

Globalisation

[Economics](#), [Trade](#)



Globalization is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture.[1] [2] Globalization describes the interplay across cultures of macro-social forces. These forces include religion, politics, and economics. Globalization can erode and universalize the characteristics of a local group.[3] Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the Internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities.[4] Though several scholars place the origins of globalization in modern times, others trace its history long before the European age of discovery and voyages to the New World. Some even trace the origins to the third millennium BCE.[5][6] Since the beginning of the 20th century, the pace of globalization has proceeded at an exponential rate.[7] In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people and the dissemination of knowledge.[8] Further, environmental challenges such as climate change, cross-boundary water and air pollution, and over-fishing of the ocean are linked with globalization.[9] Globalizing processes affect and are affected by business and work organization, economics, socio-cultural resources, and the natural environment. * | Overview Humans have interacted over long distances for thousands of years. The overland Silk Road that connected Asia, Africa and Europe is a good example of the transformative power of international exchange that existed in the " Old World". Philosophy, religion, language, the arts, and other aspects of culture spread and mixed as nations exchanged products and ideas. In the 15th and

16th centuries, Europeans made important discoveries in their exploration of the oceans, including the start of transatlantic travel to the "New World" of the Americas. Global movement of people, goods, and ideas expanded significantly in the following centuries. Early in the 19th century, the development of new forms of transportation (such as the steamship and railroads) and telecommunications that "compressed" time and space allowed for increasingly rapid rates of global interchange.[10] In the 20th century, road vehicles and airlines made transportation even faster, and the advent of electronic communications, most notably mobile phones and the Internet, connected billions of people in new ways leading into the 21st century.

Etymology and usage The term globalization is derived from the word globalize, which refers to the emergence of an international network of social and economic systems.[11] One of the earliest known usages of the term as the noun was in 1930 in a publication entitled *Towards New Education* where it denoted a holistic view of human experience in education.[12] A related term, corporate giants, was coined by Charles Taze Russell in 1897[13] to refer to the largely national trusts and other large enterprises of the time. By the 1960s, both terms began to be used as synonyms by economists and other social scientists. It then reached the mainstream press in the later half of the 1980s. Since its inception, the concept of globalization has inspired competing definitions and interpretations, with antecedents dating back to the great movements of trade and empire across Asia and the Indian Ocean from the 15th century onwards.[14] Due to the complexity of the concept, research projects, articles, and discussions often remain focused on a single aspect of

globalization.[1] Roland Robertson, professor of sociology at University of Aberdeen, was the first person to define globalization as " the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole." [15] Sociologists Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King define globalization as: ...all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society.[2] In *The Consequences of Modernity*, Anthony Giddens uses the following definition: Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa.[16] In *Global Transformations* David Held, et al., study the definition of globalization: Although in its simplistic sense globalization refers to the widening, deepening and speeding up of global interconnection, such a definition begs further elaboration. ... Globalization can be located on a continuum with the local, national and regional. At one end of the continuum lie social and economic relations and networks which are organized on a local and/or national basis; at the other end lie social and economic relations and networks which crystallize on the wider scale of regional and global interactions. Globalization can be taken to refer to those spatial-temporal processes of change which underpin a transformation in the organization of human affairs by linking together and expanding human activity across regions and continents. Without reference to such expansive spatial connections, there can be no clear or coherent formulation of this term. ... A satisfactory definition of globalization must capture each of these elements: extensity (stretching), intensity, velocity and impact.[17] Swedish journalist Thomas

Larsson, in his book *The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization*, states that globalization: is the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the world.[18] The journalist Thomas L. Friedman popularized the term "flat world", arguing that globalized trade, outsourcing, supply-chaining, and political forces had permanently changed the world, for better and worse. He asserted that the pace of globalization was quickening and that its impact on business organization and practice would continue to grow.[19] Economist Takis Fotopoulos defined "economic globalization" as the opening and deregulation of commodity, capital and labor markets that led toward present neoliberal globalization. He used "political globalization" to refer to the emergence of a transnational elite and a phasing out of the nation-state. "Cultural globalization", he used to reference the worldwide homogenization of culture. Other of his usages included "ideological globalization", "technological globalization" and "social globalization".[20] In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people and the dissemination of knowledge.[8] With regards to trade and transactions, developing countries increased their share of world trade, from 19 percent in 1971 to 29 percent in 1999. However, there is great variation among the major regions. For instance, the newly industrialized economies (NIEs) of Asia prospered, while African countries as a whole performed poorly. The makeup of a country's exports is an important indicator for success.

Manufactured goods exports soared, dominated by developed countries and NIEs. Commodity exports, such as food and raw materials were often produced by developing countries: commodities' share of total exports declined over the period. Following from this, capital and investment movements can be highlighted as another basic aspect of globalization. Private capital flows to developing countries soared during the 1990s, replacing "aid" or development assistance which fell significantly after the early 1980s. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) became the most important category. Both portfolio investment and bank credit rose but they have been more volatile, falling sharply in the wake of the financial crisis of the late 1990s. The migration and movement of people can also be highlighted as a prominent feature of the globalization process. In the period between 1965—90, the proportion of the labor forces migrating approximately doubled. Most migration occurred between developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The flow of migrants to advanced economic countries was claimed to provide a means through which global wages converge. The IMF study noted the potential for skills to be transferred back to developing countries as wages in those a countries rise. Lastly, the dissemination of knowledge has been an integral aspect of globalization. Technological innovations (or technological transfer) benefit most the developing and Least Developing countries (LDCs), as for example in the adoption of mobile phones.[21] History Extent of the Silk Road and Spice trade routes blocked by the Ottoman Empire in 1453 spurring exploration Main article: History of globalization See also: Timeline of international trade There are both distal and proximate causes that can be traced in the historical factors affecting

globalization. Large-scale globalization began in the 19th century.[10]

