—but not always in the same places. Several cities in East Asia—particularly in Japan—are home to prolific business innovation but still depend disproportionately on scientific breakthroughs made elsewhere. Likewise, some cities excel in scientific research but not in commercial adaptation. The few places that do both well are very strongly positioned in the global economy. These regions have little to fear, and much to gain, from continuing globalization.

better part of the twentieth century the United States claimed the lion's share of the global economy's innovation peaks, leaving a few outposts in Europe and Japan. But America has since lost some of those peaks, as such

#### D SCIENTIFIC CITATIONS

The world's most prolific and influential scientific researchers overwhelmingly reside in U.S. and European cities.

> But the flat-world theory blinds us to far more insidious tensions among

impoverished rural areas. According to detailed polling by Richard Burkholder, of Gallup, average household incomes in urban China are now triple those in rural regions, and they've grown more than three times as fast since 1999; perhaps as a result, urban

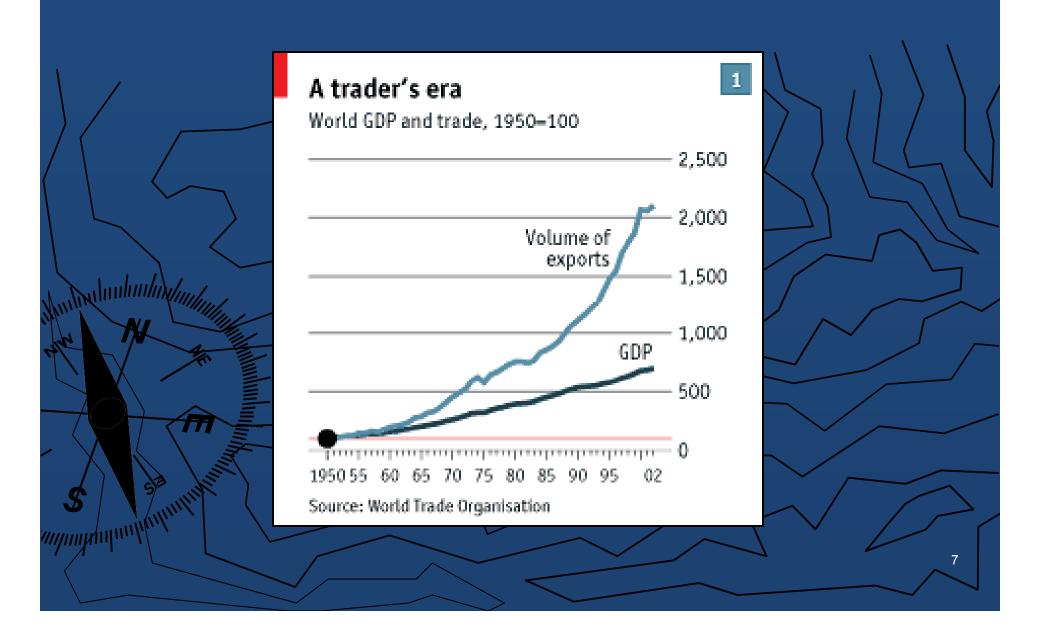
### II. Sources of Globalization

Internationalization of Economic Activity

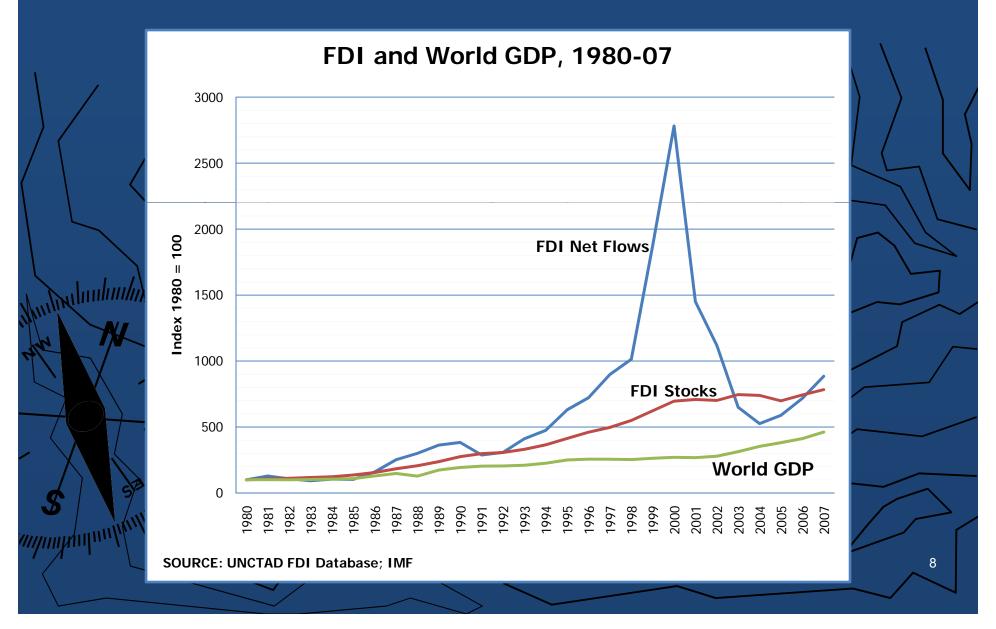
- Trade & Finance
- Global Liberalization
  - Domestic and International
- Technological Changes
  - IT Revolution (Speed and Cost)
- Improvements in Transportation
  - **EX:** Containerized Shipping
- Globalized Production Structures
  - 'Stateless Corporations'



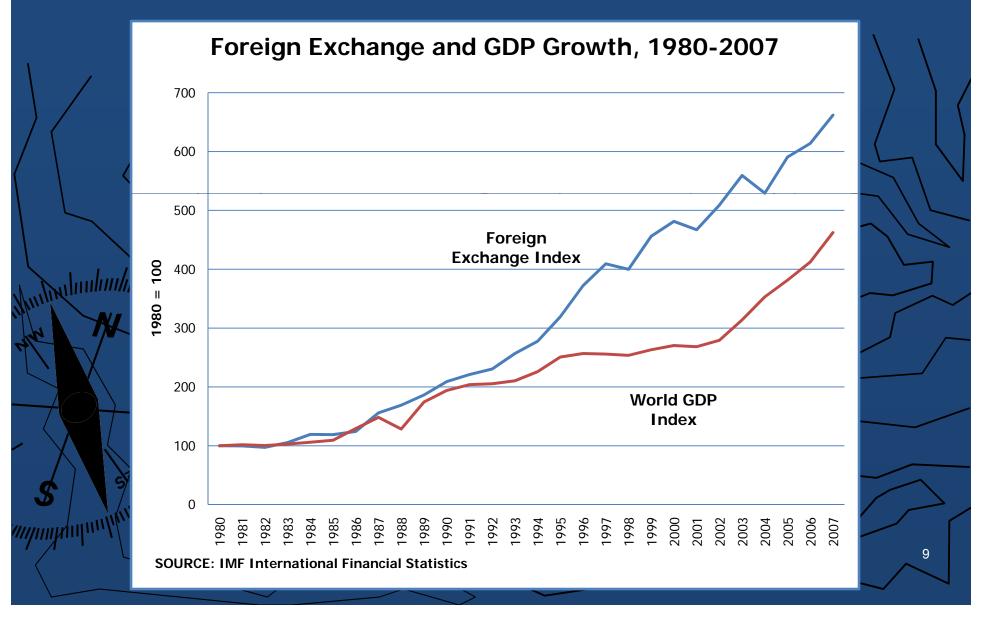
# Growth in World Trade



# Growth in Global Investment



# Growth in Foreign Exchange



### II. Sources of Globalization

Internationalization of Economic Activity

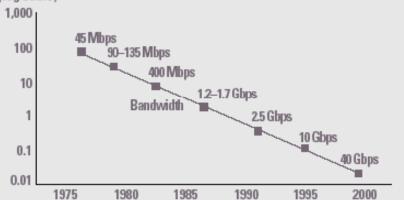
- Trade & Finance
- Global Liberalization
  - Domestic and International
- Technological Changes
  - IT Revolution (Speed and Cost)
- Improvements in Transportation
  - EX: Containerized Shipping
  - Globalized Production Structures
    - 'Stateless Corporations'



