

Globalisation

The backdrop to present IR theory formation ??



Globalization

“...in its simplest sense globalization refers to the widening, deepening and speeding up of global interconnectedness....”

—Held, McGrew, Goldblatt, and Perraton, 1999. *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*

A Definition

- **_ “Globalization: A process (or set of processes) which**
- **embodies a transformation in the spatial organization**
- **of social relations and transactions – assessed in terms**
- **of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact –**
generating transcontinental or interregional flows and
networks of activity, interaction, and the exercise of
power”

- **_ Anthony McGrew: Sustainable Globalization. In: Allen**
- **& Thomas (eds.): Poverty and development into the**
- **21st century, 2000, p. 348.**

Another Definition of Globalization

- **Waters (1995) defines globalization as a broad social term: “A social process in which the constraints of geography on social and cultural arrangements recede and in which people become increasingly aware that they are receding”**

- **Malcolm Waters, Globalization, London 1995, 2nd.ed.2001**

Time/Space compression

- **”A sense of the shrinking of distances through the dramatic reduction in the time taken, either physically (for instance via air travel) or representationally (via the transmission of electronically mediated information and images), to cross them.**
- **(Tomlinson, J.: Globalization and Culture,**
- **1999, p.3)**

The path of globalization

Arena (trend)	16-19 th centuries	19-20 th centuries	21 st century
Economy (liberalization)	Capitalist World-system	Multinational Corporatism	Lifestyle Consumerism
	↓ <i>Crisis of capitalism</i>	↓	↑
Policy (democratization)	Bourgeois state	International relations	Disétatization and Value politics
	↓	↓ <i>Crisis of the state</i>	↑
Culture (universalization)	Divided subcultures	Integrated National Traditions	Global Idealization

Source Walters (1995) p. 159.

Main path of globalization →

Predominant pattern of causal efficacy →

Held & McGrew: The Global Transformations Reader (2000)

Three perspectives on globalization:

- - **Sceptics: State still important**
- - **Hyper Globalists: markets most important (not state)**
- - **Transformalists: Multi-layered phenomenon, also social & cultural**

”Sceptics”

- **”People are less mobile than goods, money**
- **or ideas; in a sense they remain**
- **”nationalised”, dependent on passports,**
- **visas, and residence qualifications”**

- **(P. Hirst & G. Thompson (1997):**
- **Globalization in Question, p.171)**

”Hyper Globalists”

- ”Economic globalization is constructing new**
- forms of social organization that are**
- supplanting, or will eventually supplant the**
- traditional states as the principal economic**
- and political units of world society”**

- (Held, D. & A. McGrew (2000): Global**
- Transformation.... p.3)**

”Transformativists”

”Globalization is perceived as a powerful transformative force, which is responsible for a ”massive shake-out” of societies, economies, institutions of governance and world order”

- (Held & Mc.Grew, p. 7)**

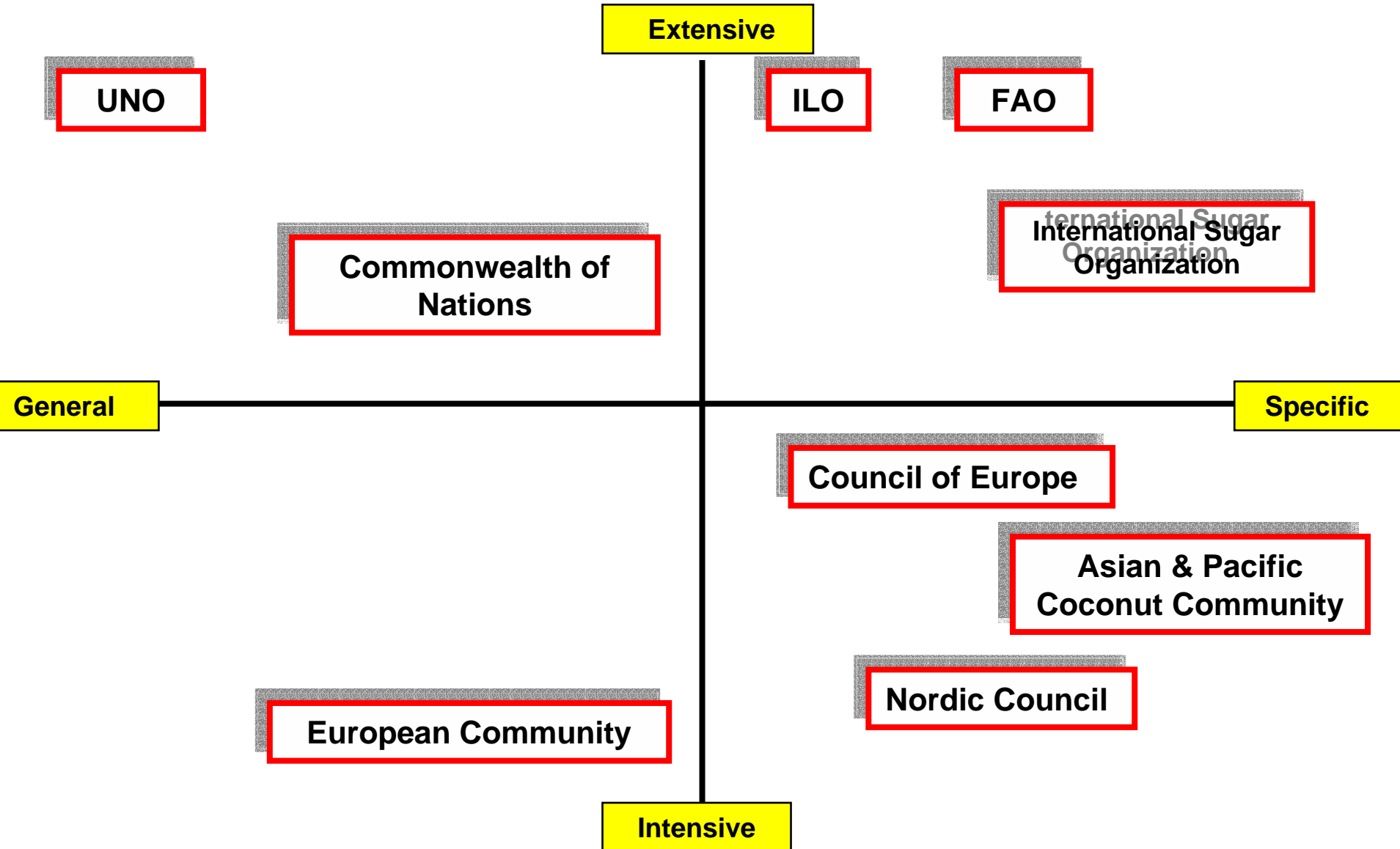
Globalisation inputs (1)