Archaic Main article: Archaic globalization The German historical economist and sociologist Andre Gunder Frank argues that a form of globalization began with the rise of trade links between Sumer and the Indus Valley Civilization in the third millennium B. C. E.[5] This archaic globalization existed during the Hellenistic Age, when commercialized urban centers enveloped the axis of Greek culture that reached from India to Spain, including Alexandria and the other Alexandrine cities. Early on, the geographic position of Greece and the necessity of importing wheat forced the Greeks to engage in maritime trade. Trade in ancient Greece was largely unrestricted: the state controlled only the supply of grain. There were trade links between the Roman Empire, the Parthian Empire, and the Han Dynasty. The increasing commercial links between these powers took form in the Silk Road, which began in western China, reached the boundaries of the Parthian empire, and continued to Rome.[22] As many as three hundred Greek ships sailed each year between the Greco-Roman world and India. Annual trade volume may have reached 300, 000 tons.[23] By traveling past the Tarim Basin region, the Chinese of the Han Dynasty learned of powerful kingdoms in Central Asia, Persia, India, and the Middle East with the travels of the Han Dynasty envoy Zhang Qian in the 2nd century BC. From 104 BC to 102 BC Emperor Wu of Han waged war against the Yuezhi who controlled Dayuan, a Hellenized kingdom of Fergana established by Alexander the Great in 329 BC. Gan Ying, the emissary of General Ban Chao, perhaps traveled as far as Roman-era Syria in the late 1st century AD. After these initial discoveries the focus of Chinese exploration shifted to the maritime sphere, although the

Silk Road leading all the way to Europe continued to be China's most lucrative source of trade. From about the 1st century, India started to strongly influence Southeast Asian countries. Trade routes linked India with southern Burma, central and southern Siam, lower Cambodia and southern Vietnam and numerous urbanized coastal settlements were established there. The Islamic Golden Age added another stage of globalization, when Radhanite (Jewish) and Muslim traders and explorers established trade routes, resulting in a globalization of agriculture, trade, knowledge and technology. Crops such as sugar and cotton became widely cultivated across the Muslim world in this period, while widespread knowledge of Arabic and the Hajj created a cosmopolitan culture.[24] Portuguese carrack in Nagasaki, 17th century Japanese Nanban art Native New World crops exchanged globally: Maize, tomato, potato, vanilla, rubber, cacao, tobacco The advent of the Mongol Empire, though destabilizing to the commercial centers of the Middle East and China, greatly facilitated travel along the Silk Road. The Pax Mongolica of the thirteenth century included the first international postal service, as well as the rapid transmission of epidemic diseases such as bubonic plague across Central Asia.[25] Up to the sixteenth century, however, the largest systems of international exchange were limited to southern Eurasia (an area where the Balkans and Greece interact with Turkey, Egypt, the Levant, Persia and the Arabian Peninsula, continuing over the Arabian Sea to India). Many Chinese merchants chose to settle down in the Southeast Asian ports such as Champa, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, and married the native women. Their children carried on trade.[26][27] Italian city states embraced free trade and merchants established trade links with

faraway places, giving birth to the Renaissance. Marco Polo was a merchant traveler[28] from the Venetian Republic in modern-day Italy whose travels are recorded in *Il Milione*, a book that played a significant role in introducing Europeans to Central Asia and China. The pioneering journey of Marco Polo inspired Christopher Columbus[29] and other European explorers of the following centuries. Proto-globalization Main article: Proto-globalization The next phase, known as proto-globalization, was characterized by the rise of maritime European empires, in the 16th and 17th centuries, first the Portuguese and Spanish Empires, and later the Dutch and British Empires. In the 17th century, world trade developed further when chartered companies like the British East India Company (founded in 1600) and the Dutch East India Company (founded in 1602, often described as the first multinational corporation in which stock was offered) were established.[30] The Age of Discovery added the New World to the equation,[31] beginning in the late 15th century. Portugal and Castile sent the first exploratory voyages[32] around the Horn of Africa and to the Americas, reached in 1492 by the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus. Global trade growth continued with the European colonization of the Americas initiating the Columbian Exchange, [33] the exchange of plants, animals, foods, human populations (including slaves), communicable diseases, and culture between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. New crops that had come from the Americas via the European seafarers in the 16th century significantly contributed to world population growth.[34] The Puritans migration to New England, starting in 1630 under John Winthrop with the professed mission of converting both the natives of North America to Puritan Christianity and raising up a " City Upon

a Hill" that would influence the Western European world, is used as an example of globalization.[35] Animated map showing the development of European colonial empires from 1492 to present 19th century Great Britain become the first global economic superpower, because of superior manufacturing technology and improved global communications such as steamships and railroads. Modern In the 19th century, steamships reduced the cost of international transport significantly and railroads made inland transport cheaper. The transport revolution occurred some time between 1820 and 1850.[10] More nations embraced international trade.[10] Globalization in this period was decisively shaped by nineteenth-century imperialism such as in Africa and Asia. Globalization took a big step backwards during the First World War, the Great Depression, and the Second World War. Integration of rich countries didn't recover to previous levels before the 1980s.[citation needed] After the Second World War, work by politicians led to the Bretton Woods conference, an agreement by major governments to lay down the framework for international monetary policy, commerce and finance, and the founding of several international institutions intended to facilitate economic growth multiple rounds of trade opening simplified and lowered trade barriers. Initially, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), led to a series of agreements to remove trade restrictions. GATT's successor was the World Trade Organization (WTO), which created an institution to manage the trading system. Exports nearly doubled from 8. 5% of total gross world product in 1970 to 16. 2% in 2001. [36] The approach of using global agreements to advance trade stumbled with the failure of the Doha round of trade-negotiation. Many countries then

