

Is it time to rethink globalisation? Does it work for all?

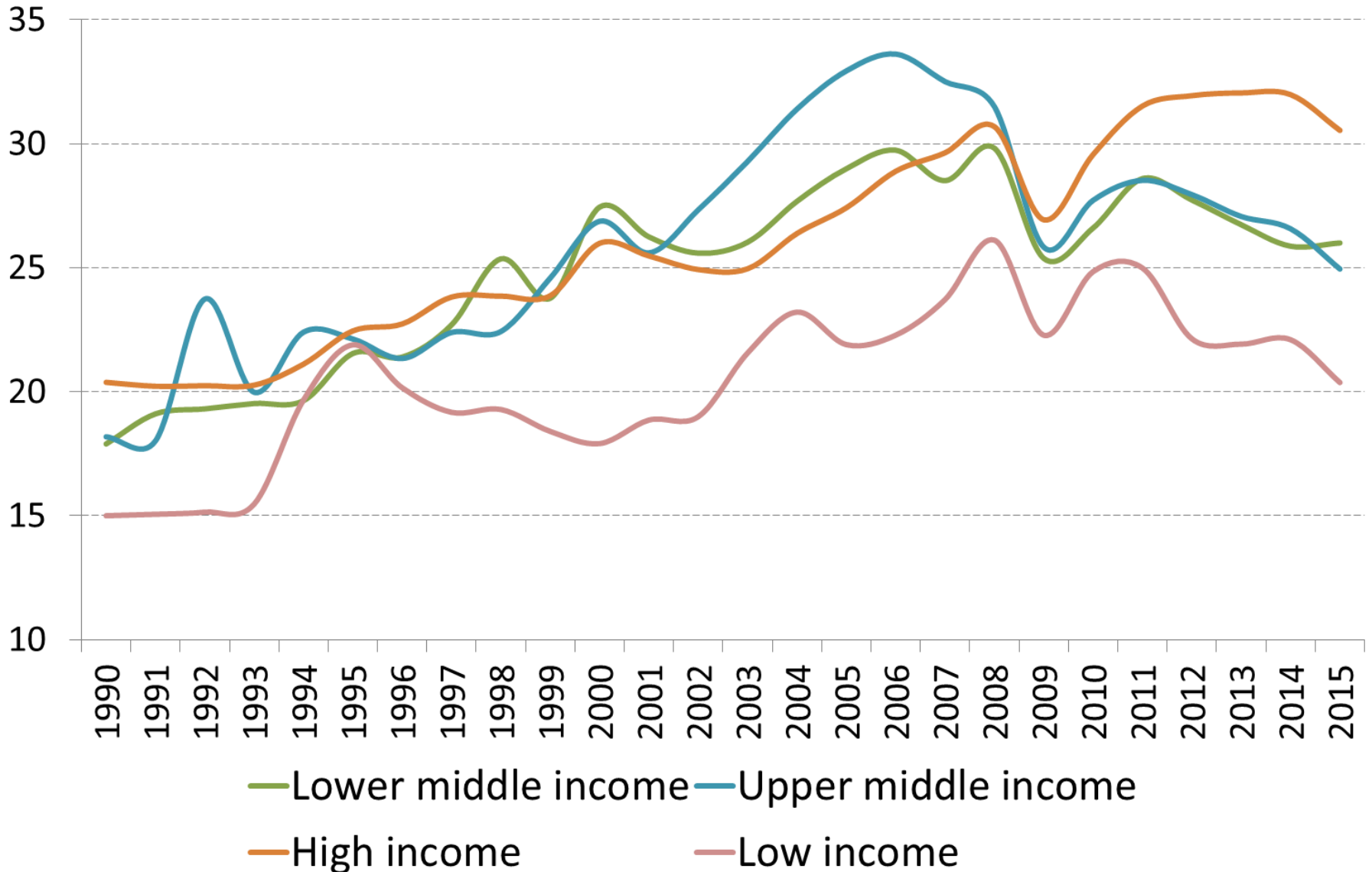
Aleksandra Morozkina
Higher School of Economics
Economic Expert Group

What is globalization?