- The increasing role of non-state actors

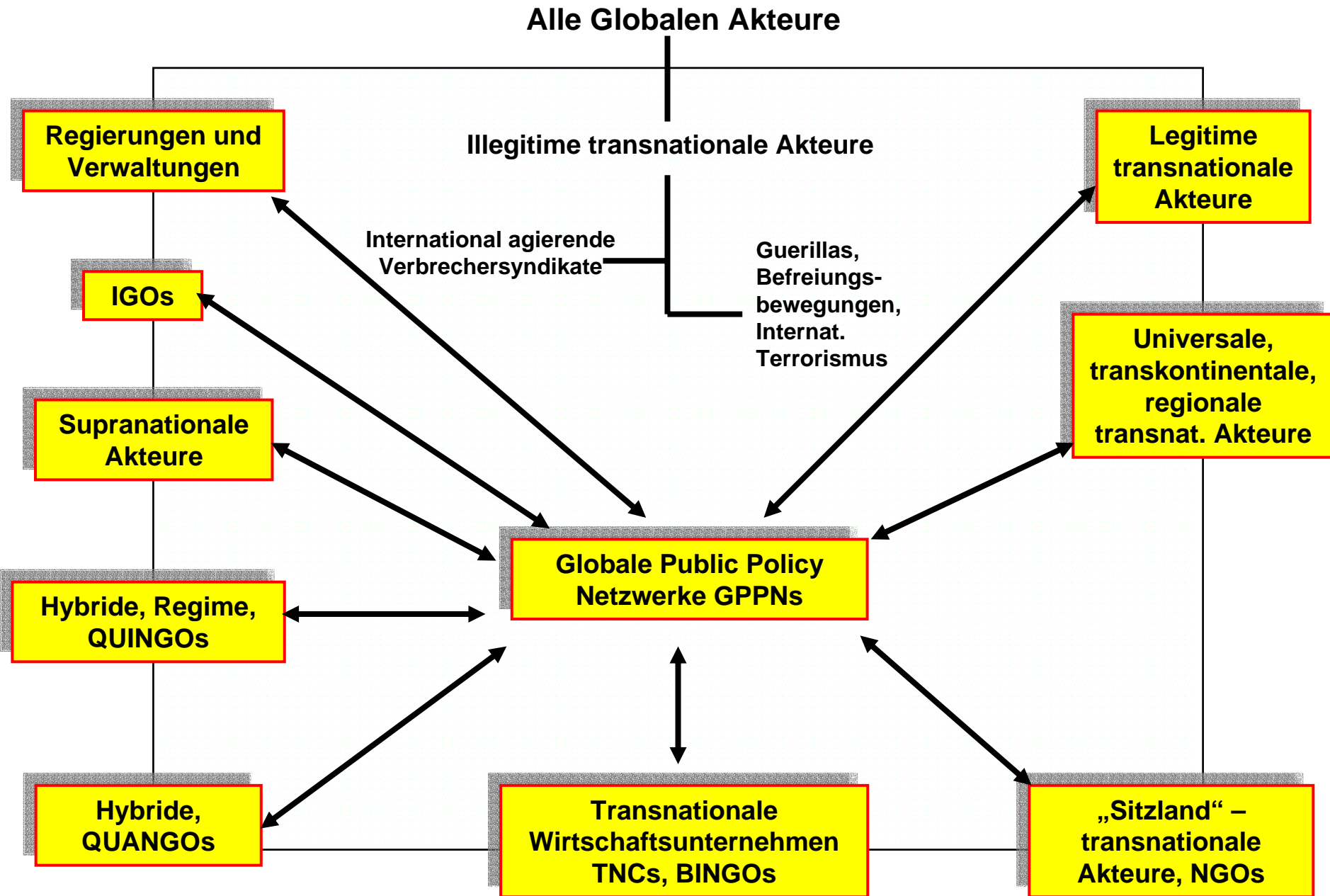


... an international organization can be defined as a formal, continuous structure established by agreement between members (governmental and/or non-governmental) from two or more sovereign states with the aim of pursuing the common interest of the membership...

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES



Internationale Akteure – Differenzierung



QUINGO = Quasi intergovernmental organization

QUANGO = Quasi nongovernmental organization

BINGO = Business International Nongovernmental Organization

GPPN = Global Public Policy Network

QUINGOs & QUANGOs = Mischformen zwischen regierungsamtlichen und nichtregierungsamtlichen Akteuren

GPPN = Allianzen von Regierungsbehörden, Internationalen Organisationen, öffentlich-rechtlichen und privatrechtlichen Körperschaften

Verhältnis staatlicher/nichtstaatlicher nationaler und internationaler Organisationen*

Das internationale System setzt sich zusammen aus

- » weniger als 200 Staaten
 - » ca. 250 IGOs (UN, NATO, EU, OSZE usw.)
 - » ca. 6600 INGOs mit weltweiter, interkontinentaler oder regionaler Mitgliedschaft (z.B. Amnesty International, Kirchenbünde, das IRK, die FIFA usw.)
 - » ca. 10.000 NGOs mit überwiegend einem Land zuzurechnender Mitgliedschaft („Sitzland-NGO“), die aber gleichwohl signifikante internationale Aktivitäten unterhalten (z.B. Freedom House, USA; Mediciens sans Frontieres, Frankreich; Cap Anamur, BRD)
 - » ca. 64.000 transnationalen Konzernen (TNcs, BINGOs) mit über 860.000 nationalen Tochterfirmen
- * Nichtstaatliche internationale Organisationen: näherungsweise