shifted to bilateral or smaller multilateral agreements, such as the 2011 South Korea—United States Free Trade Agreement. Since the 1970s, aviation has become increasingly affordable to middle classes in developed countries. Open skies policies and low-cost carriers have helped to bring competition to the market. In the 1990s, the growth of low cost communication networks cut the cost of communicating between different countries. More work can be performed using a computer without regard to location. This included accounting, software development, and engineering design. In late 2000s, much of the industrialized world entered into the Great Recession,[37] which may have slowed the process, at least temporarily.[38][39][40] Aspects Global Competitiveness Index (2008-2009): competitiveness is an important determinant for the well-being of nation-states in an international environment Global business organization Main article: International business With improvements in transportation and communication, international business grew rapidly after the beginning of the 20th century. International business includes all commercial transactions (private sales, investments, logistics, and transportation) that take place between two or more regions, countries and nations beyond their political boundary. Usually, private companies undertake such transactions for profit.[41] Such business transactions involve economic resources such as capital, natural and human resources used for international production of physical goods and services such as finance, banking, insurance, construction and other productive activities.[42] International business arrangements have led to the formation of multinational enterprises (MNE), companies that have a worldwide approach to markets and production or one with operations in more than one

country. An MNE is often called multinational corporation (MNC) or transnational company (TNC). Well known MNCs include fast food companies such as McDonald's and Yum Brands, vehicle manufacturers such as General Motors, Ford Motor Company and Toyota, consumer electronics companies like Samsung, LG and Sony, and energy companies such as ExxonMobil, Shell and BP. Most of the largest corporations operate in multiple national markets. Businesses argue that survival in the new global marketplace requires companies to source goods, services, labor and materials overseas to continuously upgrade their products and technology in order to survive increased competition. International trade Main article: International trade Singapore, the top country in the Enabling Trade Index, embraced globalization and became a highly developed country An absolute trade advantage exists when countries can produce a commodity with less costs per unit produced than could its trading partner. By the same reasoning, it should import commodities in which it has an absolute disadvantage.[43] While there are possible gains from trade with absolute advantage, comparative advantage—that is, the ability to offer goods and services at a lower marginal and opportunity cost—extends the range of possible mutually beneficial exchanges. In a globalized business environment, companies argue that the comparative advantages offered by international trade have become essential to remaining competitive. Trade agreements, economic blocks and special trade zones A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a geographical region that has economic and other laws that are more free-market-oriented than a country's typical or national laws. " Nationwide" laws may be suspended inside these special zones. The category 'SEZ' covers

many areas, including Free Trade Zones (FTZ), Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Free Zones (FZ), Industrial parks or Industrial Estates (IE), Free Ports, Urban Enterprise Zones and others. Usually the goal of a structure is to increase foreign direct investment by foreign investors, typically an international business or a multinational corporation (MNC). These are designated areas in which companies are taxed very lightly or not at all in order to encourage economic activity. Free ports have historically been endowed with favorable customs regulations, e. g., the free port of Trieste. Very often free ports constitute a part of free economic zones. A FTZ is an area within which goods may be landed, handled, manufactured or reconfigured, and reexported without the intervention of the customs authorities. Only when the goods are moved to consumers within the country in which the zone is located do they become subject to the prevailing customs duties. Free trade zones are organized around major seaports, international airports, and national frontiers—areas with many geographic advantages for trade.[44] It is a region where a group of countries has agreed to reduce or eliminate trade barriers.[45] A free trade area is a trade bloc whose member countries have signed a free-trade agreement, which eliminates tariffs, import quotas, and preferences on most (if not all) goods and services traded between them. If people are also free to move between the countries, in addition to free-trade area, it would also be considered an open border. The European Union, for example, a confederation of 27 member states, provides both a free trade area and an open border. A Billboard in Jakarta welcoming ASEAN Summit 2011 delegates. Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) are industrial parks that house manufacturing

operations in Jordan and Egypt. They are a special free trade zones established in collaboration with neighboring Israel to take advantage of the free trade agreements between the United States and Israel. Under the trade agreements with Jordan as laid down by the United States, goods produced in QIZ-notified areas can directly access US markets without tariff or quota restrictions, subject to certain conditions. To qualify, goods produced in these zones must contain a small portion of Israeli input. In addition, a minimum 35% value to the goods must be added to the finished product. The brainchild of Jordanian businessman Omar Salah, the first QIZ was authorized by the United States Congress in 1997. The Asia-Pacific has been described as " the most integrated trading region on the planet" because its intra-regional trade accounts probably for as much as 50-60% of the region's total imports and exports.[46] It has also extra-regional trade: consumer goods exports such as televisions, radios, bicycles, and textiles into the United States, Europe, and Japan fueled the economic expansion.[47] The ASEAN Free Trade Area[48] is a trade bloc agreement by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations supporting local manufacturing in all ASEAN countries. The AFTA agreement was signed on 28 January 1992 in Singapore. When the AFTA agreement was originally signed, ASEAN had six members, namely, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Vietnam joined in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997 and Cambodia in 1999. Drug trade In 2010 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reported that the global drug trade generated more than \$320 billion a year in revenues.[49] Worldwide, the UN estimates there are more than 50 million regular users of heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs.[50] The international

trade of endangered species was second only to drug trafficking among smuggling "industries".[51] Traditional Chinese medicine often incorporates ingredients from all parts of plants, the leaf, stem, flower, root, and also ingredients from animals and minerals. The use of parts of endangered species (such as seahorses, rhinoceros horns, saiga antelope horns, and tiger bones and claws) resulted in a black market of poachers who hunt restricted animals.[52][53] Tax havens The ratio of German assets in tax havens in relation to the total German GDP.[54] The "Big 7" shown are Hong Kong, Ireland, Lebanon, Liberia, Panama, Singapore, and Switzerland. Main article: Tax haven A tax haven is a state, country or territory where certain taxes are levied at a low rate or not at all, which are used by businesses for tax avoidance and tax evasion.[55] Individuals and/or corporate entities can find it attractive to establish shell subsidiaries or move themselves to areas with reduced or nil taxation levels. This creates a situation of tax competition among governments. Different jurisdictions tend to be havens for different types of taxes, and for different categories of people and/or companies.[56] States that are sovereign or self-governing under international law have theoretically unlimited powers to enact tax laws affecting their territories, unless limited by previous international treaties. The central feature of a tax haven is that its laws and other measures can be used to evade or avoid the tax laws or regulations of other jurisdictions.[57] In its December 2008 report on the use of tax havens by American corporations,[58] the U. S. Government Accountability Office was unable to find a satisfactory definition of a tax haven but regarded the following characteristics as indicative of it: * nil or nominal taxes; * lack of effective exchange of tax information with