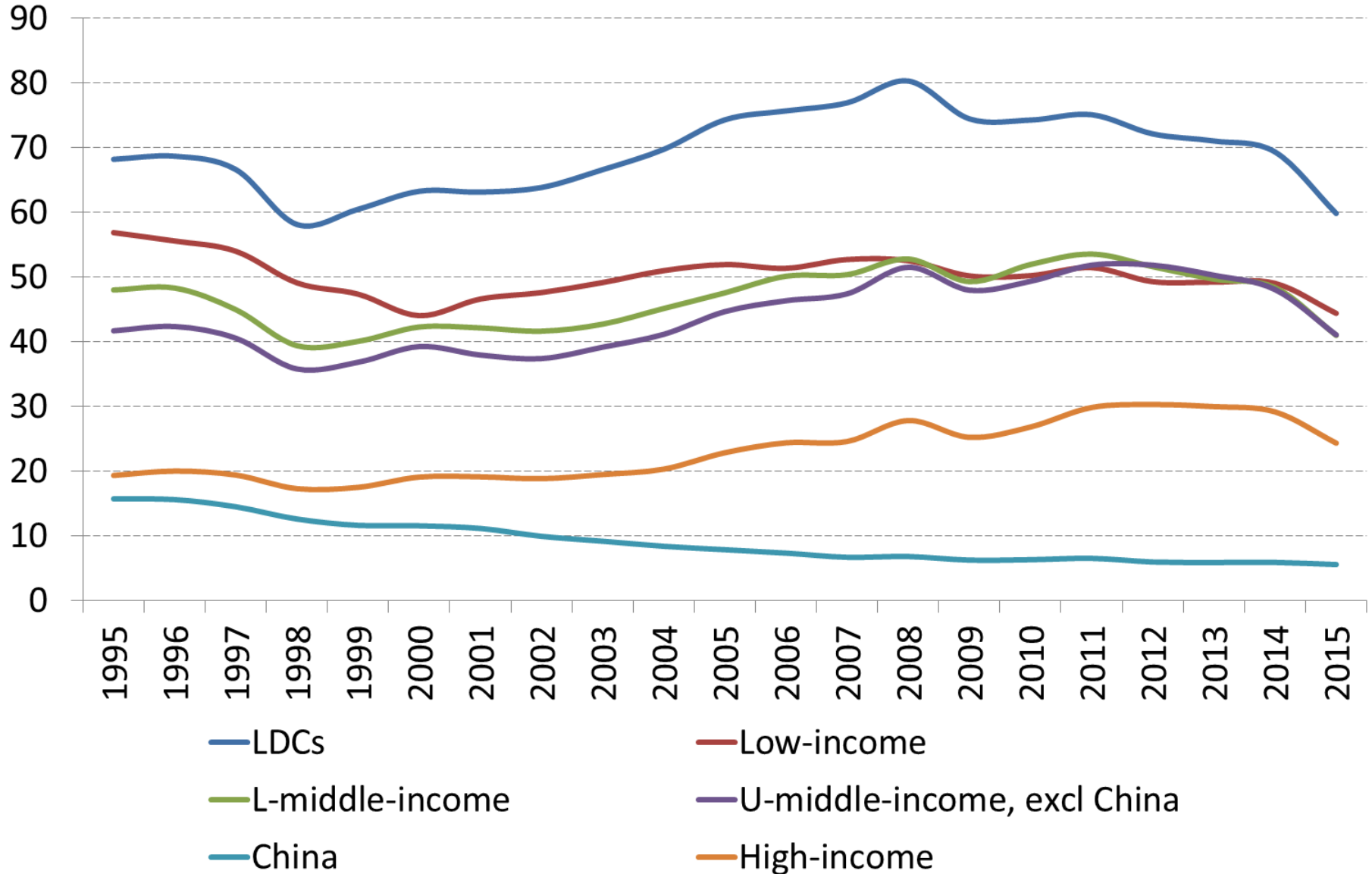
Globalization is the increasing economic integration and interdependence of national, regional, and local economies across the world through an intensification of cross-border movement of

- goods and services,
- capital,
- people,
- technologies,
- information.