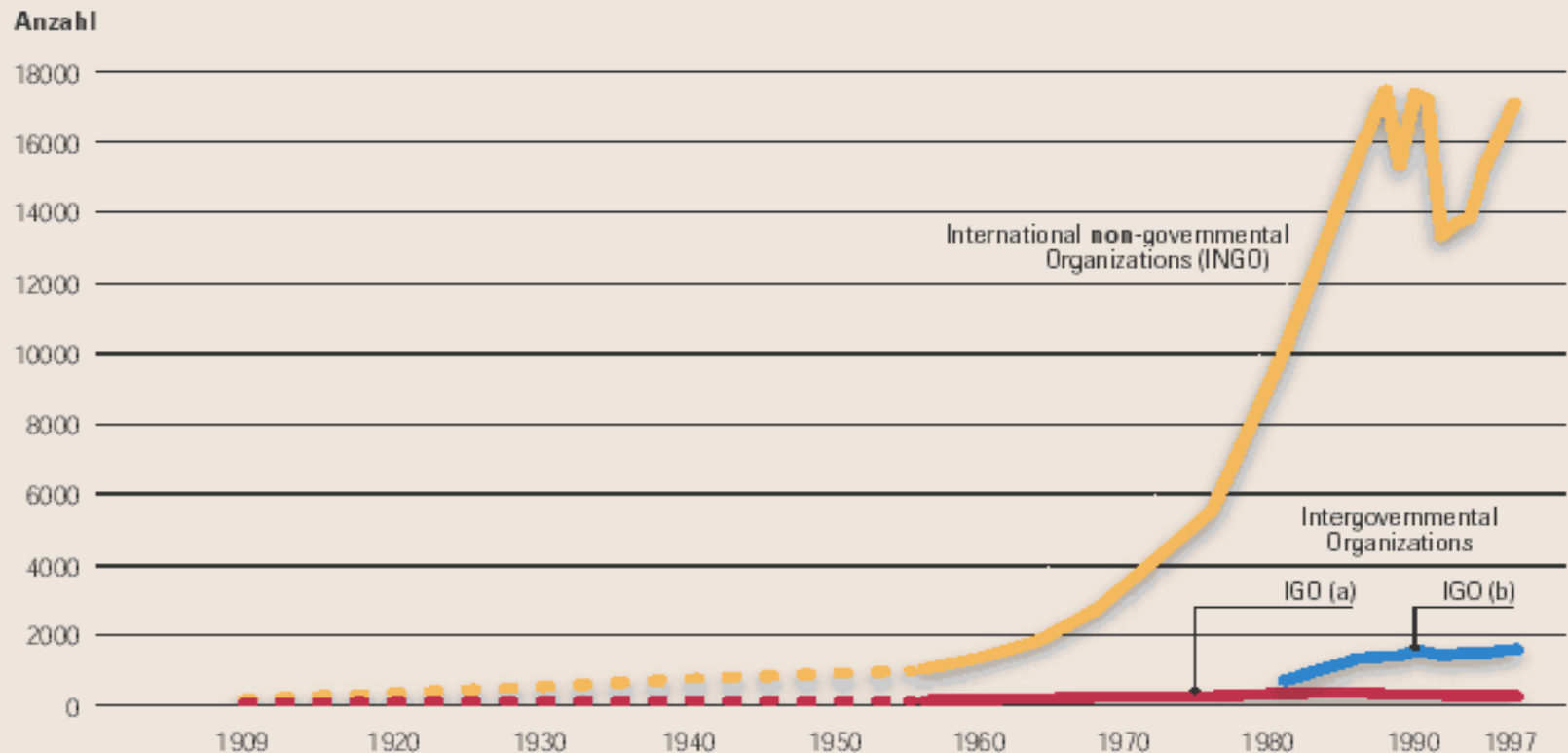
Terminologische Neuorientierung:

nichtstaatliche internationale Akteure



transnationale Akteure

Wachstum der Menge internationaler Organisationen 1909–1997



	1909	1956	1960	1964	1968	1976	1981	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IGO (a)	37	132	154	179	229	252	337	369	309	300	293	297	286	272	263	266	260	258
IGO (b)							702	1.330	1.393	1.411	1.563	1.497	1.404	1.464	1.490	1.479	1.570	1.592
INGO	176	985	1.268	1.728	2.577	5.155	9.398	14.518	16.325	14.333	16.208	16.113	12.457	12.759	12.961	14.274	15.108	15.965