foreign tax authorities; * lack of transparency in the operation of legislative, legal or administrative provisions; * no requirement for a substantive local presence; and * self-promotion as an offshore financial center. A 2012 report from the Tax Justice Network estimated that between USD \$21 trillion and \$32 trillion is sheltered from taxes in unreported tax havens worldwide. If such wealth earns 3% annually and such capital gains were taxed at 30%, it would generate between \$190 billion and \$280 billion in tax revenues, more than any other tax shelters.[59] If such hidden offshore assets are considered, many countries with governments nominally in debt are shown to be net creditor nations.[60] However, the tax policy director of the Chartered Institute of Taxation expressed skepticism over the accuracy of the figures.[61] Daniel J. Mitchell of the Cato Institute says that the report also assumes, when considering notional lost tax revenue, that 100% money deposited offshore is evading payment of tax.[62] Information systems Main article: Global information system Multinational corporations face the challenge of developing global information systems for global data processing and decision-making. The Internet provides a broad area of services to business and individual users. Because the World Wide Web (WWW) can reach any Internet-connected computer in the world, the Internet is closely related to global information systems. A global information system is a data communication network that crosses national boundaries to access and process data in order to achieve corporate goals and strategic objectives.[63] Across companies and continents, information standards ensure desirable characteristics of products and services such as quality, environmental friendliness, safety, reliability, efficiency and

interchangeability at an economical cost. For businesses, widespread adoption of international standards means that suppliers can develop and offer products and services meeting specifications that have wide international acceptance in their sectors. According to the ISO, businesses using their International Standards are competitive in more markets around the world. The ISO develops standards by organizing technical committees of experts from the industrial, technical and business sectors who have asked for the standards and which subsequently put them to use. These experts may be joined by representatives of government agencies, testing laboratories, consumer associations, non-governmental organizations and academic circles.[64] International tourism Modern aviation has made it possible to travel long distances quickly. Main article: Tourism Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".[65] There are many forms of tourism such as agritourism, birth tourism, culinary tourism, cultural tourism, ecotourism, extreme tourism, geotourism, heritage tourism, LGBT tourism, medical tourism, nautical tourism, pop-culture tourism, religious tourism, slum tourism, war tourism, and wildlife tourism Globalization has made tourism a popular global leisure activity. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that up to 500, 000 people are in flight at any one time.[66] In 2010, international tourism reached \$919B, growing 6. 5% over 2009.[67] In 2010, there were over 940 million international tourist arrivals worldwide, representing a growth of 6. 6% when compared to 2009.[68] International

tourism receipts grew to US\$919 billion (€693 billion) in 2010, corresponding to an increase in real terms of 4.7%.^[68] As a result of the late-2000s recession, international travel demand suffered a strong slowdown from the second half of 2008 through the end of 2009. After a 5% increase in the first half of 2008, growth in international tourist arrivals moved into negative territory in the second half of 2008, and ended up only 2% for the year, compared to a 7% increase in 2007.^[69] This negative trend intensified during 2009, exacerbated in some countries due to the outbreak of the H1N1 influenza virus, resulting in a worldwide decline of 4.2% in 2009 to 880 million international tourists arrivals, and a 5.7% decline in international tourism receipts.^[70]

Economic globalization Main article: Economic globalization

Shanghai becomes a symbol of the recent economic boom of China. In 2011, China had 960,000 millionaires.^[71] Economic globalization is the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, service, technology and capital.^[72] Whereas the globalization of business is centered around the diminution of international trade regulations as well as tariffs, taxes, and other impediments that suppresses global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the emergence of a global marketplace or a single world market.^[73] Depending on the paradigm, economic globalization can be viewed as either a positive or a negative phenomenon. Economic globalization comprises the globalization of production, markets, competition, technology, and corporations and industries.^[72] Current globalization trends can be largely accounted for by developed economies

integrating with less developed economies, by means of foreign direct investment, the reduction of trade barriers as well as other economic reforms and, in many cases, immigration. As an example, Chinese economic reform began to open China to the globalization in the 1980s. Scholars find that China has attained a degree of openness that is unprecedented among large and populous nations", with competition from foreign goods in almost every sector of the economy. Foreign investment helped to greatly increase quality, knowledge and standards, especially in heavy industry. China's experience supports the assertion that globalization greatly increases wealth for poor countries.[74] As of 2005—2007, the Port of Shanghai holds the title as the World's busiest port.[75][76][77] Economic liberalization in India is the ongoing economic reforms in India that started in 1991. As of 2009, about 300 million people—equivalent to the entire population of the United States—have escaped extreme poverty.[78] In India, business process outsourcing has been described as the " primary engine of the country's development over the next few decades, contributing broadly to GDP growth, employment growth, and poverty alleviation".[79][80] Measures Indices Main article: Globalization Index Measurement of economic globalization focuses on variables such as trade, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), portfolio investment, and income. However, newer indices attempt to measure globalization in more general terms, including variables related to political, social, cultural, and even environmental aspects of globalization.[81] One index of globalization is the KOF Index, which measures the three main dimensions of globalization: economic, social, and political.[82] 2010 List by the KOF Index of Globalization | 2006 List by the A. T. Kearney/Foreign Policy