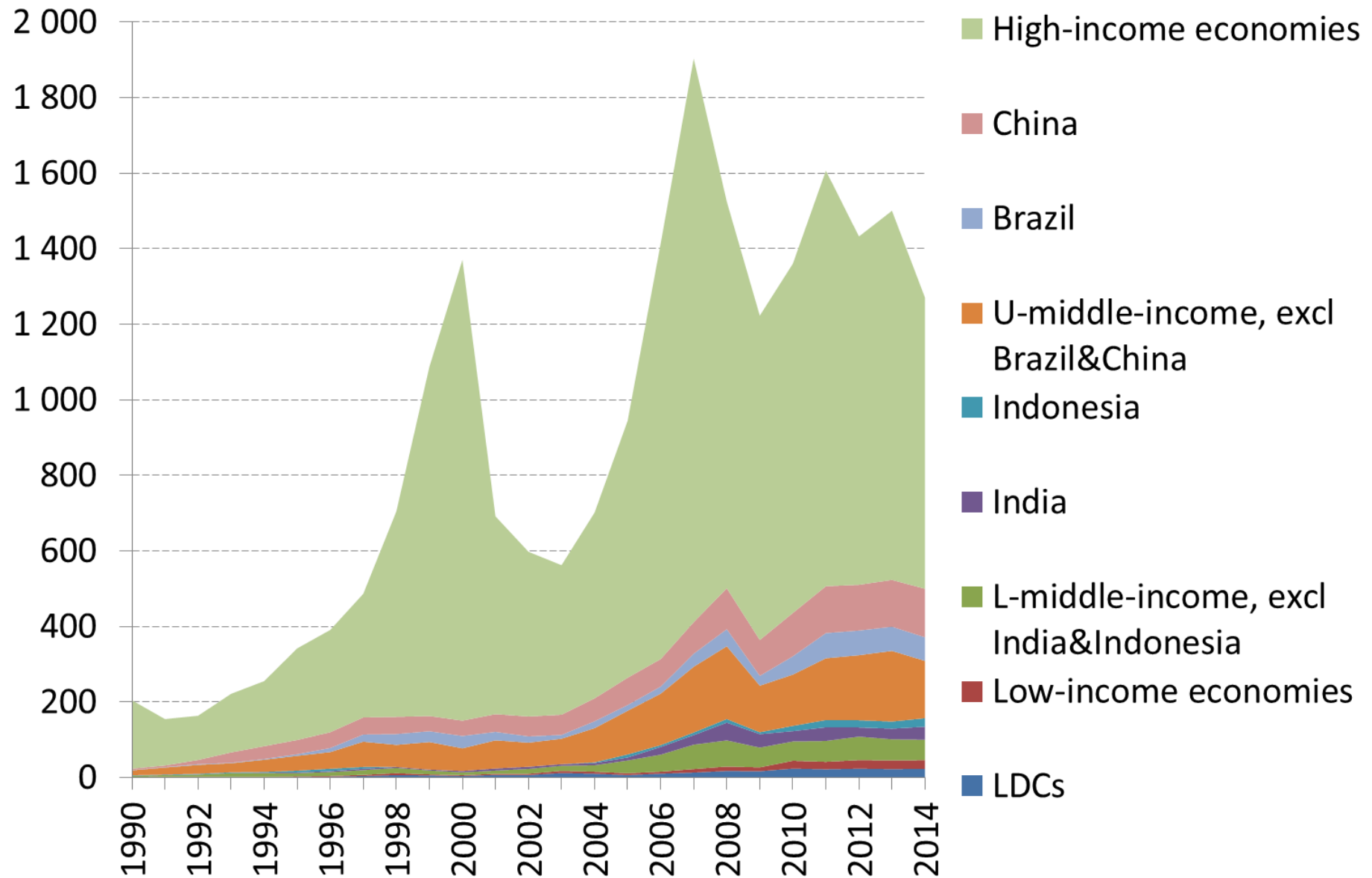
Goods and services: total exports, % of GDP