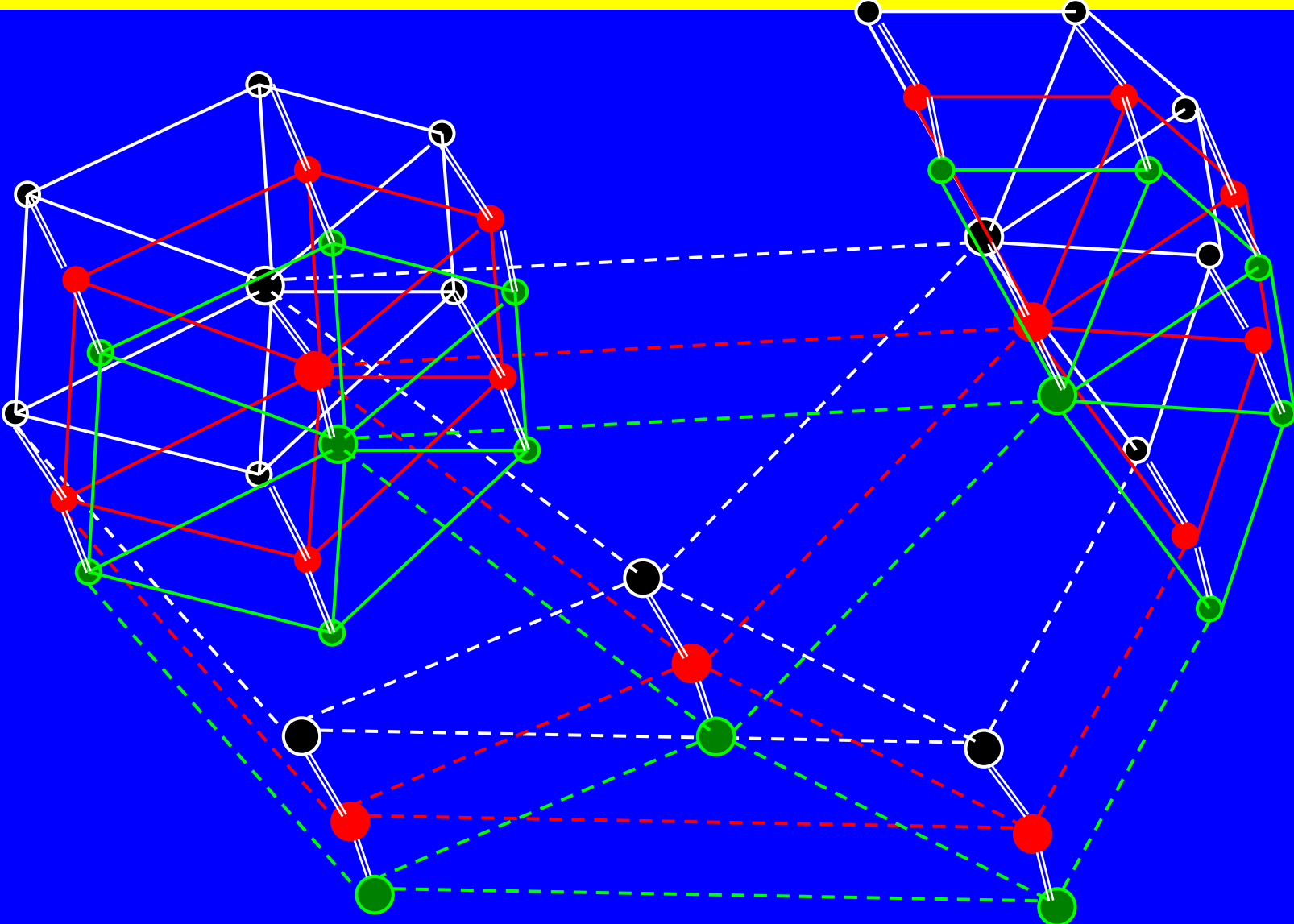
IGO (a): die Summe aus völkerrechtsfähigen, universalen, interkontinentalen und regionalen „Intergovernmental Organizations“ („Conventional International Bodies“)

IGO (b): die Summe der orts-, personen-, organisationsgebundenen, und nicht völkerrechtsfähigen „Intergovernmental Organizations“, ergänzt um Organisationen spezieller Form und international orientierte, nationale Organisationen („Other International Bodies“)

INGO: die Summe der entsprechenden „International Non-Governmental Organizations“ („Conventional“ und „Other International Bodies“)

Nach Hauchler u.a. 1999: 370
(Quelle: UIA 1996: 1685, 1997: 1763)

Cobweb model of international Relations

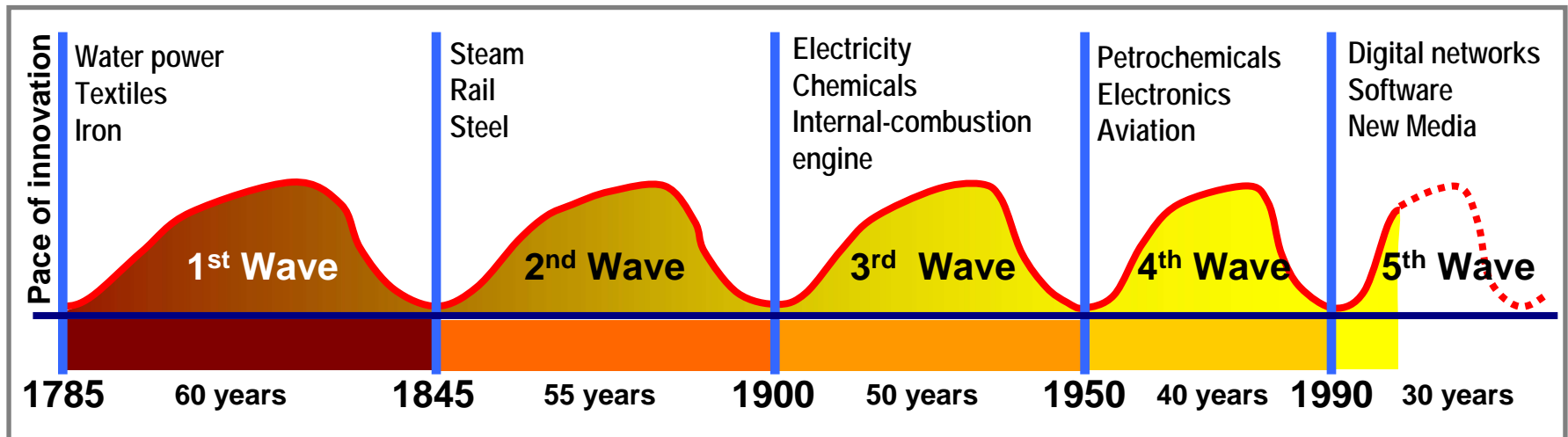


Globalisation inputs (2)