Magazine | Rank | Country | 1 | Belgium | 2 | Austria | 3 | Netherlands | 4 | Switzerland | 5 | Sweden | 6 | Denmark | 7 | Canada | 8 | Portugal | 9 | Finland | 10 | Hungary | | Rank | Country | 1 | Singapore | 2 | Switzerland | 3 | United States | 4 | Ireland | 5 | Denmark | 6 | Canada | 7 | Netherlands | 8 | Australia | 9 | Austria | 10 | Sweden | | Measuring free trade policies Main article: Global Enabling Trade Report The Enabling Trade Index measures the factors, policies and services that facilitate the trade in goods across borders and to destination. It is made up of four sub-indexes: market access; border administration; transport and communications infrastructure; and business environment. The top 20 countries are:[83] 1. Singapore 6.06 2. Hong Kong 5.70 3. Denmark 5.41 4. Sweden 5.41 5. Switzerland 5.37 6. New Zealand 5.33 7. Norway 5.32 8. Canada 5.29 9. Luxembourg 5.28 10. Netherlands 5.26 | 1. Iceland 5.26 2. Finland 5.25 3. Germany 5.20 4. Austria 5.17 5. Australia 5.13 6. United Arab Emirates 5.12 7. United Kingdom 5.06 8. Chile 5.06 9. United States 5.03 10. France 5.02 | Sociocultural globalization Shakira, a Colombian multilingual singer-songwriter, playing outside her home country. Culture Main article: Cultural globalization Cultural globalization has increased cross-cultural contacts but may be accompanied by a decrease in the uniqueness of once-isolated communities: sushi is available in Germany as well as Japan, but Euro-Disney outdraws the city of Paris, potentially reducing demand for "authentic" French pastry.[84][85][86] Globalisation's contribution to the alienation of individuals from their traditions may be modest compared to the impact of modernity itself, as alleged by existentialists such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus. Globalization has expanded recreational opportunities by

spreading pop culture, particularly via the Internet and satellite television. A McDonald's in Osaka, Japan illustrates the McDonaldization of global society. Religious movements were among the earliest cultural forces to globalize, spread by force, migration, evangelists, imperialists and traders. Christianity, Islam, Buddhism and more recently sects such as Mormonism have taken root and influenced endemic cultures in places far from their origins.[87]

Conversi claimed in 2010 that globalization was predominantly driven by the outward flow of culture and economic activity from the United States and was better understood as Americanization,[88][89] or Westernization. For example, the two most successful global food/beverage outlets are American companies, McDonald's and Starbucks, are often cited as examples of globalization, with over 32, 000[90] and 18, 000 locations operating worldwide, respectively as of 2008.[91] The term globalization implies transformation. Cultural practices including traditional music can be lost and/or turned into a fusion of traditions. Globalization can trigger a state of emergency for the preservation of musical heritage. Archivists must attempt to collect, record or transcribe repertoire before melodies are assimilated or modified. Local musicians struggle for authenticity and to preserve local musical traditions. Globalization can lead performers to discard traditional instruments. Fusion genres can become interesting fields of analysis.[92]

Globalization gave support to the World Music phenomenon by allowing locally-recorded to reach western audiences searching for new ideas and sounds. For example, Western musicians have adopted many innovations that originated in other cultures.[93] The term was originally intended for ethnic-specific music, though globalization is expanding its scope; it now

often includes hybrid sub-genres such as World fusion, Global fusion, Ethnic fusion[94] and Worldbeat[95][96] A Coca-Cola stall outside the Grand Gateway 66 shopping mall in Xujiahui, Shanghai Music flowed outward from the west as well. Anglo-American pop music spread across the world through MTV. Dependency Theory explained that the world was an integrated, international system. Musically, this translated into the loss of local musical identity.[97] Bourdieu claimed that the perception of consumption can be seen as self-identification and the formation of identity. Musically, this translates into each being having his own musical identity based on likes and tastes. These likes and tastes are greatly influenced by culture as this is the most basic cause for a person's wants and behavior. The concept of one's own culture is now in a period of change due to globalization. Also, globalization has increased the interdependency of political, personal, cultural and economic factors.[98] A 2005 UNESCO report[99] showed that cultural exchange is becoming more frequent from Eastern Asia but Western countries are still the main exporters of cultural goods. In 2002, China was the third largest exporter of cultural goods, after the UK and US. Between 1994 and 2002, both North America's and the European Union's shares of cultural exports declined, while Asia's cultural exports grew to surpass North America. Related factors are the fact that Asia's population and area are several times that of North America. Americanization related to a period of high political American clout and of significant growth of America's shops, markets and object being brought into other countries. So globalization, a much more diversified phenomenon, relates to a multilateral political world and to the increase of objects, markets and so on into each other's countries.

The Indian experience particularly reveals the plurality of the impact of cultural globalization (Biswajit Ghosh 2011 'Cultural Changes in the Era of Globalisation', *Journal of Developing Societies*, 27 (2): 153-175).

Multilingualism and the emergence of lingua francas Main articles:

Multilingualism, Lingua franca, and List of lingua francas Multilingual

speakers outnumber monolingual speakers in the world's population.[100]

Multilingualism is becoming a social phenomenon governed by the needs of globalization and cultural openness.[101] Thanks to the ease of access to

information facilitated by the Internet, individuals' exposure to multiple

languages is getting more and more frequent, and triggering therefore the

need to acquire more and more languages. A lingua franca is a language

systematically used to make communication possible between people not

sharing a mother tongue, in particular when it is a third language, distinct

from both mother tongues.[102] Today, the most popular second language is

English. Some 3.5 billion people have some acquaintance of the language.

[103] English is the dominant language on the Internet.[104] About 35% of

the world's mail, telexes, and cables are in English. Approximately 40% of

the world's radio programs are in English. Language contact occurs when

two or more languages or varieties interact. Multilingualism has likely been

common throughout much of human history, and today most people in the

world are multilingual.[105] Language contact occurs in a variety of

phenomena, including language convergence, borrowing, and relexification.