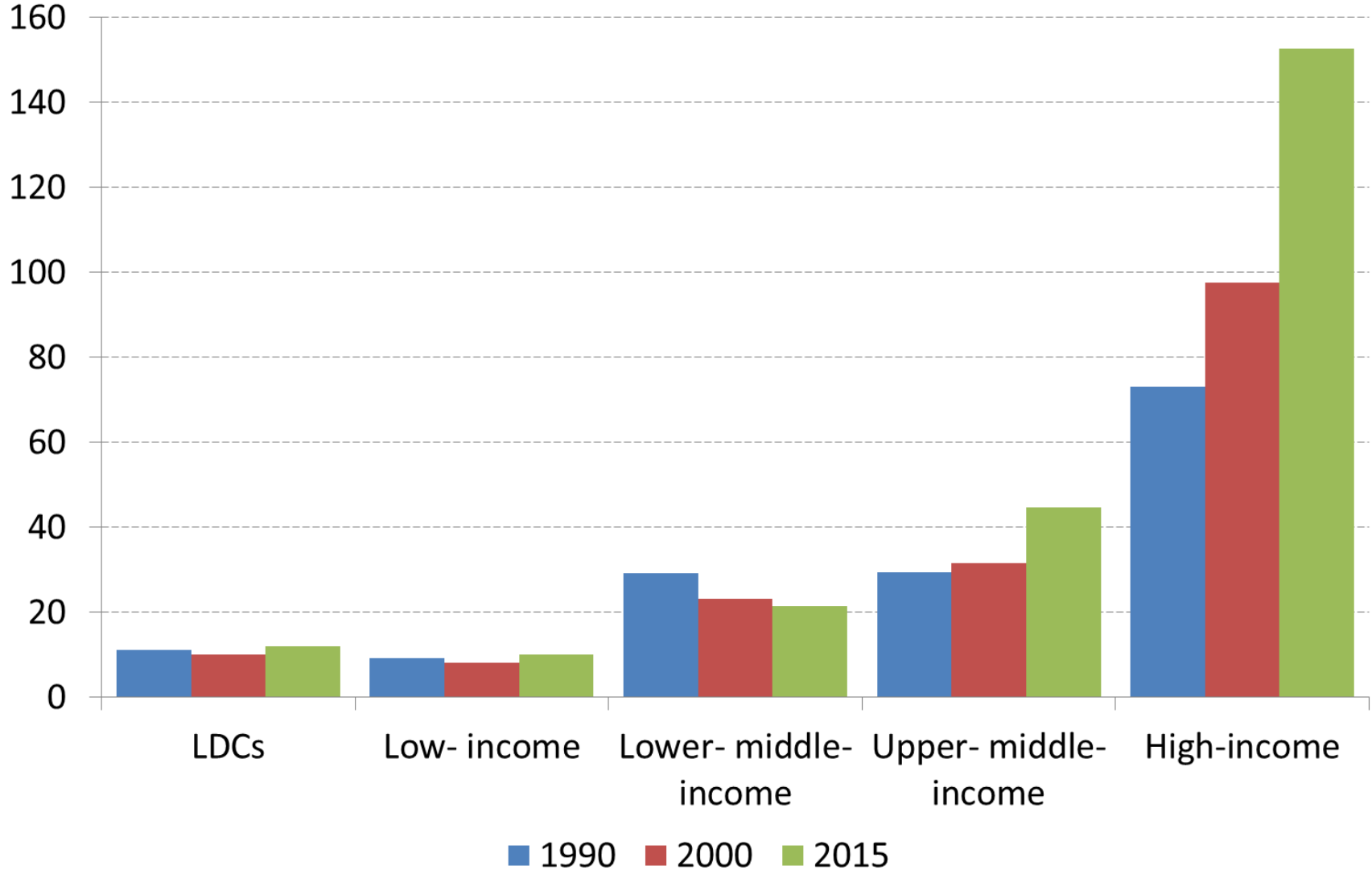
Goods: primary goods exports, % of merchandise exports