Technological developments



Long Wave Cycles of Innovation



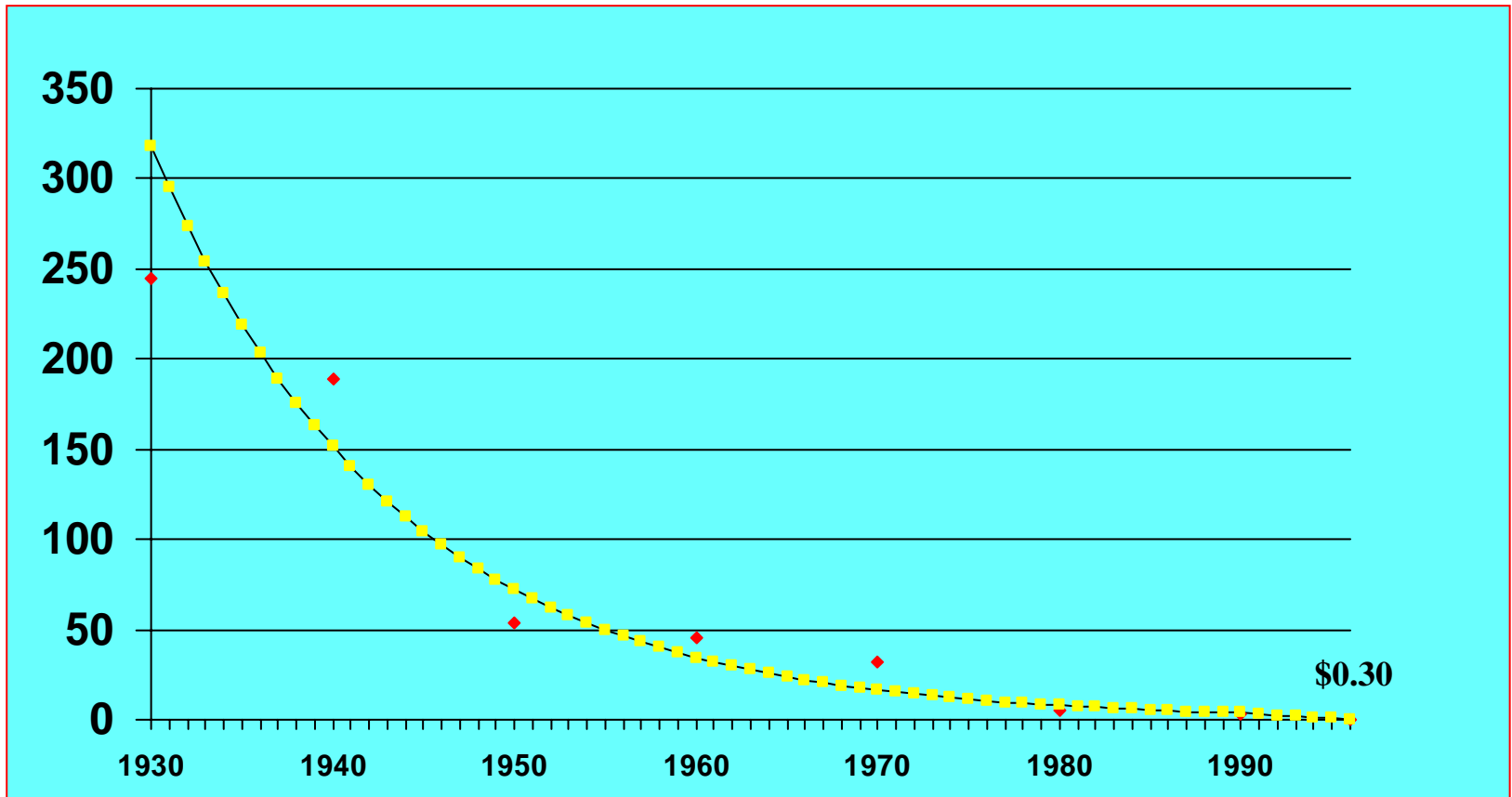
Driving Forces of Globalization

- ☞ A reduction in official obstacles/barriers for conducting business with foreigners**
- ☞ Fast reduction and convergence of transaction costs associated with doing this business**

Examples of price decline in transport and communication

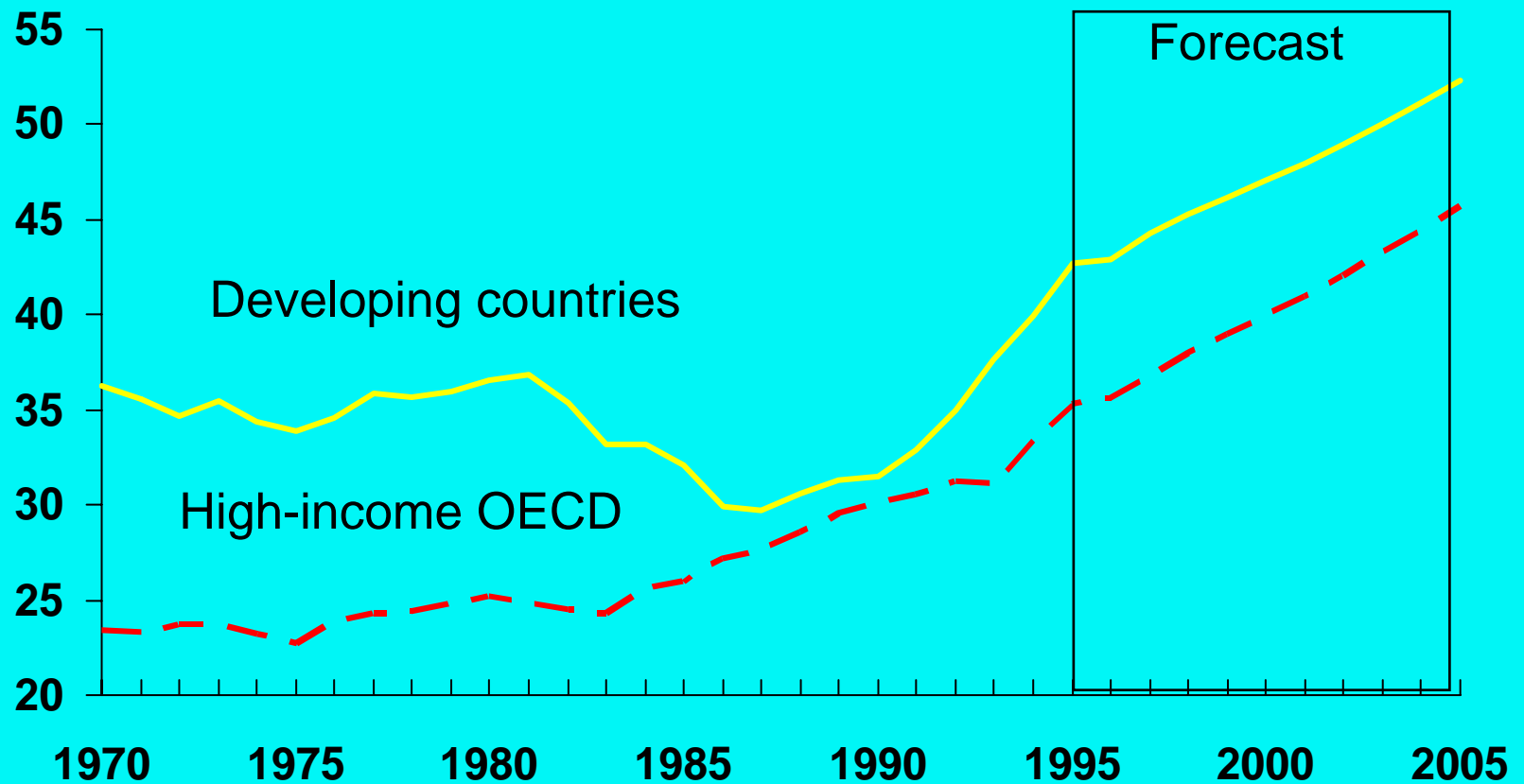
- ☞ Between the early 1980's and 1996 real sea freight costs fell 70%.
- ☞ Real air freight costs have fallen 3-4% a year over a long period.
- ☞ Real costs of international phone calls fell 4% a year in the developing countries in the 1990's and 2% a year in the industrial countries.