The most common products are pidgins, creoles, code-switching, and mixed

languages. Politics Main article: Global politics The United Nations

Headquarters in New York City. In general, globalization may ultimately

reduce the importance of nation states. Sub-state and supra-state institutions such as the European Union, the WTO, the G8 or the International Criminal Court, replace national functions with international agreement.[106] Some observers attribute the relative decline in US power to globalization, particularly due to the country's high trade deficit. This led to a global power shift towards Asian states, particularly China, which unleashed market forces and achieved tremendous growth rates. As of 2011, China was on track to overtake the United States by 2025.[107] Increasingly, non-governmental organizations influence public policy across national boundaries, including humanitarian aid and developmental efforts.[108] As a response to globalization, some countries have embraced isolationist policies. For example, the North Korean government makes it very difficult for foreigners to enter the country and strictly monitors their activities when they do. Aid workers are subject to considerable scrutiny and excluded from places and regions the government does not wish them to enter. Citizens cannot freely leave the country.[109][110] Media and public opinion Main articles: Media (communication) and Public opinion A 2005 study by Peer Fiss and Paul Hirsch found large increase in articles negative towards globalization in the years prior. By 1998, negative articles outpaced positive articles by two to one.[111] In 2008 Greg Ip claimed this rise in opposition to globalization can be explained, at least in part, by economic self-interest.[112] The number of newspaper articles showing negative framing rose from about 10% of the total in 1991 to 55% of the total in 1999. This increase occurred during a period when the total number of articles concerning globalization nearly doubled.[111] A number of international polls have shown that residents of

developing countries tend to view globalization more favorably.[113] The BBC found a growing feeling in developing countries that globalization was proceeding too rapidly. Only a few countries, including Mexico, the countries of Central America, Indonesia, Brazil and Kenya, where a majority felt that globalization is growing too slowly.[114] Philip Gordon stated that "(as of 2004) a clear majority of Europeans believe that globalization can enrich their lives, while believing the European Union can help them take advantage of globalization's benefits while shielding them from its negative effects." [115] The main opposition consisted of socialists, environmental groups, and nationalists. Residents of the EU did not appear to feel threatened by globalization in 2004. The EU job market was more stable and workers were less likely to accept wage/benefit cuts. Social spending was much higher than in the US.[116] In a Danish poll in 2007, 76% responded that globalisation is a good thing.[117] Fiss, et al., surveyed U. S. opinion in 1993. Their survey showed that in 1993 more than 40% of respondents were unfamiliar with the concept of globalization. When the survey was repeated in 1998, 89% of the respondents had a polarized view of globalization as being either good or bad. At the same time, discourse on globalization, which began in the financial community before shifting to a heated debate between proponents and disenchanted students and workers. Polarization increased dramatically after the establishment of the WTO in 1995; this event and subsequent protests led to a large-scale anti-globalization movement.[111] Initially, college educated workers were likely to support globalization. Less educated workers, who were more likely to compete with immigrants and workers in developing countries, tended to be opponents. The situation

changed after the financial crisis of 2007. According to a 1997 poll 58% of college graduates said globalization had been good for the U. S. By 2008 only 33% thought it was good. Respondents with high school education also became more opposed.[112] According to Takenaka Heizo and Chida Ryokichi, as of 1998 there was a perception in Japan that the economy was "Small and Frail". However Japan was resource poor and used exports to pay for its raw materials. Anxiety over their position caused terms such as internationalization and globalization to enter everyday language. However, Japanese tradition was to be as self-sufficient as possible, particularly in agriculture.[118] The situation may have changed after the 2007 financial crisis. A 2008 BBC World Public Poll as the crisis began suggested that opposition to globalization in developed countries was increasing. The BBC poll asked whether globalization was growing too rapidly. Agreement was strongest in France, Spain, Japan, South Korea, and Germany. The trend in these countries appears to be stronger than in the United States. The poll also correlated the tendency to view globalization as proceeding too rapidly with a perception of growing economic insecurity and social inequality.[114] Many in the Third World see globalization as a positive force that lifts countries out of poverty.[119] The opposition typically combined environmental concerns with nationalism. Opponents consider governments as agents of neo-colonialism that are subservient to multinational corporations.[120] Much of this criticism comes from the middle class; the Brookings Institute suggested this was because the middle class perceived upwardly mobile low-income groups to threaten their economic security. [121] Although many critics blame globalization for a decline of the middle

class in industrialized countries, the middle class is growing rapidly in the Third World.[122] Coupled with growing urbanization, this led to increasing disparities in wealth between urban and rural areas.[123] In 2002, in India 70% of the population lived in rural areas and depended directly on natural resources for their livelihood.[120] As a result, mass movements in the countryside at times objected to the process.[124] Internet Main articles: World Wide Web and Internet See also: List of countries by number of Internet users Both a product of globalization as well as a catalyst, the Internet connects computer users around the world. From 2000 to 2009, the number of Internet users globally rose from 394 million to 1.858 billion.[125] By 2010, 22 percent of the world's population had access to computers with 1 billion Google searches every day, 300 million Internet users reading blogs, and 2 billion videos viewed daily on YouTube.[126] An online community is a virtual community that exists online and whose members enable its existence through taking part in membership ritual. Significant socio-technical change may have resulted from the proliferation of such Internet-based social networks.[127] Population growth Main articles: World population and Overpopulation The world population has experienced continuous growth since the end of the Great Famine and the Black Death in 1350, when it stood at around 370 million.[128] The highest rates of growth — global population increases above 1.8% per year — were seen briefly during the 1950s, and for a longer period during the 1960s and 1970s. The growth rate peaked at 2.2% in 1963, and had declined to 1.1% by 2011. Total annual births were highest in the late 1980s at about 138 million,[129] and are now expected to remain essentially constant at

their 2011 level of 134 million, while deaths number 56 million per year, and are expected to increase to 80 million per year by 2040.[130] Current projections show a continued increase in population (but a steady decline in the population growth rate), with the global population expected to reach between 7.5 and 10.5 billion by 2050.[131][132] World energy consumption & predictions, 1970-2025. Source: International Energy Outlook 2004. With human consumption of seafood having doubled in the last 30 years, seriously depleting multiple seafood fisheries and destroying the marine ecosystem as a result, awareness is prompting steps to be taken to create a more sustainable seafood supply.[133] The head of the International Food Policy Research Institute, stated in 2008 that the gradual change in diet among newly prosperous populations is the most important factor underpinning the rise in global food prices.[134] From 1950 to 1984, as the Green Revolution transformed agriculture around the world, grain production increased by over 250%.[135] World population has grown by about 4 billion since the beginning of the Green Revolution and without it, there would be greater famine and malnutrition than the UN presently documents (approximately 850 million people suffering from chronic malnutrition in 2005).[136][137] It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain food security in a world beset by a confluence of "peak" phenomena, namely peak oil, peak water, peak phosphorus, peak grain and peak fish. Growing populations, falling energy sources and food shortages will create the "perfect storm" by 2030, according to UK chief government scientist John Beddington. He noted that food reserves were at a 50-year low and the world would require 50% more energy, food and water by 2030.[138][139] The world will have to produce