Capital: FDI, inward flow, bln USD

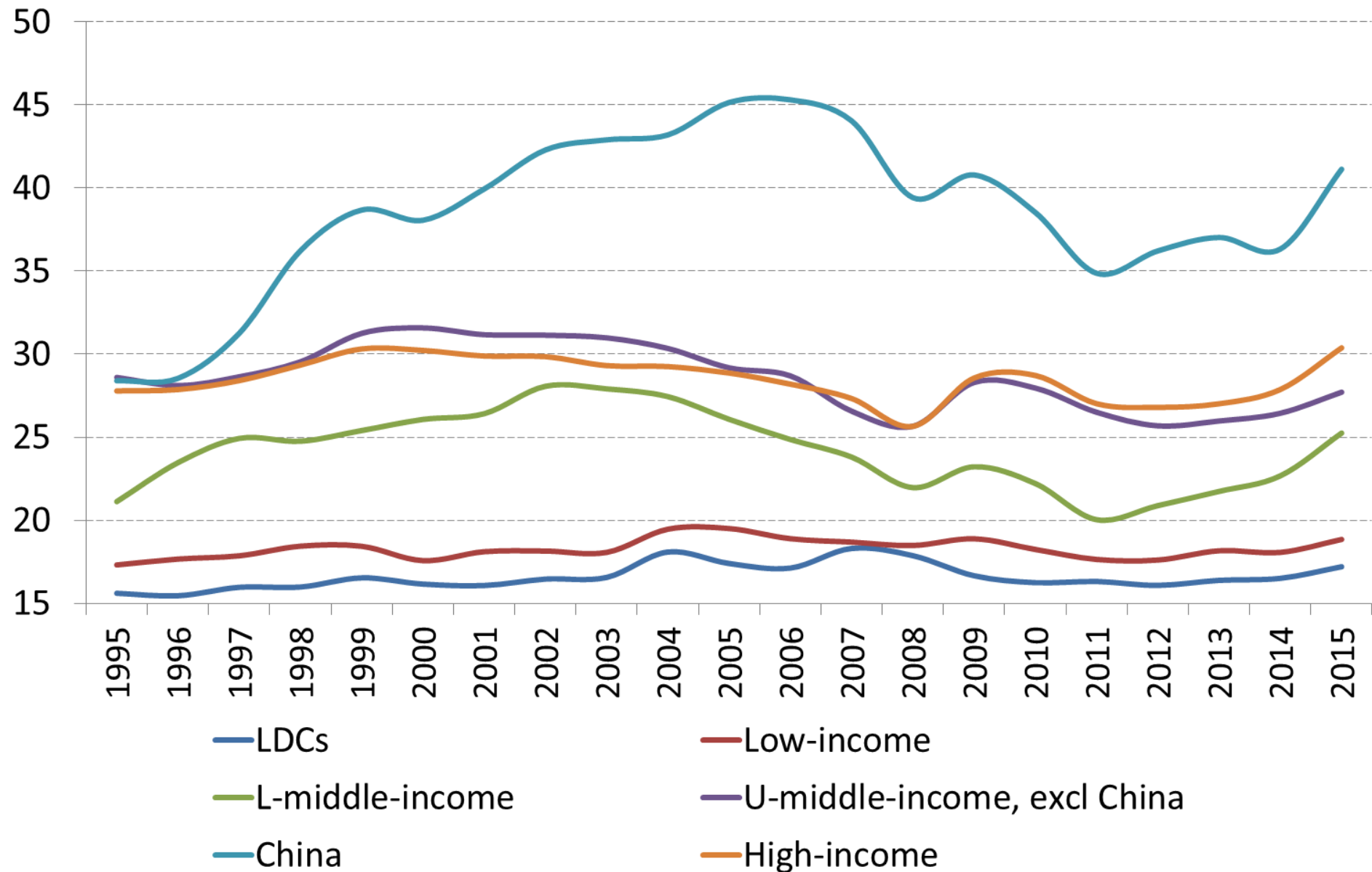


People: migrants, stock, mln. people

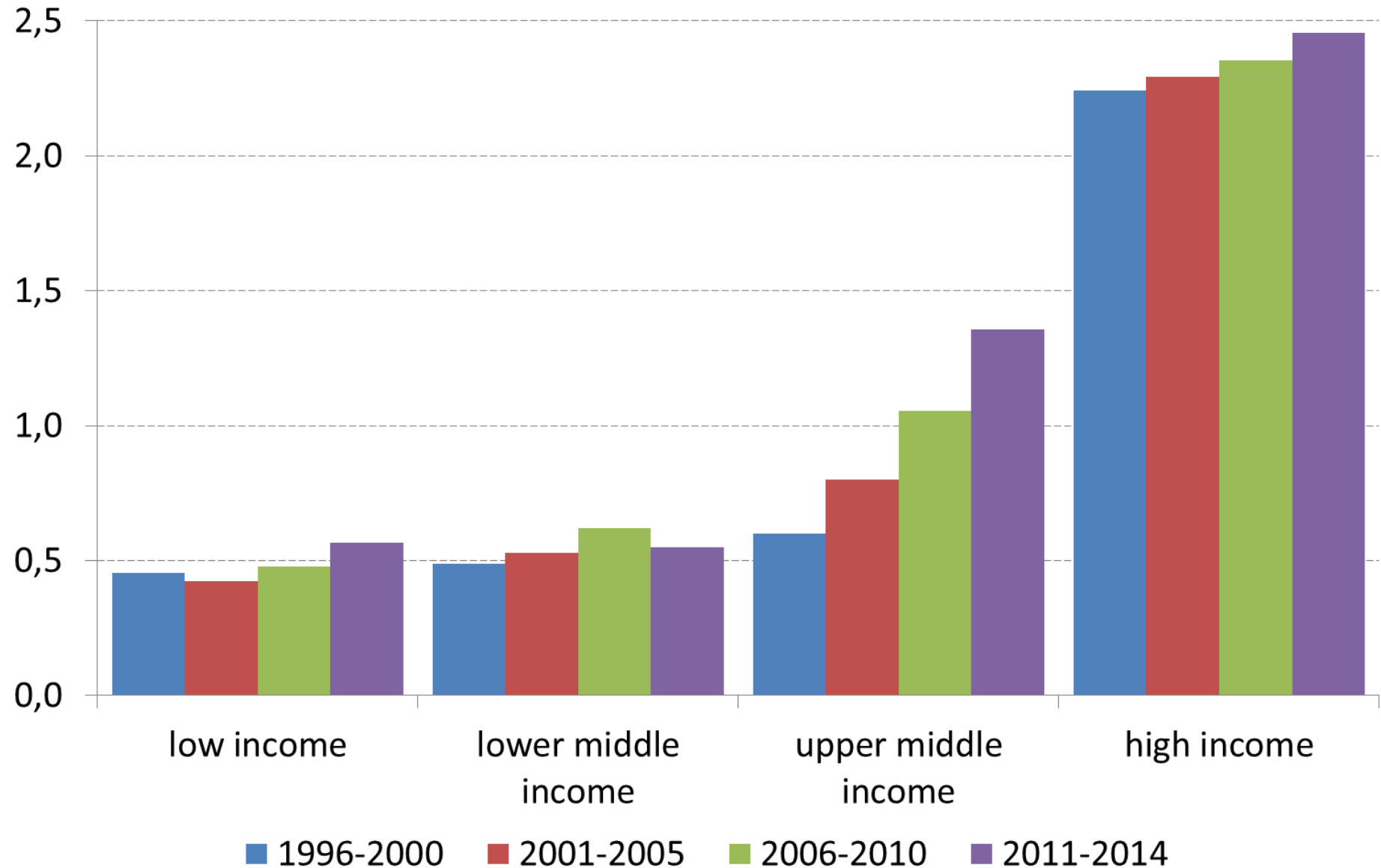


