

Introduzione

Fonti: capitolo 1

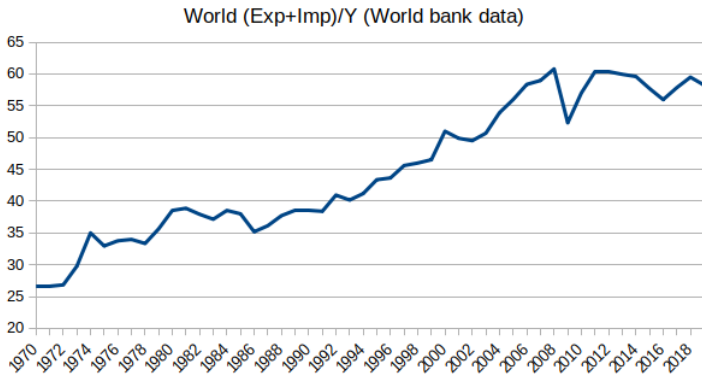
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Globalizzazione

Globalizzazione economica: flussi di merci, capitali e persone internazionali. Creazione di catene di fornitura globali (global supply chain).

Varie fasi nel passato di globalizzazione (1870-1914, 1945-1980, 1980-2008). Dagli anni '80 accelerazione della integrazione commerciale e flussi di capitale.

Globalizzazione: crescita del commercio



Globalizzazione: apertura commerciale

Una misura di interdipendenza è il rapporto tra esportazioni ed importazioni e Pil.

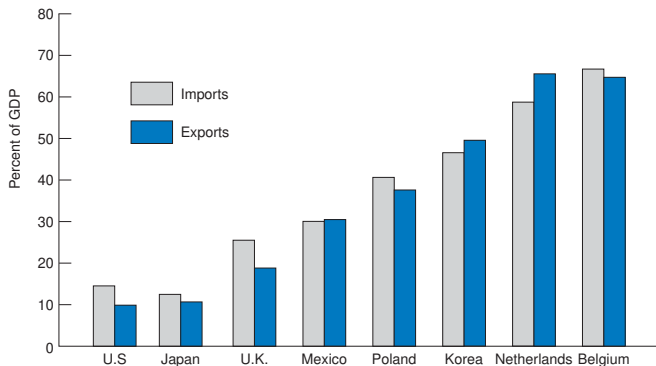


FIGURE 11. Imports and Exports as a Percentage of GDP in Various Countries in 2011.

International trade (imports and exports) is even more important to most other smaller industrial and developing countries than it is to the United States.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, D.C.: IMF, July 2012.

Globalizzazione: USA

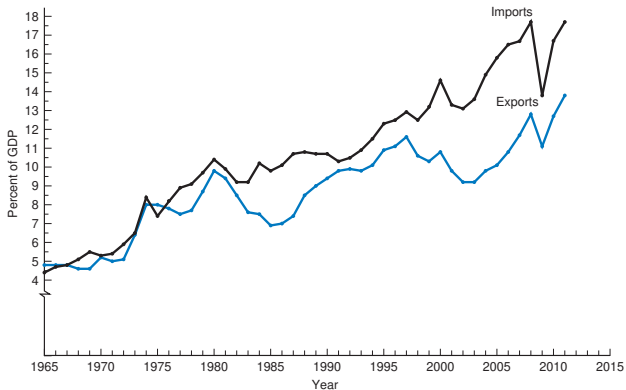


FIGURE 13 Imports and Exports as a Percentage of U.S. GDP, 1965–2011.

The share of imports and exports in U.S. GDP increased sharply since the early 1970s. Thus, international trade has become increasingly important to the United States. During the first half of the 1980s, and again from 1996 to 2006, U.S. imports greatly exceeded U.S. exports, resulting in huge trade deficits for the United States.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics Yearbook* (Washington, D.C., various issues).

Globalizzazione

- Rapido sviluppo tecnologico nelle tecnologie informatiche e della comunicazione (ITC)
- Fine della guerra fredda (Collasso URSS, riforme pro mercato in Cina).
- Washigton consensus.