70% more food by 2050 to feed a projected extra 2.3 billion people and as incomes rise according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).[140] Social scientists have warned of the possibility that global civilization is due for a period of contraction and economic re-localization, due to the decline in fossil fuels and resulting crisis in transportation and food production.[141][142][143] Helga Vierich predicted that a restoration of sustainable local economic activities based on hunting and gathering, shifting horticulture, and pastoralism.[144] Health Main articles: Global health and Globalization and disease SARS checkpoint at Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport's International Arrivals in Terminal 1 Global health is the health of populations in a global context and transcends the perspectives and concerns of individual nations.[145] Health problems that transcend national borders or have a global political and economic impact, are often emphasized.[146] It has been defined as 'the area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide'.[147] Thus, global health is about worldwide improvement of health, reduction of disparities, and protection against global threats that disregard national borders.[148] The application of these principles to the domain of mental health is called Global Mental Health.[149] The major international agency for health is the World Health Organization (WHO). Other important agencies with impact on global health activities include UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations University International Institute for Global Health and the World Bank. A major initiative for improved global health is the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the globally endorsed Millennium Development

Goals.[150] International travel has helped to spread some of the deadliest infectious diseases.[151] Modern modes of transportation allow more people and products to travel around the world at a faster pace, but they also open the airways to the transcontinental movement of infectious disease vectors. [152] One example of this occurring is AIDS/HIV.[153] Due to immigration, approximately 500, 000 people in the United States are believed to be infected with Chagas disease.[154] In 2006, the tuberculosis (TB) rate among foreign-born persons in the United States was 9. 5 times that of U. S.-born persons.[155] Starting in Asia, the Black Death killed at least one-third of Europe's population in the 14th century.[156] Even worse devastation was inflicted on the American supercontinent by European arrivals. 90% of the populations of the civilizations of the " New World" such as the Aztec, Maya, and Inca were killed by small pox brought by European colonization. Sports 1996 Summer Paralympics Main articles: Olympic Games and List of world championships Globalization has continually increased international competition in sports. The FIFA World Cup is the world's most widely viewed sporting event; an estimated 715. 1 million people watched the final match of the 2006 FIFA World Cup held in Germany.[157] The Ancient Olympic Games were a series of competitions held between representatives of several city-states and kingdoms from Ancient Greece, which featured mainly athletic but also combat and chariot racing events. During the Olympic games all struggles against the participating city-states were postponed until the games were finished.[158] The origin of these Olympics is shrouded in mystery and legend.[159] During the 19th century Olympic Games became a popular event. Global natural environment Main articles:

Global warming, Climate change, and Deforestation Plot based on the NASA GISS Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP) data set. Environmental challenges such as climate change, cross-boundary water and air pollution and over-fishing of the ocean, require trans-national/global solutions. Since factories in developing countries increased global output and experienced less environmental regulation, globalism substantially increased pollution and impact on water resources.[160] State of the World 2006 report said India and China's high economic growth was not sustainable. The report stated: The world's ecological capacity is simply insufficient to satisfy the ambitions of China, India, Japan, Europe and the United States as well as the aspirations of the rest of the world in a sustainable way[161] In a 2006 news story, BBC reported, "... if China and India were to consume as much resources per capita as United States or Japan in 2030 together they would require a full planet Earth to meet their needs.[161] In the longterm these effects can lead to increased conflict over dwindling resources[162] and in the worst case a Malthusian catastrophe. Burning forest in Brazil. The removal of forest to make way for cattle ranching was the leading cause of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon from the mid 1960s. Soybeans have become one of the most important contributors to deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.[163] The advent of global environmental challenges that might be solved with international cooperation include climate change, cross-boundary water and air pollution, over-fishing of the ocean, and the spread of invasive species. Since many factories are built in developing countries with less environmental regulation, globalism and free trade may increase pollution and impact on precious fresh water resources.[160][164]

International foreign investment in developing countries could lead to a "race to the bottom" as countries lower their environmental and resource protection laws to attract foreign capital.[9][165] The reverse of this theory is true, however, when developed countries maintain positive environmental practices, imparting them to countries they are investing in and creating a "race to the top" phenomenon.[9] The distances are shrinking between continents and countries due to globalization, causing developing and developed countries to find ways to solve problems on a global rather than regional scale. Agencies like the United Nations now must be the global regulators of pollution, whereas before, regional governance was enough. [166] Action has been taken by the United Nations to monitor and reduce atmospheric pollutants through the Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Air Initiative, and studies of air pollution and public policy.[167] Global traffic, production, and consumption are causing increased global levels of air pollutants. The northern hemisphere is the leading producer of carbon monoxide and sulfur oxides.[168] Changes in natural capital are beginning to erode the economic logic of one major aspect of economic globalization: an international division of labor and production based on global supply chains.[169] Over time, peak oil and climate change will result in "peak globalization," measured in terms of decreasing ton-miles of freight transported, particularly across oceans and continents. The economic logic of the comparative advantage of global supply chains will be overcome by both increasing transportation costs and interruptions and delays in the transit of freight.[169] China and India substantially increased their fossil fuel consumption as their economies switched from subsistence farming to industry and urbanization.[170][171]