Cost of a 3-Minute Telephone Call, New York to London (Constant 1990, U.S. \$)



Trade to GDP Ratios Rose Dramatically over the Last Decade

(Export plus import as a percentage of GDP)



Examples of Innovation Driving Improved Quality/ Lower Cost

Containerization



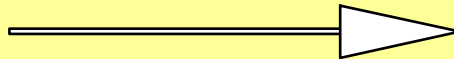
- easier tracking
- less pilferage/losses
- faster port services

Electronic data interchange



- easier tracking
- faster delivery (better scheduling)
- just-in-time inventory management

Fiber optics



- Lower costs

Global Production Networks

MNEs

- Proprietary Technology
- Management Know-How
- Global Brands
- Global Distribution
- Scale

Local Firms

- Low Labor Cost
- Local Knowledge
- Domestic Distribution

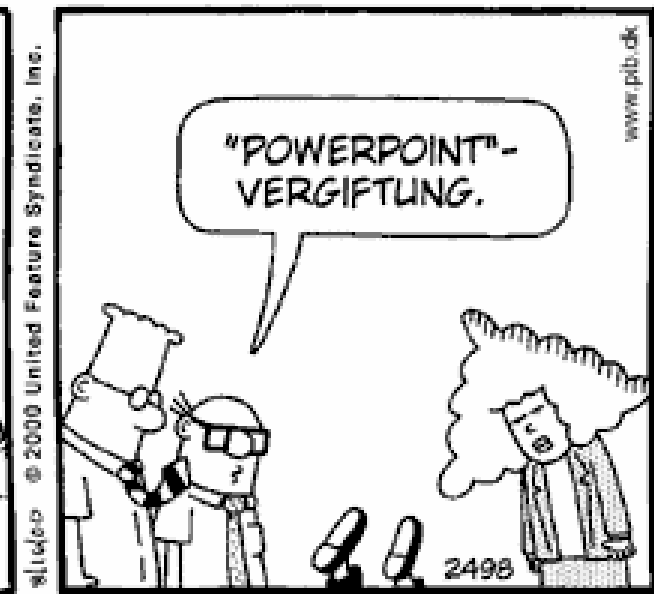
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- The diagram illustrates the relationship between Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) and Local Firms. Two boxes at the top represent the characteristics of each. Arrows from both boxes point towards a central oval containing a list of business models. This indicates that these models are the result of interactions between the strengths of MNEs and Local Firms.
- Direct Ownership
 - Joint Venture
 - Licensing
 - Franchising
 - Supplier Agreement

