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During this study, we will be discussing a rich and very relevant topic that will focus on globalization. But first of all, what is globalization? Globalization is about increasing trade in goods, services or whatever across the globe. This leads to an increase in interactions between the different regions and countries of the world. Globalization would have started thousands of years ago, in fact civilizations have always favored exchanges between them; But globalization has accelerated mainly thanks to technological progress, particularly in the fields of transport and communication. It is especially since the second half of the 20th century that trade on a global scale has accelerated to the point that we end up using the term “globalization”. So, we’re going to focus on the winners who benefit from globalization, but also the losers and why.

Globalization throughout history has always had winners and losers most often spread across rich and poor countries. Multinational companies from the richest countries and their shareholders are among the winners. Indeed, multinational firms most often concentrate their activities in their country of origin where their headquarters are generally located. These firms spread their activities in different countries with different economies and developments. This allows them to benefit from a good ratio between labour costs and productivity, but also to pay less taxes and even to avoid certain standards in terms of environmental protection. Multinational firms thus benefit from more favourable conditions compared to SMES and local craftsmen who cannot afford to divide their tasks in this way. As a result, these companies find themselves in a position to adapt their strategy to the local market and consequently improve their capital. But the winners in rich countries are mostly those who own capital, whether it's business owners or shareholders. Those who invest abroad want a better return on investment than they already have in their own country, otherwise it is of no interest for them. So, on the part of employees in rich countries, the conditions are much more favourable. But the conditions are all more favourable for highly skilled workers, that is to say workers who speak fluent English or even another language and who have a high level of education. These qualities are a real advantage for them since firms wishing to internationalize are recruiting more and more. They can obtain high-ranking positions with lower-priced shares and even stock options if they have high responsibilities. But multinational firms are constantly reorganizing themselves and once unemployed workers must find a job as soon as possible, otherwise their skills may no longer be relevant and so they join the losing side.

On the part of the various countries, the rich countries remain the main engine of globalization with between 2000 and 2010, 75% of world exports and 80% of trade in services. But it's not just the high-income countries that are contributing to globalization. China is the most FDI-attracted country. But the poorest countries have a negligible share in globalization. After the rich countries come the countries with moderate incomes which brings together the countries of Latin America and South East Asia. In these countries, there are emerging countries in which companies employ skilled workers locally, which improves the situation of these workers



compared to the rest of the population: they can live in the city and have the same lifestyle as workers in rich countries. But for poor countries like African countries the situation is very different, they have few winners of globalization. The exploitation of the natural resources that are on their land benefits only a few people who don't spend their profits in the collective interest of the country.

But as is often the case with major changes, globalization hasn't only created winners but also losers. The main losers are, as one might expect, the poorest countries. Indeed, some theories say that the integration of the poorest countries into the world market makes them even poorer than they were already because of unequal trade between the various countries. These countries, which often focus on exporting their natural resources, may also find themselves trapped. Indeed, the export of natural resources can often promote corruption and bad governance or even violence to the detriment of the entire country. But the losing countries are the countries of Africa, some of Latin America and the former communist countries. Their decline is reflected in their inability to adapt well to globalization, that is to say, they are unable to reach a level of technology and other sufficient to fully integrate and take advantage of globalization.

But the reality is that for workers, the opportunities are very uneven depending on where you live. Indeed, in rich countries, for example, the losers of globalization are low-skilled workers. They lose their jobs because of immigration and automation, and they can no longer find a job that pays as much. Over the years, these workers have seen their incomes stagnate or even fall to the benefit of high-level workers. Those who previously enjoyed the status of the middle class and secure employment in the public sector also fell into poverty. The best and greatest rewards therefore went to the most skilled workers who are also the least numerous. Globalization also affects prices, which leads to a necessary reorganization of production and employment. Workers are losing their jobs and producers are also losing a lot because of lower prices. They are even dragged down because of the competition brought about by imports. For enterprises, the demand for skilled labour is increasing, making it more expensive because of its scarcity, which tends to lower the wages of the less skilled workers all the more. These same workers working in sectors that are in direct competition with globalization are forced to change jobs, take early retirement or move to another city to try to find a job. They are the direct victims of the expansion of globalization.



To conclude, we have noticed that globalization has had both positive and negative aspects. But I think it would be good to note that the positive aspects are much more numerous and affect a much larger number of people. Even if this advance hasn't been profitable to all, it has allowed the development of many countries which were most often poor and in poor development, as became the case of China and even India which have been able to take advantage of the situation to their advantage which benefits the people and the country as a whole. But it is true that improvements are expected only to follow the evolution of globalization in the years to come.

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