Chinese oil consumption grew by 8% yearly between 2002 and 2006, doubling from 1996—2006.[172] In 2007, China surpassed the United States as the top emitter of CO₂. [173] Only 1 percent of the country's 560 million city inhabitants (2007) breathe air deemed safe by the European Union. In effect, this means that developed countries may "outsource" some of the pollution associated with consumption in countries where pollution-intensive industries have been moved. The black market in rhinoceros horn reduced the world's rhino population by more than 90 percent over the past 40 years. [174] A major source of deforestation is the logging industry, driven by China and Japan.[175] Societies utilize forest resources in order to reach a sustainable level of economic development. Historically, forests in earlier developing nations experience "forest transitions", a period of deforestation and reforestation as a surrounding society becomes more developed, industrialized and shift their primary resource extraction to other nations via imports. For nations at the periphery of the globalized system however, there are no others to shift their extraction onto, and forest degradation continues unabated. Forest transitions can have an effect on the hydrology, climate change, and biodiversity of an area by impacting water quality and the accumulation of greenhouse gases through the re-growth of new forest into second and third growth forests.[176][177] Without more recycling, zinc could be used up by 2037, both indium and hafnium could run out by 2017, and terbium could be gone before 2012.[178] In 2003, 29% of open sea fisheries were in a state of collapse.[179] The journal Science published a four-year study in November 2006, which predicted that, at prevailing trends, the world would run out of wild-caught seafood in 2048.[180]

Conversely, globalisation created a global market for farm-raised fish and seafood, which as of 2009 was providing 38% of global output, potentially reducing fishing pressure.[181] The global trade in goods depends upon reliable, inexpensive transportation of freight along complex and long-distance supply chains.[169] Global warming and peak oil undermine globalization by their effects on both transportation costs and the reliable movement of freight. Countering the current geographic pattern of comparative advantage with higher transportation costs, climate change and peak oil will thus result in peak globalization, after which the volume of exports will decline as measured by ton-miles of freight.[182] Global workforce Main article: Global workforce The global workforce is the international labor pool of immigrant workers or those employed by multinational companies and connected through a global system of networking and production. As of 2005, the global labor pool of those employed by multinational companies consisted of approximately 3 billion workers.[183] The current global workforce is competitive as ever. Some go as far as to describe it as " A war for talent." [184] This competitiveness is due to specialized jobs becoming available world wide due to communications technology. As workers get more adept at using technology to communicate, they give themselves the options to be employed in an office half way around the world. These newer technologies not only benefit the workers, but companies may now find highly specialized workers that are very skilled with greater ease, as opposed to limiting their search locally. However, production workers and service workers have been unable to compete directly with much lower-cost workers in developing countries.[185]

Low-wage countries gained the low-value-added element of work formerly done in rich countries, while higher-value work remained; for instance, the total number of people employed in manufacturing in the US declined, but value added per worker increased.[186] Imported crude oil as a percent of U. S. consumption. In 2011, the United States imported \$332 billion worth of crude oil, up 32% from 2010.[187] Chinese success cost jobs in developing countries as well as in the West.[188] From 2000 to 2007, the U. S. lost a total of 3.2 million manufacturing jobs.[189] As of 26 April 2005 " In regional giant South Africa, some 300,000 textile workers have lost their jobs in the past two years due to the influx of Chinese goods".[190] International migration About 85% of Dubai's population consists of migrant workers, a majority of whom are from India.[191] Main articles: Immigration, Emigration, Foreign worker, and List of countries by net migration rate Many countries have some form of guest worker program with policies similar to those found in the U. S. that permit U. S. employers to sponsor non-U. S. citizens as laborers for approximately three years, to be deported afterwards if they have not yet obtained a green card. As of 2009, over 1,000,000 guest workers reside in the U. S.; the largest program, the H-1B visa, has 650,000 workers in the U. S.[192] and the second-largest, the L-1 visa, has 350,000.[193] Many other United States visas exist for guest workers as well, including the H-2A visa, which allows farmers to bring in an unlimited number of agricultural guest workers. The United States ran a Mexican guest-worker program in the period 1942–1964, known as the Bracero Program. An article in *The New Republic* criticized a guest worker program by equating the visiting workers to second-class citizens, who would never

be able to gain citizenship and would have less residential rights than Americans.[194] Migration of educated and skilled workers is called brain drain. For example, the U. S. welcomes many nurses to come work in the country.[195] The brain drain from Europe to the United States means that some 400, 000 European science and technology graduates now live in the U. S. and most have no intention to return to Europe.[196] Nearly 14 million immigrants came to the United States from 2000 to 2010.[197] Immigrants to the United States and their children founded more than 40 percent of the 2010 Fortune 500 companies. They founded seven of the ten most valuable brands in the world.[198][199] Immigrant rights march for amnesty, Los Angeles, on May Day, 2006 Reverse brain drain is the movement of human capital from a more developed country to a less developed country. It is considered a logical outcome of a calculated strategy where migrants accumulate savings, also known as remittances, and develop skills overseas that can be used in their home country.[200] Reverse brain drain can occur when scientists, engineers, or other intellectual elites migrate to a less developed country to learn in its universities, perform research, or gain working experience in areas where education and employment opportunities are limited in their home country. These professionals then return to their home country after several years of experience to start a related business, teach in a university, or work for a multi-national in their home country.[201] A remittance is a transfer of money by a foreign worker to his or her home country. Remittances are playing an increasingly large role in the economies of many countries, contributing to economic growth and to the livelihoods of less prosperous people (though generally not the poorest of the poor).

According to World Bank estimates, remittances totaled US\$414 billion in 2009, of which US\$316 billion went to developing countries that involved 192 million migrant workers.[202] For some individual recipient countries, remittances can be as high as a third of their GDP.[202] As remittance receivers often have a higher propensity to own a bank account, remittances promote access to financial services for the sender and recipient, an essential aspect of leveraging remittances to promote economic development. The top recipients in terms of the share of remittances in GDP included many smaller economies such as Tajikistan (45%), Moldova (38%), and Honduras (25%).[203] The IOM found more than 200 million migrants