About 10% of the university-educated population of labor-exporting countries emigrate

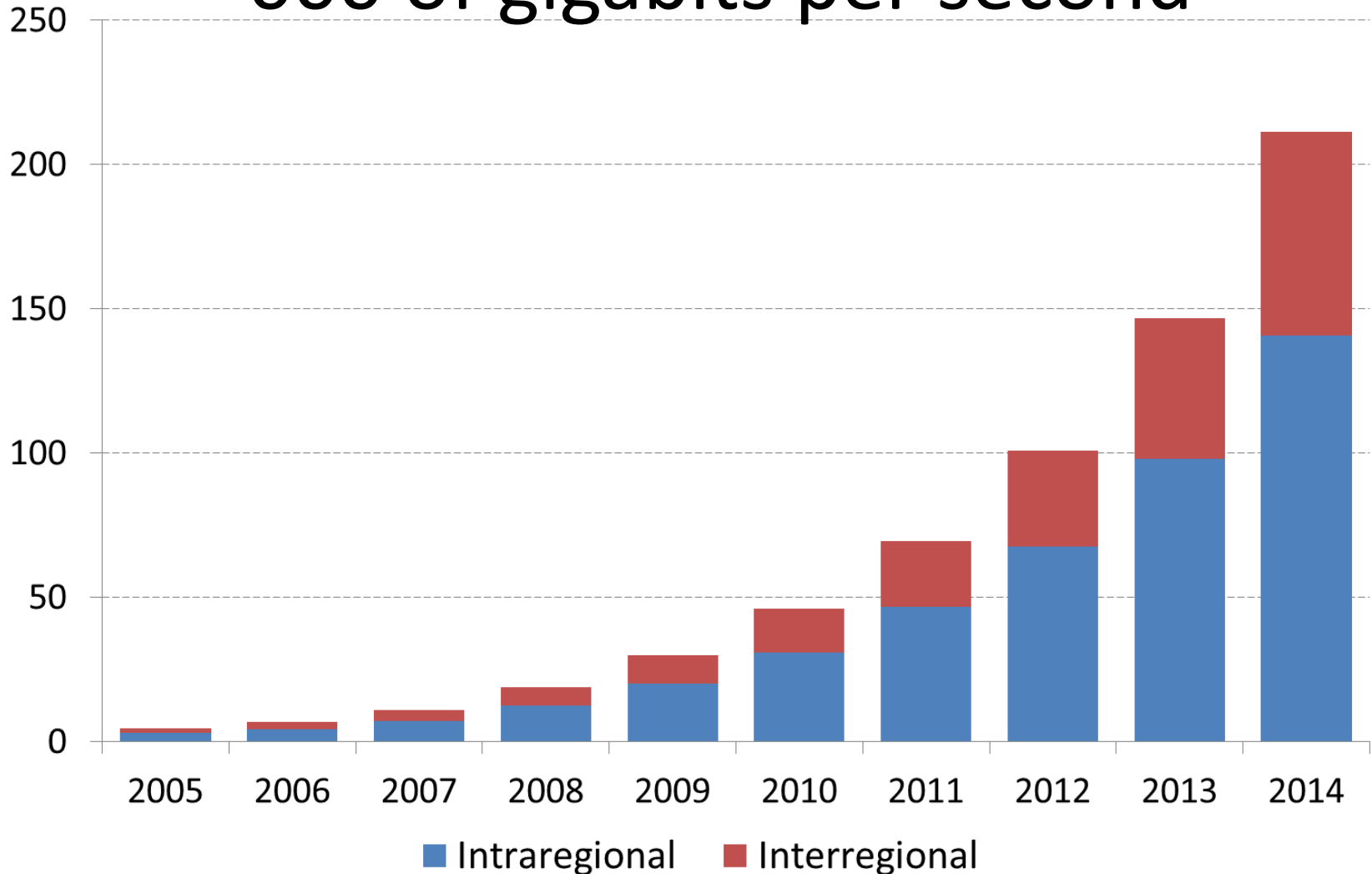
Technology: high-tech imports, % of merchandise imports