Special Characteristics of GPNs

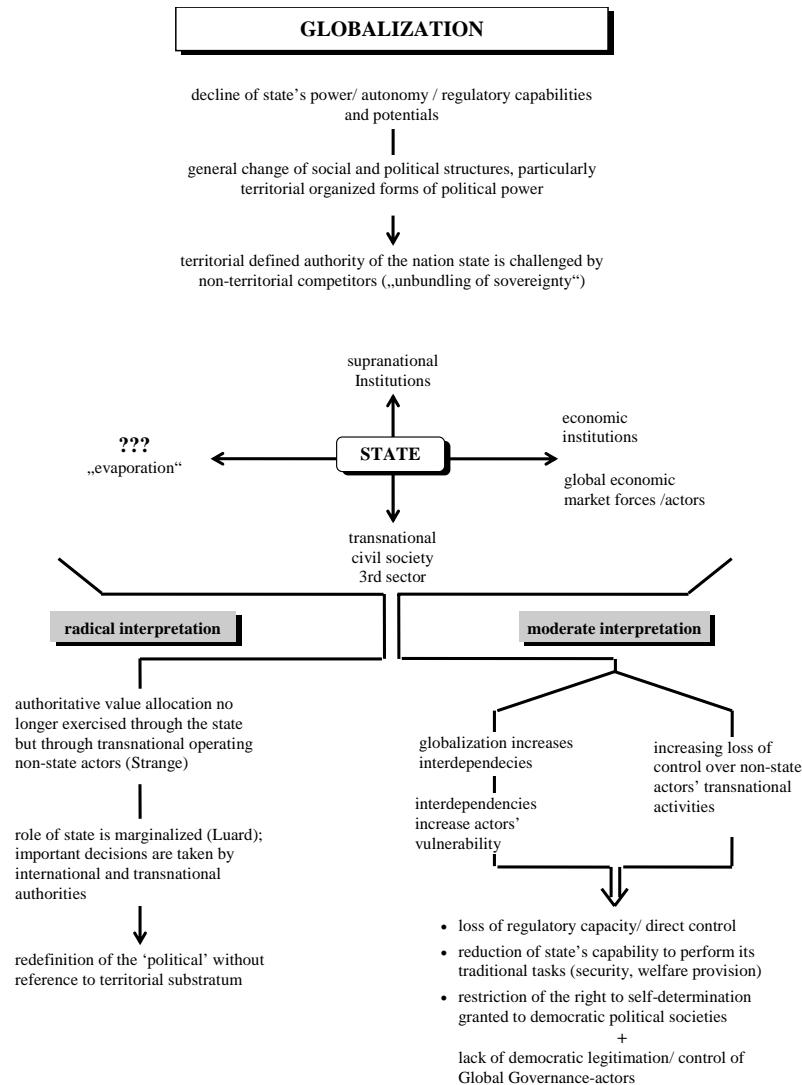
- ☞ **Certain parts of the world have become magnets for GPN in recent years--the Mexico-US. border; Guandong, adjoining Hong Kong; parts of Poland; parts of Malaysia; the Bombay and Bangalore region in India--this is where growth rates are often hitting 10% a year--and where the upgrading to higher value-added activities is occurring most rapidly**
- ☞ **Many studies have also shown that foreign firms usually pay higher wages, have higher productivity, and greater export orientation--their difficult to replicate assets enable that**
- ☞ **Many studies have shown that firms which engage in global production enjoy unique, difficult to replicate assets--usually technology or differentiation**

Have a look on the handout...

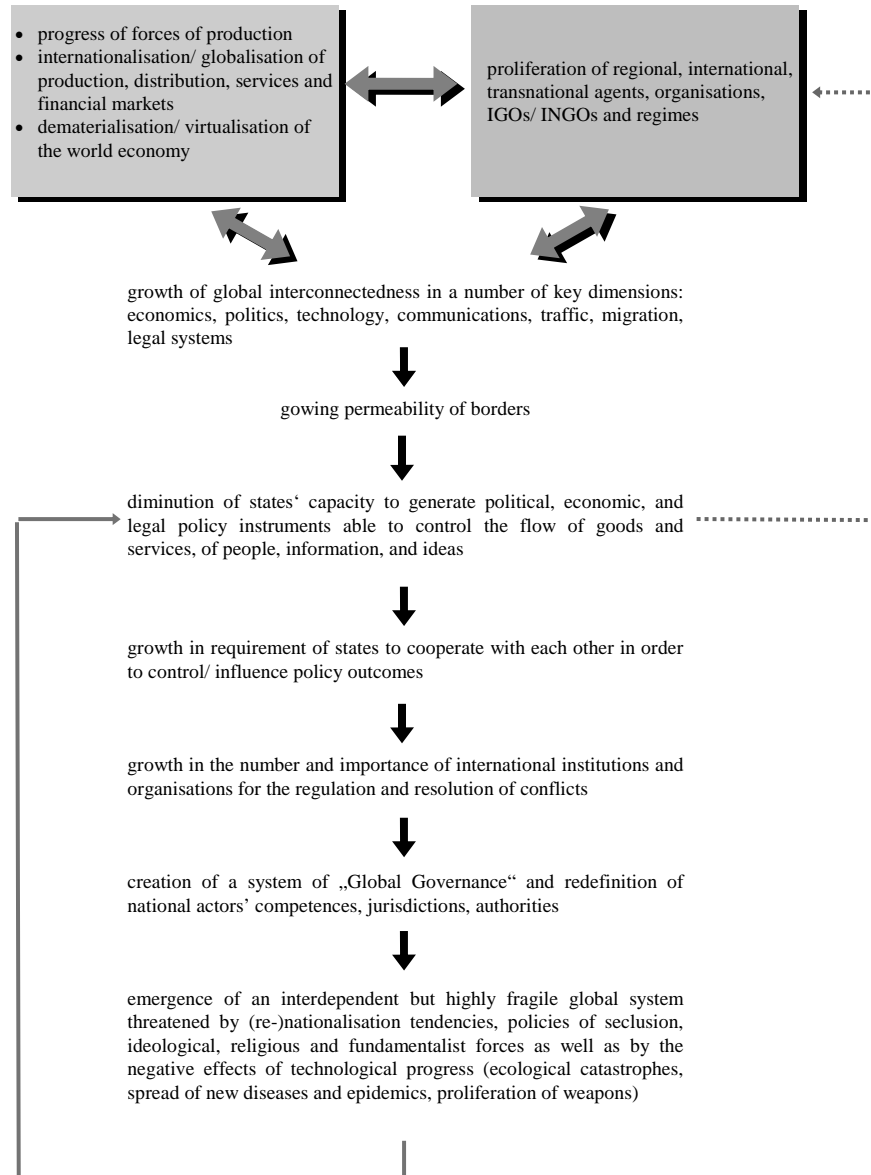
...too much info for one slide....