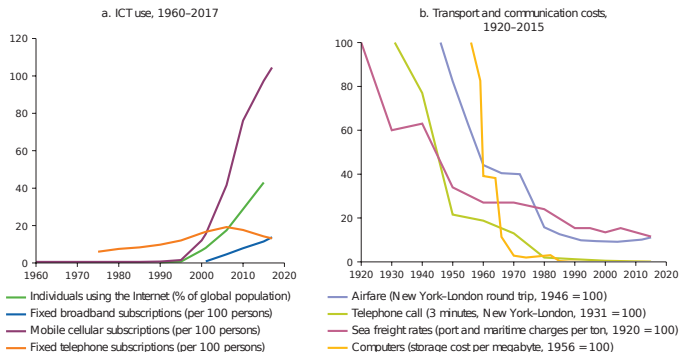
Washington Consensus

Washington Consensus: ridurre il ruolo dello stato nel mercato attraverso: liberalizzazioni, privatizzazioni e politiche di stabilizzazione macroeconomica. Ragioni:

- Collasso delle economie sovietiche.
- Crisi del debito dei paesi sudamericani che avevano promosso l'industrializzazione attraverso la sostituzione delle importazioni.
- Successo delle economie asiatiche che crescono grazie a riforme favorevoli allo sviluppo dei mercati e alle esportazioni.
- Stagflazione: scarsa crescita ed inflazione negli anni '70 nei paesi sviluppati.

Globalizzazione: ITC

Figure 13 The ICT revolution spurred the emergence of GVCs

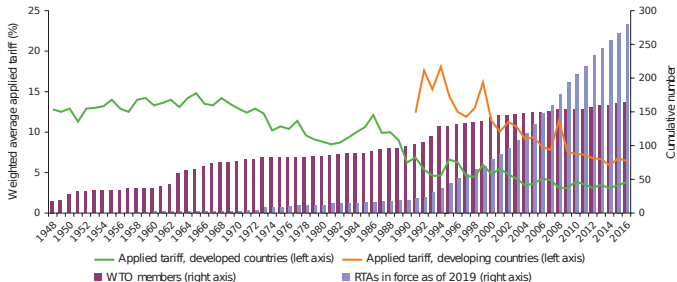


Sources: WDR 2020 team, using data from ITU's World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database for panel a and based on Rodrigue, Contois, and Slack (2017) for panel b.

Note: In panel a, data are available for over 200 countries. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 persons may be over 100 as some people may have several mobile phones. In panel b, for each indicator the cost is reported as 100 for the first year with data. ICT = information and communication technology.

Globalizzazione: Tarrifs

Figure 14 From 1948 to 2016, tariffs dropped thanks to multilateral and regional trade agreements

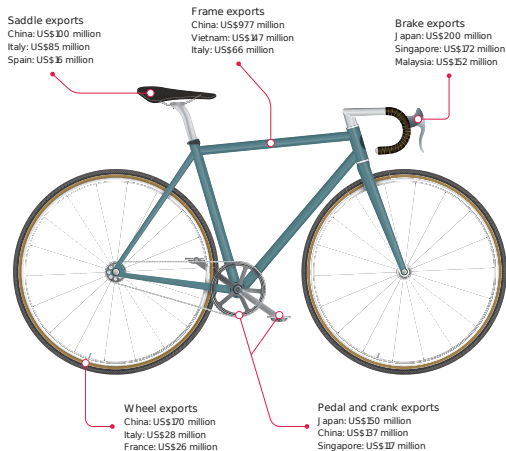


Sources: WDR 2020 team based on Baldwin (2012). Data for regional trade agreements (RTAs) and World Trade Organization (WTO) members are from the WTO's RTAs database. Tariff data prior to 1988 are from Clemens and Williamson (2004), and those for subsequent years are from the World Bank's WDI database using country-level weighted applied tariffs for all products.

Note: The figure plots tariffs computed as simple averages for developed and developing countries. Prior to 1988, the developed country sample covers 25 countries, including 22 industrialized countries (Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay) and 31 developing countries at the time (Brazil, Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Siam (now Thailand), and Turkey). After 1988, developed countries are defined as high-income countries and developing countries as not high-income countries based on the World Bank's 2018 country classification.