Technology: R&D expenditures, % GDP

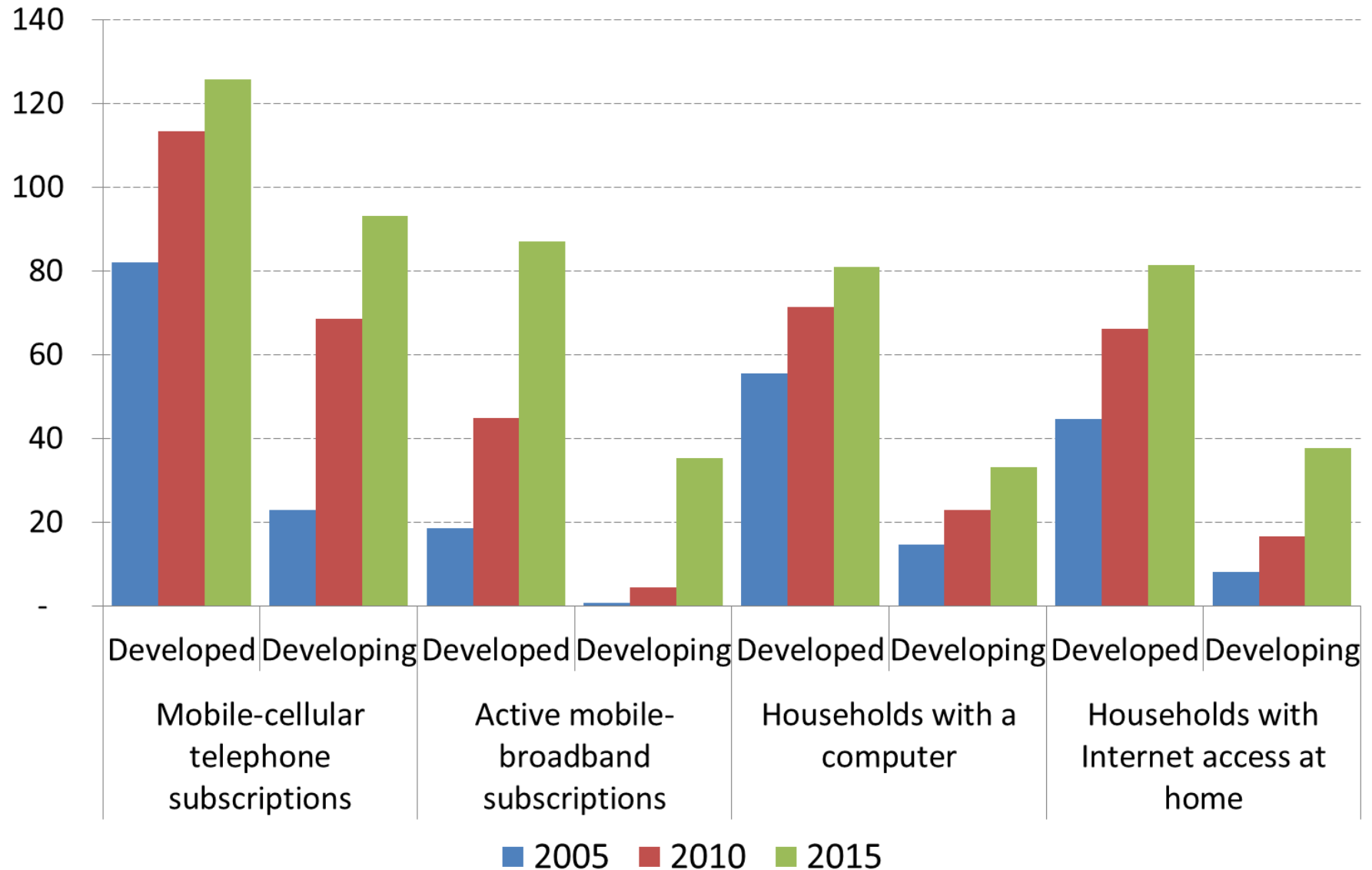


Information: cross-border bandwidth, '000 of gigabits per second



Most – between USA and Europe, USA and Asia, USA and South America

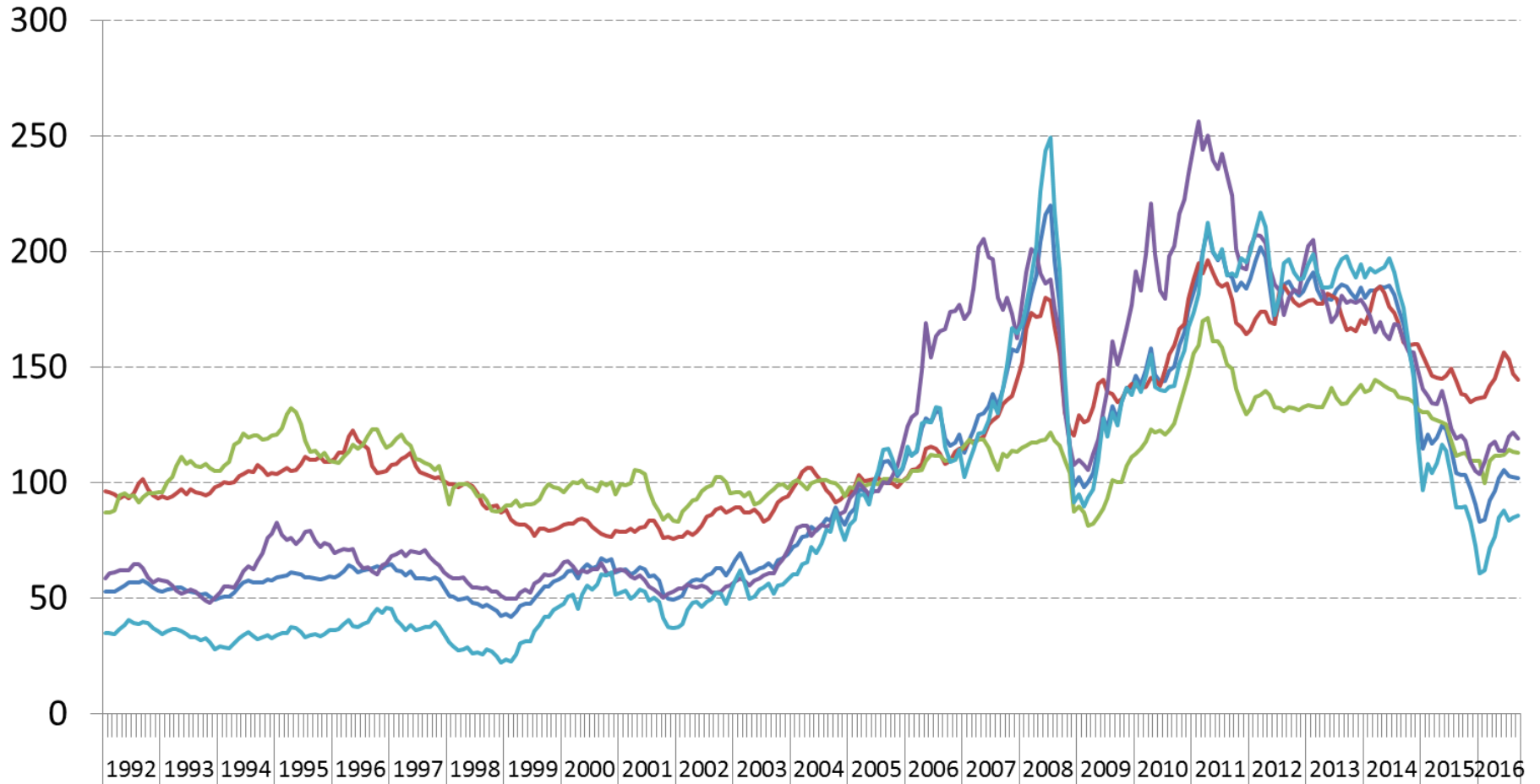
Information: key ICT indicators, per 100 inhabitants and % of households



Conclusion

- Goods and services – works for some upper-middle-income and high-income countries;
- Capital – works for some middle-income and high-income countries;
- People – works for high-income countries,
- Technologies – works for all, though more for high and upper-middle-income,
- Information – works for developed countries and some developing.

Commodities price index: 2005 = 100



- All Commodity
- Agricultural Raw Materials
- Fuel (Energy)
- Food and Beverage
- Metals

Technologies: high-tech exports, % of merchandise exports