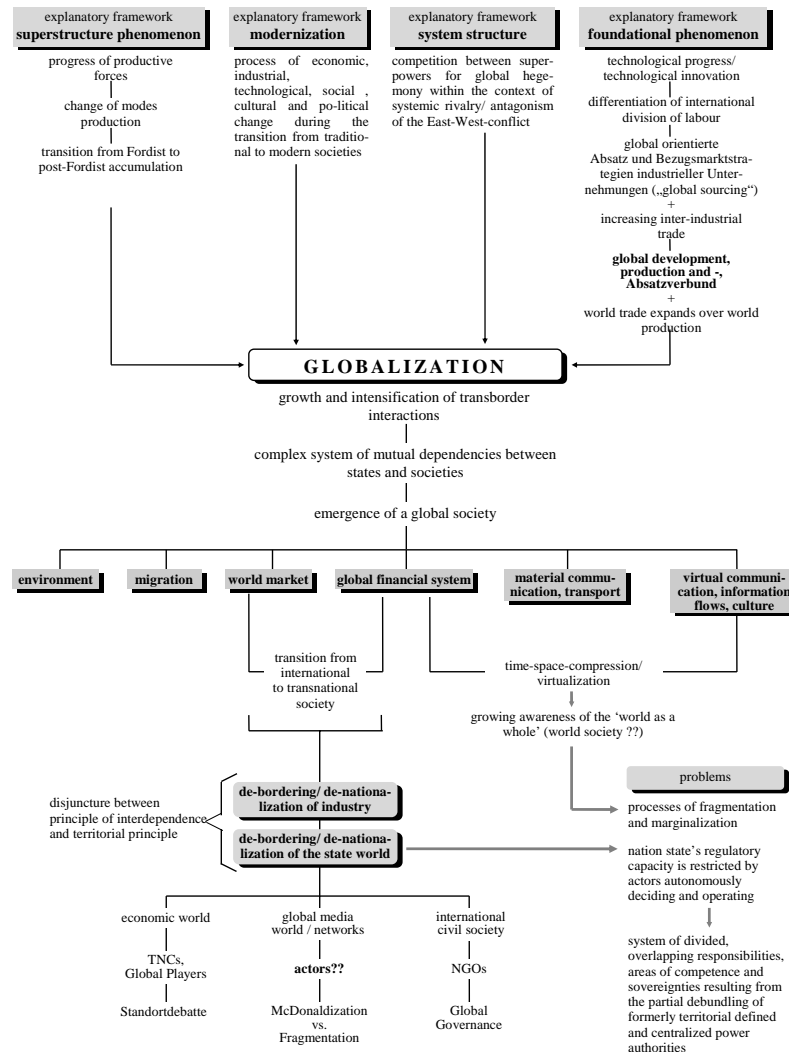
Globalization and the State



Loss of Sovereignty, Debordering, Global Governance. The national actor's new environment?



Globalization: Explanation & Phenomena



GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Medienwelt

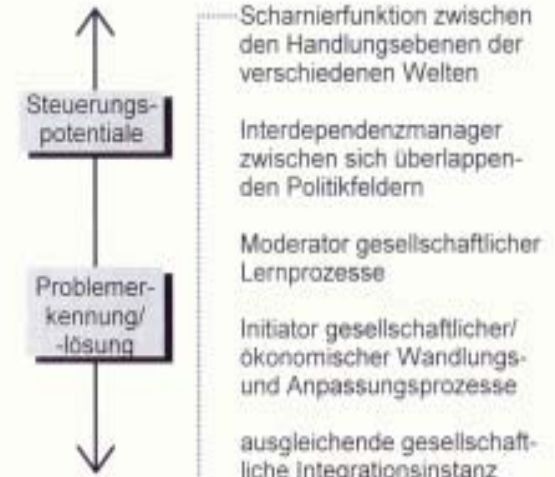
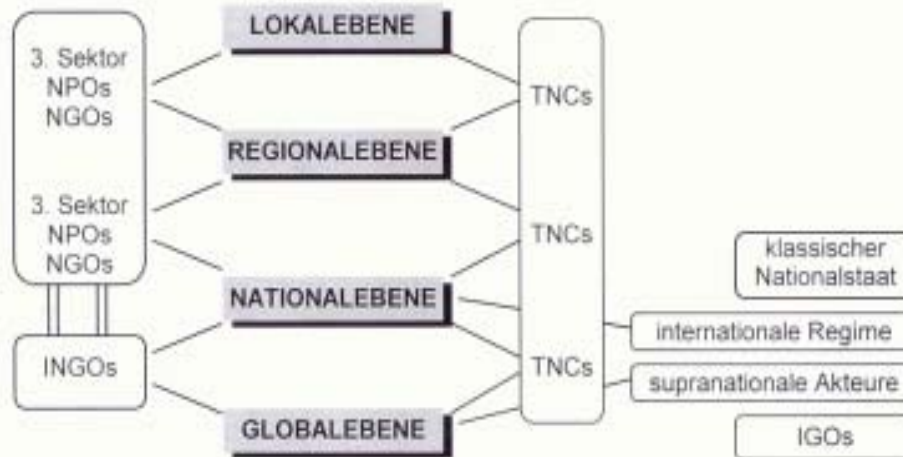
Zivilgesellschaft

Wirtschaftswelt

Staatenwelt

Rolle des Staates

- Nachrichten-agenturen
- internationale Medien-konzerne
- Computernetz-werke



Ziele:

Demokratie
Rechtsstaatlichkeit
Machtbegrenzung

sozialer Ausgleich
Chancengleichheit

Verbesserung/ Stärkung der

- Problemlösungsfähigkeit der Politik
- Kooperationsfähigkeit der Akteure
- Steuerungsfähigkeit der Akteure

Prinzip:

Statt Interessendurchsetzung durch Selbsthilfe unter Anarchie Interessenumsetzung durch Selbstkoordination in einem System sich wechselseitig überlappenden und durchdringender geteilter Souveränitäten

- Bearbeitung globaler Auswirkungen innenpolitischer/ binnengesellschaftlicher wie innenpolitischer/ binnengesellschaftlicher Auswirkungen globaler Problemstellungen
- Anregung von/ Beitrag zu/ Umsetzung von multilateral getroffenen Entscheidungen (incl. „Beschlußkontrolle“)
- Koordination internationaler/ regionaler Kooperationsaufgaben

**“What is called ‘globalization’
is really another name for the dominant
role of the United States.”**

**— Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State,
from his lecture “Globalization and World Order,” Trinity
College, Dublin, October 12, 1999.**

**Thank you ever so much, dear Henry...
;-))**