Globalizzazione: global value chain

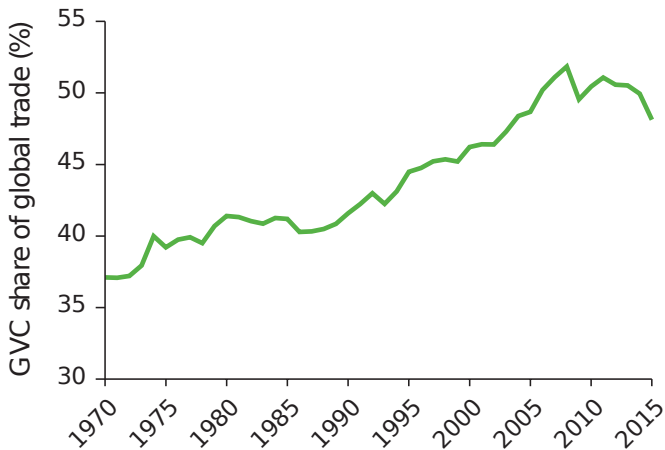
Figure 11 Where do bicycles come from?



Source: WCR 2020 team using data from UN Comtrade database. See appendix A for a description of the databases used in this Report.

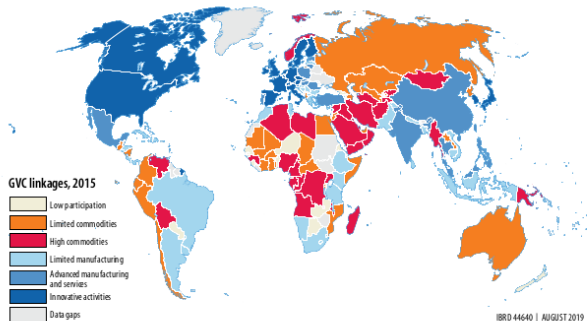
Globalizzazione: global value chain growth

Figure 12 GVC trade grew rapidly in the 1990s but stagnated after the 2008 global financial crisis



Globalizzazione: global value chain participation

Map 1.1 All countries participate in GVCs—but not in the same way



Source: WDR 2020 team, based on the GVC taxonomy for 2015 (see box 1.3).

Note: The type of a country's GVC linkages is based on the country's extent of backward GVC participation, measured as the portion of imports embodied in manufacturing exports as a percentage of a country's total exports, combined with the country's sector specialization of domestic value added in exports and engagement in innovation. Countries in the commodities group have a small share of manufacturing exports and limited backward GVC integration. Their share of commodity exports can be low, medium, or high. Countries specialized in limited manufacturing GVCs engage in some manufacturing exports, often alongside commodities exports, and exhibit medium backward GVC integration. Countries specialized in advanced manufacturing and services GVCs have a high share of manufacturing and business services exports and high backward GVC integration. Countries specialized in innovative GVC activities spend a large share of GDP on research and development, receive a large share of GDP from intellectual property, and exhibit high backward GVC integration.

Crisi del Washington Consensus

- Ritardo dello sviluppo in America latina ed Africa.
- Crescita lenta e disoccupazione nei paesi sviluppati.
- Crisi finanziaria del 2008 e crisi del 2010 in Europa.
- Politiche protezionistiche negli USA.
- Crisi climatica.

Modello di gravitazione

Gli scambi tra paesi sono maggiori maggiore è il loro Pil e sono legati inversamente alla loro distanza.

$$T = C \frac{Y_1 Y_2}{d} \quad (1)$$

■ TABLE 1.3. The Major Trade Partners of the United States in 2011 (billions of dollars)

| Country | Exports | Imports | Export Plus Imports |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| Canada | \$282.3 | \$320.5 | \$602.8 |
| China | 105.3 | 400.6 | 505.9 |
| Mexico | 198.7 | 267.3 | 466.0 |
| Japan | 67.2 | 131.8 | 199.0 |
| Germany | 49.6 | 99.4 | 149.0 |
| United Kingdom | 57.0 | 51.9 | 108.9 |
| South Korea | 45.2 | 57.5 | 102.7 |
| France | 28.5 | 40.7 | 69.2 |
| Taiwan | 27.1 | 41.5 | 68.6 |
| Italy | 16.2 | 34.3 | 50.5 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 2012), pp. 34–35.

Sfide della politica economica internazionale

- Crescita lenta e disoccupazione nelle economie avanzate.
- Squilibri macroeconomici nelle economie avanzate.
- Politiche protezionistiche nei paesi avanzati.
- Crisi finanziare.
- Cina come potenza economica globale
- Povertà nei paesi in via di sviluppo e transizione.
- Sviluppo sostenibile.