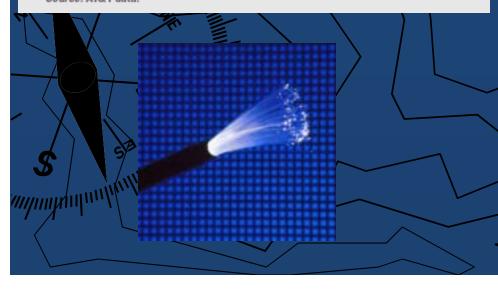
# Costs of Information Technology

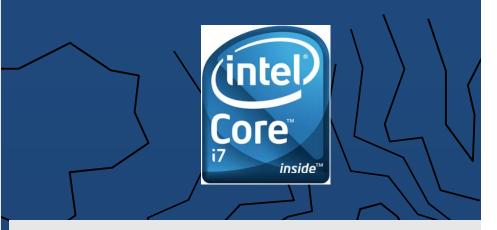
#### FIGURE 1 COST TRENDS IN OPTICAL FIBER TRANSMISSION

Index of transmission cost per bits per second per kilometer (log scale)



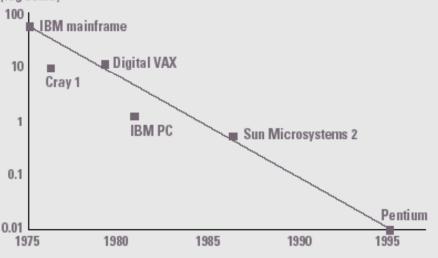
Note: Mbps is megabits per second; Gbps is gigabits per second. Source: AT&T data.





### FIGURE 2 PRICE TRENDS IN INFORMATION PROCESSING

Index of investment cost per instruction per second (log scale)



Source: World Bank compilation based on industry data.

### II. Sources of Globalization

Internationalization of Economic Activity

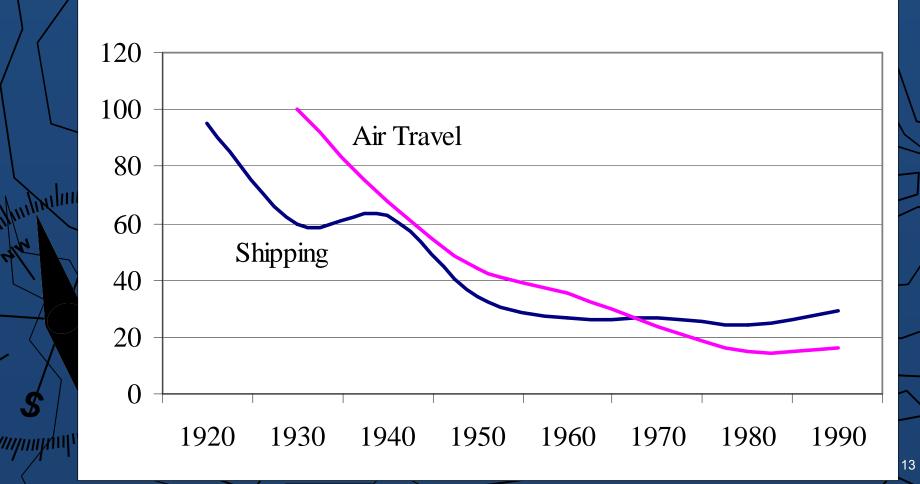
- Trade & Finance
- Global Liberalization
  - Domestic and International
- Technological Changes
  - Revolution (Speed and Cost)
  - Improvements in Transportation
    - **EX:** Containerized Shipping
    - Globalized Production Structures
      - 'Stateless Corporations'



The Death of Distance – Call Centers in India

# Transportation Costs





## III. Levels of Globalization

- A. Eras of Globalization
  - First Era of Globalization (about 1870-1914)
  - Interwar Period (1920-1939)
  - Cold War Era (1945-1989)
  - Second Era of Globalization (1989-Present)
  - Difference Between Eras of Globalization
    - Trade and Finance
    - Technology and Communication
    - Rolitical System and Immigration

# The Second Era of Globalization Begins



# IV. Questions for a Globalized Economy

